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Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in W A T E R T O W N.

M O N D A Y. June, 26, 1775.

Mr. Hutchinson's Letters and Extracts continued.
Boston, 22 June 1772.

To Governor Pownall.

THE union of the colonies is pretty well broke, I hope shall never see it renewed. Indeed our sons of liberty are hated and despised by their former brethren in New-York and Pennsylvania, and it must be something very extraordinary ever to reconcile them.—

Boston, 30th June 1772.

Dear Sir, [Capt. Gambier]

ALLOW me now and then to enquire after you, and Mrs. Gambier and the little folks. You are in the midst of the great and important affairs of Britain and consequently of all the known parts of the globe, with which in a greater or less degree it is now connected. We are an insignificant Province, where there is little or nothing that is interesting to any but ourselves. You can expect nothing from me therefore of any moment, except we should get into the way of pulling down the houses of the King's servants again, attacking his troops, burning his ships or such like exploits. The Province House they design shall fall down. Some of our heroes talked of selling it, but finding my consent was necessary to every valid act, they laid aside their design. Our last ships carried you the news of the burning the Gaspee schooner, at Providence. I hope if there should be another like attempt some concerned in it, may be taken prisoners and carried directly to England. A few punished at execution dock would be the only effectual preventive of any farther attempts. In every colony they are sure of escaping with impunity. Dalrymple is preparing for an expedition, it is thought to the southern part of the continent, I pity him. He seems distressed in spite of all his endeavours to put on another face. One of the regiments at Halifax or some other is to accompany him, the other the 64th to take his place here. I have by degrees brought the assembly to such a state that although there are a small majority for enough, yet when they seek matter for protests, remonstrances, &c. they are puzzled where to charge their grievances, which they look for in the first place, and then consider whether the things they complain of are grievances or not. Under such circumstances, and the advantage of having them in the town of Boston, where I can see a company of them every day, which by the way you would think to be dearly earning your salary. I hope to pass through a session without much trouble. Some foolish thing or other from such people is always of course. I see our old friends Burch, Paxton, &c. every day or two, not every night, they frequently desire when I write to make their compliments.

I am most sincerely, dear sir,

your faithful and most obedient servant.

Dear Sir, Boston, 21st July 1772.

[The letter has internal appearances of secretary Pownall's being the gentleman intended.]

GOVERNMENT is in a languid state. The laws against offenders in some capital points cannot be executed. The acts of trade are very little regarded. The custom-house officers when they know of breaches don't care to hazard their lives by seizures and prosecutions. The case you know is the same in every other colony. When there is a general disposition to oppose the execution of laws from an opinion that they are unconstitutional, it seems necessary that the legislative power should afford every further aid to the executive. In this subordinate state the legislative declines and rather countenances the people in their opposition. The next resort is to the supreme legislative. The interposition of this authority is become necessary to effect due submission to the laws. Merely for that purpose, any interposition will always be thought inexpedient by that party in England which wishes to clog all public measures. It will in time become necessary to retain the colonies in any degree of subordination. Then the nation will be roused and unite in measures for that purpose. As soon as the colonies are convinced of this, it will immediately

appear, that all this new doctrine of independence will be disavowed, and the first inventors or broachers of it will be sacrificed to the rage of the people who have been deluded by them. Until then or so long as I continue in my present station, I must make the best use I can of that check which they allow to be mutual, and prevent their farther advance by all means in my power. If I am able to do any thing farther, it must be by convincing the majority of the people of the absurd principles of their present leaders and persuading them to receive more just notions of government in general, and of their own constitution in particular. In this way I have certainly lessened the numbers of the opposition and moderated the tempers of the whole.—

Dear Sir, Boston, 27 Aug. 1772.

[Tis uncertain who is the Gentleman addressed.]

UPON reading the first paragraph I recollected, that when I was young at college or soon after, I read with attention what Mr. Locke had wrote upon toleration. I was astonished that ever any body who thought at all, should have thought differently upon the subject, and yet all the world until then easily received the absurdities of the contrary doctrine. My poor ancestors (of my country I mean, and not of my family) I look back upon with pity, for their intolerant spirit, which was the more inexcusable because they were at the same time vehemently inveighing against the same spirit in others. [If Mr. Hutchinson's family had not a different origin from the rest of mankind he might have look'd farther back, and have pitied the intolerant and inconsistent spirit of his popish or pagan ancestors; but this is not the only instance by many, occurring in his letters, of near and short sightedness.] I am not sure that if we were unrestrained we have not a majority of the same spirit at this day. It's certain we have but little catholicism among the laity, and the clergy in general of every denomination are bigots. My education has been among the congregationalists and I generally attend the public worship with them. I remember somewhere to have met with a story of a very moderate papist urged to profess himself a protestant who though he had no scruples, yet said he would never change his religion unless he was sure of being damned for not doing it. [One would imagine from the manner in which this story is introduced, and the story itself, that Mr. Hutchinson was but a moderate or very indifferent protestant, and that he would have continued of any profession, in which he had been born and educated, let it have been ever so unscripural, unless he was sure of being damned for not changing it.] As I have no scruples I frequently attend at the king's chappel. Considering the commission I sustain, I think there is a decency and propriety in so doing.—

We have so often expected measures which would settle the affairs of America and been disappointed, that I shall always be afraid to depend upon appearances. Every colony seems determined not to submit to the duties. Pennsylvania and New-York have within these two years imported several thousands chests of tea from Holland, and I suppose not ten chests from England. There is an aversion in the sea officers to act as officers of the customs. There would be more likelihood of success, if the commissioners of the customs were allowed small armed vessels to cruise in the several bays. The expence would not be great and might be limited, and it would soon appear, whether the extraordinary seizures would not equal it. But if this is done, some further provision is necessary by parliament, and it ought to be made as penal to fire on an armed vessel fitted out for this purpose as on the King's ships. They should have King's colours and might have commissions in the king's name with the seals of the governors of the colonies except Connecticut and Rhode Island. But before America is settled in peace it will be necessary to go to the bottom of all the disorder which has been so long neglected already. The opinion that every colony has a legislature within itself, the acts and doings of which are not to be con-

trouled by parliament, and that no legislative power ought to be exercised over the colonies except by their respective legislatures, gains ground every day, and it has its influence upon all the executive parts of government. Grand juries will not present, petty juries will not convict the highest offenders against acts of parliament.—Our news papers publicly announce this independence every week; and what is much more, there is scarce an assembly which has not done it at one time or other. The assembly of this province has done as much the last session by their public votes or resolves, and by an address which they have sent to Dr. Franklin to be presented to the king. So that there is sufficient grounds for parliament to proceed if there is a disposition. What, it will be said, can be done? A test as general as the oaths required instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy would be most effectual; but this there is reason to fear would throw America into a general confusion, and I doubt the expediency; but can less be done than affixing penalties and disqualifications or incapacities upon all who by word or writing shall deny or call in question the supreme authority of parliament over all parts of the British dominions. Can it be made necessary for all judges to be under oath, to observe all acts of parliament in their judgments? And may not the oaths of all jurors, grand and petit, be so framed as to include acts of parliament as the rule of law as well as law in general terms? And for assemblies or bodies of men who shall deny the authority of parliament may not all their subsequent proceedings be declared to be ipso facto null and void, and every member who shall continue to act in such assembly be subject to penalties and incapacities? I suggest these things for consideration. Every thing depends upon the settlement of this grand point.—We owe much of our troubles to the countenance given by some in England to this doctrine of independence. If the people were convinced that the nation with one voice condemned the doctrine, or that parliament at all events was determined to maintain its supremacy, we should soon be quiet. The demagogues who generally have no property would continue their endeavours to inflame the minds of the people for some time, but the inhabitants in general have real estates which they would not run the hazard of forfeiting by any unreasonable measures. If nothing more can be done, there must be further provision for carrying the acts of trade into execution, which I am informed administration is very sensible of, and have measures in contemplation.—Thus you have a few of my sudden thoughts, which I must pray you not to communicate as coming from me, lest I should be suspected here to have contributed to any future proceedings respecting America. I have only room to add that I am with sincere respect and esteem, &c.

Dear Sir, Boston, 29th Aug. 1772.

[The same gentleman that he wrote to 21st July.]

Troubled you with a long letter the 21st July. Give me leave now only to add one or two things which I then intended, but to avoid being too tedious, omitted. People in this province, both friends and enemies to government, are in great expectations from the late affair at Rhode-Island of burning the King's schooner, and they consider the manner in which the news of it will be received in England, and the measures to be taken as decisive. If it is passed over without a full inquiry and due reformation, our liberty people will think they may with impunity commit any acts of violence be they ever so atrocious, and the friends to government will despair and give up all hopes of being able to withstand the sedition. The persons who were the immediate actors are men of estate and property in the colony. A prosecution is impossible. If ever the government of that colony is to be reformed, this seems to be the time, and it would have a happy effect in the colonies which adjoin to it. Several plots have been advised by letters from their friends, that as the ministry are united and opposition at an end, there will certainly be an inquiry into the state of America the

next

next session of parliament. The denial of the supremacy of parliament, and the contempt with which it's authority has been treated by the *Liber-tarian Assemblies of America*, can never be justified or excused by any *ex member of either house of parliament*.

HAVING obtained an authenticated Copy of the Agreement between General Gage and the Town of Boston, wherein he solemnly engages that the Inhabitants of that unhappy Town should have Liberty to depart from the same, with their Families and Effects, upon their placing their Arms under the Care of the Selectmen, we present it to the Public.—How far he has complied with his Engagement, we leave to the Decision of the impartial World.

Boston, ff. At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston legally warned, on Saturday the Twenty second day of April, A. D. 1775.

The Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq; was chosen Moderator.

THE Moderator informed the town that the present meeting was in consequence of an interview between his excellency General Gage and the Selectmen, at his desire, and mentioned the substance of the conversation that pass'd; and also that the Selectmen with the advice and assistance of a number of gentlemen had prepared several votes, which they thought it might be proper for the town to pass.—And which in conjunction with the assurances that had been given to his excellency by the selectmen, they apprehended from the interview aforesaid, would be satisfactory to his excellency.—Whereupon.

The Hon. James Bowdoin, Esq; Ezekiel Goldsmith, Esq; Mr. Henderson Inches, Mr. Edward Paine, Mr. Alexander Hill, together with the selectmen, viz. John Scollay, Esq; Mr. Timothy Newell, Mr. Samuel Austin, Thomas Marshall, Esq; & Mr. John Pittz, were appointed a committee to consider of this important matter, and were desired to report as soon as may be.

The said committee made report, and after some debate, the two following votes passed unanimously, viz

His excellency General Gage in an interview with the selectmen, having represented that there was a large body of men in arms assembled in the neighbourhood of this town, with hostile intentions against his majesty's troops stationed here, and that in case the troops should be attacked by them, and the attack should be aided by the Inhabitants of the town, it might issue in very unhappy consequences to the town. For prevention whereof, his excellency assured the selectmen, that whatever might be the event of the attack, he would take effectual care, that the troops should do no damage, nor commit any act of violence in the town; but that the lives and properties of the inhabitants should be protected and secured, if the inhabitants behaved peaceably; and the selectmen in behalf of the town, engaged for the peaceable behavior of the inhabitants accordingly. In confirmation of which engagement.—Voted,

That as the town have behaved peaceably towards the troops hitherto, they hereby engage to continue to do so; and the peace officers, and all other town officers, are enjoined, and the magistrates, and all persons of influence in the town, are earnestly requested to exert their utmost endeavors to preserve the peace of the town: The town at the same time relying on the assurances of his excellency, that no insult, violence or damage shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants, either by the troops or the king's ships, whatever may be the event of the attack his excellency seems to apprehend; but of which attack we have no knowledge or information whatever, as all communication between the town and country has been interrupted by his excellency's order, ever since the collection of the body aforesaid.

Whereas the communication between this town and the country both by land and by water is at present stop'd by order of his excellency General Gage, and the inhabitants cannot be supplied with provisions, fuel and other necessaries of life; by which means the sick and all invalids must suffer greatly, and immediately; and the inhabitants in general be distressed, especially such (which is by much the greatest part) as have not had the means of laying in a stock of provisions, but depend for daily supplies from the country for their daily support, and may be in danger of perishing unless the communication be opened. Therefore, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait on his excellency General Gage, to represent to him the state of the town in this regard, and to remind his excellency of his declarations in answer to addresses made to him when the works on the neck were erecting, viz. "That he had no intention of stopping up the avenue to the town, or of obstructing the inhabitants, or any of the country people coming in or going out of the town as usual;" that

"he had no intention to prevent the free egress and regress of any person to and from the town, or of using it to the state of a garrison; that he could not possibly intercept the intercourse between the town and country;" that "it is his duty and interest to encourage it; and it is as much inconsistent with his duty and interest to form the strange scheme of reducing the inhabitants to a state of humiliation and vassalage, by stopping their supplies."—Also to represent to him, that in consequence of these repeated assurances of his excellency, the fears and apprehensions of the inhabitants, had generally subsided, and many persons who had determined to remove with their effects, have remained in town, whilst others largely concern'd in navigation, had introduced many valuable goods, in full confidence of the promised security: That the town think his excellency incapable of acting on principles inconsistent with honor, justice and humanity, and therefore that they desire his excellency will please to give orders for opening the communication, not only for bringing provisions into the town, but also, that the inhabitants, such of them as incline, may retire from the town with their effects, without molestation.

The same committee were appointed to wait upon the general with the foregoing votes.

Then the meeting was adjourned to Sabbath morning, ten o'clock.

Sabbath morning ten o'clock, April 23, 1775.

The town met according to adjournment.

The said committee made a verbal report. Whereupon it was desired that the committee would withdraw and reduce their report to writing, which was accordingly done, and is as follows, viz.

The committee appointed by the town to wait upon his excellency General Gage, with a copy of the two votes passed by the town yesterday in the afternoon; report, that they being read to him by the committee, and a long conference had with him upon the subject matter contained in the said votes, his excellency finally gave for answer, that upon the inhabitants in general lodging their arms in Faneuil-hall, or any other convenient place, under the care of the Selectmen, marked with the names of the respective owners, that all such inhabitants as are inclined may depart from the town, with their family's and effects; and those who remain may depend upon his protection. And that the arms aforesaid at a suitable time would be return'd to the owners.

Whereupon Voted,

That the town accept of his excellency's proposal, and will lodge their arms with the select men accordingly.

Voted, That the same committee be desired to wait upon his excellency the governor with the vote of the town complying with his excellency's proposal, and the committee are desired to request of his excellency that the removal may be by land and water, as may be most convenient for the inhabitants.

The Committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency, report; that they accordingly waited upon him, and read the vote of the town, which was accepted by his Excellency; and at the same time his Excellency agreed that the inhabitants might remove from the town by land and water with their effects, within the limits prescribed by the Port Act: And also informed the committee he would desire the Admiral to lend his boats to facilitate the removal of the effects of the inhabitants, and would allow carriages to pass and repass for that purpose: Likewise would take care, that the poor that may remain in town should not suffer for want of provision after their own stock is expended, and desire that a letter might be wrote to Doctor Warren, chairman of the committee of the Congress, that those persons in the country who may incline to remove into Boston, with their effects, may have liberty so to do without molestation.

The town unanimously accepted of the foregoing report, and desired the inhabitants would deliver their arms to the Selectmen as soon as may be.

The meeting was then adjourned to Tuesday morning the 25th of April, ten o'clock in the Forenoon, and was continued by successive adjournments to thursday, P. M. the 28th of April, 1775, when the town met to receive the further report of the committee. They reported as follows, viz.

The committee waited on his excellency General Gage, with the papers containing the account of the arms delivered to the selectmen, and the return made to them by the constables of the town relative to the delivery of arms in their respective wards. After long conversation on the subject of the inhabitants removing themselves and effects from the town; his excellency being obliged to attend other business, left the affair to be settled with Brigadier General Robinson, who after further conference, and reporting the substance of it to General Gage, returned to the committee, and declared to them that General Gage, gives liberty

to the inhabitants to remove out of town with their effects; and desires that such inhabitants as intend to remove, would give their names to the selectmen, and signify whether they mean to convey their effects by land or water, in order that passes may be prepared; for which passes, application may be made to General Robinson, any time after eight o'clock to morrow morning; such passes to be had as soon as persons wanting them shall be ready to depart.

Voted, That the foregoing report be accepted, the town relying on the honor and faith of General Gage, that he will perform his part of the contract, as they have faithfully performed their part of it.

Then the meeting was adjourned to monday next, ten o'clock in the forenoon.

A true copy, examined,

Per Henry Alline, jun. Town Clerk, P. T.

WATER TOWN, June 26.
In Provincial CONGRESS, Watertown,
June 21, 1775.

WHEREAS a Number of our inveterate Enemies, have taken Shelter under the Protection of General Gage, and his Troops, and have left a considerable Interest, whereby it becomes necessary, that some Provision should be made for the Disposal of the same: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Select Men and Committee of Correspondence of the several Towns and Districts of this Colony, be directed to take under their Care, the Effects and Estates of the several Persons, who have fled for Protection to Boston or elsewhere, and to improve the same to the best Advantage, and render a true Account of the Profits arising therefrom, to this Congress, or some future House of Representatives of this Colony, they being allowed a reasonable Consideration for their Trouble.

J. A. WARREN, President.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

Attest. SAM. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Writs are issued (agreeable to the Recommendation of the Continental Congress) for calling a General Assembly, to convene at this Town upon Wednesday the 19th Day of July next.

Thursday the 20th of July next is recommended by the Continental Congress to be observed as a Day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, throughout this Continent.

By many Persons of undoubted Veracity, who were in Boston during the late Battle at Charlestown, and were soon after in the Field of action, we learn, That the Enemy sustained a greater loss than was at first apprehended. The Ministerial Troops about 5000 in Number, were commanded by Lord Howe, and by the most favourable Accounts 1000 of them, amongst whom were 84 Officers, were killed & wounded; but their loss is generally believed to be much greater.—The Work-House, Alms-House, and Manufactory-House, and a Number of private Houses were improved for the wounded Regulars, who were removing the whole of the Night, and Sabbath Day succeeding the Battle.—Col. Pitcairn, and many other Officers whom they highly esteemed, are dead.—The Welsh Fusiliers were nearly all cut off, and one Captain only remains alive of that Regiment.—The Enemy retreated twice before they carried the Intrenchments, which were the Works of a Night, and as best but imperfect. About 700 Americans fought the Battle, the Residue of the Army from Cambridge not having recovered Bunker's Hill timely enough to reinforce our brave Men. The Loss on our Side is not yet ascertained, but at the most is supposed to be from 150 to 200 killed & wounded. Major General WARREN, late President of the Provincial Congress, was amongst the Slain, and was buied by his Friends at Charlestown. Col. Parker of Chelmsford, and 27 Privates from different Towns, are Prisoners in Boston Goal. The Officers of the Regulars acknowledge that they have dearly purchased the Hill, and say that the Rebels fought more like Devils than Men.—Charlestown containing about 300 Dwelling Houses, and 150 or 200 other Buildings, was laid in Ashes by our humane Adversaries.

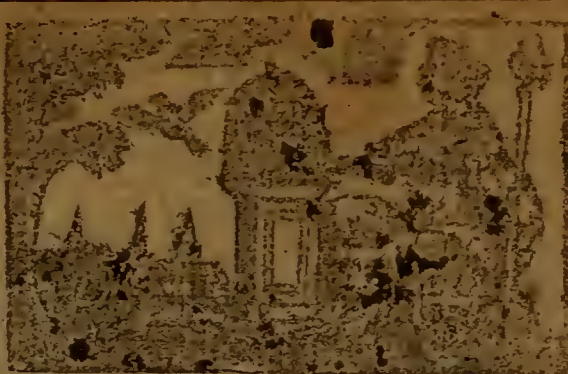
Since our last there have been about 16 or 20 Regulars killed at Charlestown Guard, and we have lost two Men.

The Hon. JAMES WARREN, Esq; is chosen President of the Provincial Congress, in the Room of the late Major General Warren, slain in Battle.

The General Assembly of the Province of New-Hampshire, met at Portsmouth the 13th Inst. and Adjourn'd the same Day to the 11th of July next.

The 8th. Instant, one of the Newport Packets which had been seized by the Enemy and fitted out as a Tender, was retaken, by a Sloop fitted out for the Protection of that Colony.—The Pirates finding they could not escape, ran the Vessel ashore on Conanicut, and went off with much Precipitation. On board the Packet were found 8 Swive's, 17 Stand of Arms, a Number of Pistols, Cutlasses, Cartouch-Boxes, &c.

Boston AND COUNTRY



Gazette, JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, July, 10, 1775.

IN Compliance with an Order of the Honourable the Provincial Congress, passed the 5th of July Instant, the Freeholders and others who were Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, and were qualified according to Law to vote for Representatives in May, 1774, and are now dispersed are hereby notified and warned to assemble at the Meeting-House in Concord on Tuesday the 12th of July Instant, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon; then and there to elect and depute one or more Freeholders in said Town according to the Numbers limited by a Law of this Colony, to serve for and represent them in a Great and General Court or Assembly, to be convened, held, and kept, for the Service of said Colony, until the Day next preceding the 1st Wednesday of May next, if necessary, and no longer; at the Meeting-House in Watertown, upon Wednesday the 19th Instant, 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and so from Day to Day, during their Session or Sessions.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk of Boston.

WATERTOWN, July 10.

The following Address has been presented to his Excellency General Washington and the Hon. Major-General Lee.

To his Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;
General and Commander in Chief of the Continental Army.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Congress of the Massachusetts Colony, impressed with every Sentiment of Gratitude and Respect beg leave to congratulate you on your safe Arrival: and to wish you all imaginable Happiness and Success, in the execution of the important Duties of your elevated Station. While we applaud that Attention to the public Good, manifested in your appointment, we equally admire that disinterested Virtue, and distinguished Patriotism, which alone could call you from those Enjoyments of domestic Life, which a sublime and manly Taste, joined with a most affluent Fortune, could afford, to hazard your Life, and to endure the Fatigues of War, in the Defence of the Rights of Mankind, and the Good of your Country.

The laudable Zeal for the common Cause of America, and Compassion for the Distresses of this Colony exhibited by the great Dispatch made in your Journey hither fully justify the universal Satisfaction we have, with Pleasure, observed on this Occasion; and are promising Presages that the great Expectations formed from your personal Character, and military abilities, are well founded.

We wish you may have found such Regularity and Discipline already established in the Army, as may be agreeable to your Expectation. The Hurry with which it was necessarily collected, and the many disadvantages, arising from a suspension of government under which we have raised, and endeavoured to regulate the forces of this Colony, have rendered it a work of time. And though in great measure effected, the completion of so difficult, and at the same time so necessary a task, is referred to your Excellency; and we doubt not will be properly considered and attended to.

We would not presume to prescribe to your Excellency, but supposing you would choose to be informed of the general character of the soldiers who compose this Army, beg leave to represent, that the greatest part of them have not before seen service. And although naturally brave, and of good understanding yet for want of experience in military life, have but little knowledge of divers things most essential to the preservation of health, and even of life. The Oath in the Army are not possessed of the absolute necessity of cleanliness in their dress, and lodging continual exercise and strict temperance, to preserve them from diseases frequently prevailing in Camps; especially among those, who, from their childhood, have been used to a laborious life.

We beg leave to assure you, that this Congress will, at ALL TIMES, be ready to attend to such requisitions as you may have occasion to make to us;

and to contribute all the aid in our power, to the cause of America, and your happiness and ease, in the discharge of the duties of your exalted office.

We most fervently implore Almighty GOD, that the blessings of divine providence may rest on you: That your head may be covered in the day of battle: That every necessary assistance may be afforded; and that you may be long continued in life and health, a blessing to mankind.

His Excellency's Answer.

Gentlemen,
YOUR kind congratulations on my appointment, and arrival, demand my warmest acknowledgments, and will ever be retained in grateful remembrance.

In exchanging the enjoyments of domestic Life for the duties of my present honourable, but arduous station, I only emulate the virtue and public spirit, of the whole province of Massachusetts-Bay, which with a firmness and patriotism without example in modern history, has sacrificed all the comforts of social and political life, in support of the rights of mankind, and the welfare of our common country. My highest ambition is to be the happy instrument of vindicating those rights, and to see this devoted province again restored to peace, liberty and safety.

The short space of time which has elapsed since my arrival, does not permit me to decide upon the State of the Army. The course of human affairs forbids an expectation, that troops formed under such circumstances, should at once possess the order, regularity and discipline of veterans.—Whatever deficiencies there may be, will I doubt not, soon be made up by the activity and zeal of the officers, and the docility and obedience of the men. These qualities united with the native bravery and spirit will afford a happy presage of success, and put a final period to those distresses which now overwhelm this once happy country.

I most sincerely thank you gentlemen for your declarations of readiness at all times to assist me in the discharge of the duties of my station: They are so complicated, and extended, that I shall need the assistance of every good man, and lover of his country; I therefore repose the utmost confidence in your aids. In return for your affectionate wishes to myself, permit me to say, that I earnestly implore that divine being in whose hands are all human events, to make you and your constituents as distinguished in private and public happiness as you have been by ministerial or professional, by private and public distresses. GEO. WASHINGTON.

To the Honourable CHARLES LEE, Esq;
Major General of the Continental Army.

SIR,
THE Congress of the Massachusetts Colony, possessed of the fullest evidence of your attachment to the rights of mankind, & regard to the distresses which America in general and this Colony in particular, are involved in, by the impolitic, wicked and tyrannic system adopted by administration, and pursued with relentless and savage fury, do, with pleasure embrace this opportunity to express the great satisfaction and gratitude they feel on your appointment as a Major-General in the American Army.

We sincerely congratulate you on your safe arrival here, and wish you all possible happiness and success in the execution of so important a trust. We admire and respect the character of a man, who, disregarding the allurements of profit and distinction his merit might procure, engages in the cause of mankind, in defence of the injured, and relief of the oppressed. From your character, from your great abilities and military experience, united with those of the Commander in Chief, under the smiles of providence, we flatter ourselves with the prospect of discipline and order, success and victory. Be assured, Sir, that it will give us great pleasure to be able to contribute to your happiness. May the favours and blessings of Heaven attend you. May divine providence guard and protect you, conduct you in the paths of honour and vir-

tue, grant you the reward of the brave and virtuous, the applause of mankind and the approbation of your own conscience, and eternal happiness hereafter.

His Honour's Answer.

To the Gentlemen of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts.

Gentlemen,
NOTHING can be so flattering to me as the good opinion and approbation of the delegates of a free and uncorrupt people. I was educated in the highest reverence for the rights of mankind, and have acquired by a long acquaintance a most particular regard for the people of America. You may depend therefore, gentlemen, on my zeal and integrity.—I can promise you nothing from my abilities. God Almighty grant us success equal to the righteousness of the cause. I thank you, gentlemen, for an address which does me so much honour, and shall labour to deserve it.

His Excellency General Washington, has appointed Thomas M. Flinn, Esq; his Aid de Camp, and Joseph Reed, Esq; his Secretary. Samuel Osgood, Esq; is Aid de Camp to the Hon. Major-General Ward; and Samuel Griffin, Esq; is Aid de Camp to the Hon. Major-General Lee.

None of the Men who have been raised by this and several other colonies are, in future, to be distinguished as the Troops of any particular Colony, but as the Forces of "THE UNITED COLONIES OF NORTH AMERICA," into whose joint Service they have been taken by the Continental Congress, and are to be paid and supported accordingly.

One Day last Week a Transport with two Companies on board, bro't to a Fishing Boat in the Bay, and took a Man out, of whom they enquired very particularly concerning the situation of things here, after being informed, told him that they came from Ireland, with a large number of Transports, having on board Eight Regiments; and that Four Regiments more were soon to follow, that they had met at Sea a Vessel sent Express by Gen. Gage, with an account of the Action at Charlestown; from which they had learned, that they had lost in that Action 300 Men, and had Kill'd 1500 of the Rebels—that the Rebels had Burned Charlestown, and poisoned the Balls they Fired—and that they expected on their arrival, immediately to make an Ingression into the Country, and to Harass the Sea Coasts in order to effect an universal Distress.

In Provincial CONGRESS, Watertown, July 8 h. 1775.

THIS Congress having taken into consideration the difficulties and troubles which have, and daily are arising in our Camps by reason of divers evil minded persons selling of spirituous liquors, by which means it is not in the power of the Officers, although a constant exertion has been hitherto made, to prevent the same, in order to keep that steady government in Camp so absolutely necessary: Therefore,

RESOLVED. That if any licenced person shall after the 15th Instant presume to sell any spirituous liquors to any soldier, without a permit from the Captain or commanding Officer or the company he belongs to, specifying the quantity sold for the first offence first if his licence; and if the second, suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him, or her, by a Court Martial: And any person, who is not a licenced person, or whose licence is without the limits of said Camps shall presume to retail any spirituous liquors to any of the Troops, shall suffer for the first offence the penalties inflicted by a Court Martial—This Resolve not to extend to any person who shall have a licence or permit from the General or commanding Officer.

By Order of Congress.

JAMES WARREN, President.

A true copy.

Attest. SAMUEL FREEMAN Secretary.

Mr. Hutchinson's Letters and Extracts continued.
Boston, 7 Dec. 1762.

[R. Jackson, Esq;]

Sir,
WHEN our ancestors first came over, they apprehended themselves subjects to no other laws or rules of government than what arise from natural reason and the principles of equity, except any positive rules from the word of God. I intended to have sent you a collection of punishments inflicted for a great variety of offences, some of which would have diverted you, and all of them would have tended to discover to you the cast and genius of our first settlers, but my time since the date of my last has been much taken up in preparing a defence of the province title to the lands between Nova Scotia and the province of main. I hope to have leisure before another opportunity of writing to you. I am.

The above will show what were once the sentiments of the first Settlers of this Country, upon a point that has since been greatly litigated.

Boston 3 Jan. 1763.

Dr. Sir, [Col. Cushing.]

YOU have been by your fire side and so have I by mine, perusing over old year books, and when I am tired I relieve myself with historical facts of our own country, for I design to carry down Mr. Prince's chronology, and as Bishop Burnet did; but it shall not be published while I live, and I expect the same satisfaction which I doubt not the Bishop had, of being revenged of some of the r—s after I am dead. I wish you may have the pleasure of reading it.—

Whoever continues Mr. Prince's chronology, Mr. Hutchinson will certainly make a considerable figure in it, should his character be painted with a Burnet's freedom, whether the author means to take a personal revenge or faithfully to inform his reader.

Boston, Jan'y. 1769.

Dear Sir, [Mr. Jackson.]

I Sent you under blank cover by way of Bristol and Glasgow the account of proceedings in New-York assembly, which you will find equal to those of the Massachusetts. Perhaps if they had no troops the people too would have run riot as we did.—Five or six men of war and 3 or 4 regiments disturb no body, but some of our grave people who do not love assemblies and concerts and can't bear the noise of drums upon a Sunday. I know I have not slept in town any 3 months these 2 years in so much tranquillity as I have done the 3 months since the troops came, and one of the Clergy told me a few days ago he doubted whether it would ever do for the town to be without one regiment at least.

By whose solicitations troops were procured may be inferred from what Mr. Bolla writes to Mr. Hutchinson in a letter dated

Henrietta, Secret, Aug. 11. 1767.

MR. Paxton has several times told me, that you and some other of my friends were of opinion that standing troops were necessary to support the authority of the government at Boston, and that he was authorized to inform me this was your and their opinion. I need not say that I hold in the greatest abomination such outrages as have taken place among you, and am sensible it is the duty of all charter or other subordinate governments to take due care to restrain and punish such proceedings, and that all governments must be supported by force when necessary; yet we must remember how often standing forces have introduced greater mischiefs than they relieved, and I am apprehensive that your distant situation from the center of all civil and military power might in this case, sooner or later, subject you to peculiar difficulties.

—When Malcolm's bad behavior made a stir here, a minister who seem'd inclined to make use of standing forces supposing this might not be agreeable to me, I avoided giving an opinion, which then appear'd needless and improper, but afterwards, when it was confidently said that preparations were making to send a considerable number of standing troops, in order to compel obedience, I endeavour'd to prevent it, and in particular told a worthy gentleman, who tho' he does not stand very high in the administration, has sometimes, I believe, considerable influence, that some of the principal merchants said, that they who should send over the standing troops reported would certainly be cursed to all posterity.

What will posterity say of those that by letters or private messages endeavour'd to procure their being sent, and at length prevail'd?

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.

Last Tuesday evening Thomas Jefferson, Esq; arrived here from Virginia, to attend the Congress, agreeable to his election, in the room of the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq; He was attended by Dr. M'Clurg.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

Saturday Evening last an Express arrived here from Albany, with Advice, that the Caghawaga

Indians of Canada, had actually taken up the Hatchet; and 'tis Appoied they intended to act against the Colonies.

The Ship Juliana, Capt. Montgomery, arrived at Sandy Hook last Saturday Night, from London, in which Vessel his Excellency our worthy Governor came Passenger. He landed at 8 o'Clock Yesterday Evening, and was conducted to the House of the Hon. Hugh Wallace, Esq; by an immense Number of the principal People of this City.

Watertown, July 10.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

Watertown, July 7, 1775.

WHEREAS complaint has been made to this Congress, of the Inhabitants of some of the sea port towns, frequently supplying our enemies with butter and cheese, fresh provisions, &c.—Also, Suspected that intelligence has been given them.—

Therefore RESOLVED, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the committees of safety, correspondence, and inspection, and where there are no such committees, to the select-men of the sea port towns and districts in this colony, that they forthwith exert themselves, to prevent any person or persons from supplying our enemies with any kind of provisions whatsoever, or intelligence.— And it is further recommended to the committees or select men as aforesaid, of each town, not to suffer any vessel or boat of any kind, to go from the shore on board any vessel, or vessels, of any size whatsoever, in the service of our enemies, without first obtaining a permit in writing of the committees or select men aforesaid, for that purpose; and that no boats be suffered to land from men of war, tenders, or any other vessels, employed to distress the sea coasts and trade of this country, without permit obtained as aforesaid.

By Order of the Congress,

Attest. JAMES WARREN, President.

A true Copy, SAMUEL FREEMAN, Sec'y.

In Provincial CONGRESS, Watertown,

July 7, 1775.

WHEREAS by the Act of Parliament, called the Restraining Act, the Inhabitants of the Island of Nantucket are exempted from the Restrictions in said Act mentioned: And whereas the Continental Congress, on the 17th of May last, took the Matter under Consideration, and thought it expedient to prevent the Newfoundland Fishery from being supplied with Provisions through Nantucket, to prohibit the Exportation of Provisions from any of the Colonies to that Island, excepting from this: And whereas the Inhabitants of Nantucket, have by them large Quantities of Provisions in their Stores, and are fitting out a large Fleet of Whaling Vessels, whereby they intend to avail themselves of the Act aforesaid; and the Provisions they have by them may be unnecessarily expended in foreign and not domestic Consumption: Therefore,

RESOLVED, That no Provisions or Necessaries of any Kind be exported from any Part of this Colony to the Island of Nantucket, until the Inhabitants of said Island shall have given full and sufficient Satisfaction to this Congress, or some future House of Representatives, that the Provisions they have now by them has not been, and shall not be expended in foreign, but for domestic Consumption. And the several Committees of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, in their respective Towns, are requir'd to see that this Resolve be not contraven'd.

By Order of Congress,

Attest. JAMES WARREN, President.

A true Copy. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Last Monday Night died of the Wounds he received in the Battle of the 17th ult. the amiable, the gallant Col. Thomas Gardner, of Cambridge.

We hear from Marlborough, that one Day last Week the Wife of Mr. Jabez Rice, jun. was safely delivered of two children, a Son and Daughter, who were baptized the sabbath following, by the Names of John Hancock and Dorothy Quincy.

The following is said to be a true Return of the Killed of the Regulars (including those who died of their Wounds) at the late Battle in Charlestown, on the 17th ult. as delivered in to General Gage on the 29th ult. after 12 Days strict Examination, viz.

92	-	Commission Officers.
102	-	Serjeants.
100	-	Corporals.
753	-	Rank and File.
1047	-	Total of Killed.
445	-	Wounded.

Total of Killed and Wounded.

The Return of the Americans is as follows,

138	-	Killed and Missing.
292	-	Wounded.

430 - In all.

N. B. 28 of the Missing were in Boston Goal, and above 30 we hear return'd Home after the Retreat.

We hear from Exeter, New-Hampshire, that a Committee from the Congress, sitting there, waited on George Jaffery, Esq; Province Treasurer, for what Money he had by him, belonging to the Province, and received from him £. 1500 which was safely conveyed to Exeter.

The Captains Holland, Wattson and Loring, are arrived at New-York from London, and bring Prints to the 23d of May, which contain scarcely an Article of Consequence, saving that there is very great Probability of a Rupture between Spain and Great Britain.

We hear that Capt. Montagu arrived at Rhode-Island in one of the Pirate Boats from New-York; reports that one of the above Captains told him that the Account of the Concord Expedition arrived in England two Days before he sailed; and that in Consequence thereof, the Parliament was summoned to meet forthwith.

The Queen of Denmark, [Carolina Matilda, youngest Sister to his present Majesty] died at Zell, on the 11th of May, of a Fever, aged twenty three Years and ten Months.

By private Letters from London lately intercepted, we learn, that the Arch-Traitor Hutchinson, was so consummately ignorant of the Genius of his own Countrymen, as to request Leave of his Majesty to retire to his native Country, in the Character of a private Gentleman, and had actually bespoke a Passage for that Purpose in Capt. Jenkins, on his Return to England. [No doubt many would be glad to see my Lord 'em once more!]

The following Extract of a Letter is received from a Gentleman who has the best Means of Information, and may be depended upon as authentic:

"You may depend upon it, that the Glasgow Packet, Captain Peterfield, sailed from Greenock, in April last, bound for Salem, with many Thousand Pounds Value of Goods on board." It is said, that the above Goods are marked for the Army. It is hoped that the Committee at Salem have paid proper Attention to the Vessel, as it is more than probable that she is already arrived.

By a Resolve of the House of Commons on the 12th of May, 2s. per Gallon is to be laid on all Rums, or other Spirits, imported into Newfoundland from America.

Last Friday Night a Party of the Troops stationed at Roxbury, set Fire to the House of Mr. Enoch Brown on Boston Neck, which entirely consumed the same.

TAKEN up by me the Subscriber, a Province BILL, which the Owner may have again, by giving a true Description of the same, and paying the Charges of this Advertisement.

Cambridge, July 3.

EDWARD MARRETT.

DISSEMINATED from Capt. Saunders's Company, of Col. Scijean's Regiment, John Gardner, and Archibald Smith.—If they will return within ten Days from the Date they will be receiv'd; if not 5 Dollars will be paid for each, upon their delivery to Capt. Saunders, at Cambridge.

STOP THIEF.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS in the Night between the 29th and 30th of June last, some evil minded Person or Persons broke open the House of the Subscriber and Stole from thence a Number of Articles, among which are, one quar silver Tankard mark'd G W S W B T 22oz. 1ds (on the Bottom) one pint Porringer mark'd S C. three large Table Spoons mark'd S M. one little mark'd S M. 2x Tea Spoons beaded, (the Handles turn'd back, no mark.) a large old fashioned silver Watch Maker's Name Tauney, London, one new Beaver Hat, one large old-fashioned ditto something worn, and sundry other Articles.

This is therefore to offer a Reward of Five Dollars to any Person who shall apprehend said Thief or Thieves so that he or they may be brought to Justice and the owner have his Goods again and so in proportion for any part.

GILBERT Wm. SPIAKMAN.

Marlborough July 1st 1775.

Benjamin Loring, (late of Boston,)

HEREBY informs the Public, that he has opened a Coffee-House in Weymouth, near the Meeting House—Gentlemen Travellers, &c. will meet with kind Reception, on very moderate Terms.

A Bed, 1 pair large Blankets, 2 Bolsters, 2 Pillows, a Trunk full of Men and Women's apparel, &c. among which were a brown silk Gown, a black ditto, a brown Camblet ditto a dark Camblet Riding Hood, a Looking Glass and many other Articles too many to enumerate.—The above Trunk, &c. was left in a Barn call'd Phipps's, at the upper end of Charlestown, which was not consumed in the late Fire.—Any Person giving information of the same at the Printing Office in Watertown, shall be handsomely Rewarded for their Trouble.



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, July, 17, 1775.

Mr. EDES,
Having in my last got unexpectedly upon the subject of the troops and ships of war, I shall give you some further extracts and letters concerning them.
Boston, 23d March, 1768.

My dear Sir, [Mr. Jackson.]
ABOUT a fortnight ago, I think I mentioned to you before, I was in consultation with the commissioners. They were very desirous the governor should write to the general (partly in short hand) for a r----- (regiment.) It had been done it, by some means or other it would have transpired, and there is no saying what a length the people would have gone in their resentment.

Boston, 19th October, 1768.

Dear Sir, [Mr. Jackson.]
I know some of the officers have blamed the governor, that he has not provided quarters, but they blamed him without cause. While the province is in this state a step taken without law to support it, would give great advantage to the enemies of government. In some points I think he has stretched his authority, tho' the necessity of the service justifies him, particularly in ordering the town house, all except the council-chamber to be opened.

Cambridge, 19th June, 1770.

SIR, [Commodore Hood.]
I Have general orders from Lord Hillsborough, to apply to you for aid when necessary. Measures were then under consideration. As soon as I know what is determined, I shall be able to make a better judgment. In the mean time I think it expedient that there should always be one or more of his Majesty's ships in the harbour of Boston.

Boston, 22d June, 1770.

SIR, [General Gage.]
I Ever supposed it would be necessary for me, at all events, if Capt. Preston and the soldiers should be found guilty and sentence pass'd, to grant a reprieve until his Majesty's pleasure should be known. I am now under stronger obligations to do it than before, having received his Majesty's express commands so to do. I am much less concerned from an apprehension of the rage of the people against me, than I am from the danger in the present dissolute state of the government, of the people's taking upon themselves to put the sentence in execution. I do not believe I have one magistrate who would be willing to run any risque in endeavouring to prevent it. If troops were in town I do not know that a magistrate would employ them on such an occasion, but I think they might notwithstanding be the means of preventing it. What measures will be taken in England, is to me very uncertain. It is incumbent on me to mention my apprehensions to you, but I do it in the most confidential manner, least their being known might suggest to some, what perhaps otherwise they would not have thought of; and as there will be probably ten or twelve weeks time before the trial will come on, I should be glad of your opinion upon any steps which can be taken to guard against so fatal an event.

To this and some others General Gage answer'd as follows.

SIR, New York, July, 18 1770.
I Have been favoured with your letters of 19th, 21st, 22d, and 23d, of June. I am obliged to you for the directions you intend giving to the attorney-general upon his return from the circuit, respecting the indictment against Sir Francis Bernard and myself. His Majesty's orders concerning these matters were communicated to me by the last packet, and I wish this was the only trouble you are likely to have upon your hands.

The subject of your two last letters is the more alarming, as it is very likely to happen. The people have gone on step by step without check or opposition, to the most dangerous height of licentiousness; and nothing is too daring for them to undertake, during the anarchy that now subsists. I can easily give an opinion how to prevent the

event you so much fear, if you could as easily follow it. I know nothing that can resist force but force, and you are acquainted with the orders lately transmitted to me, to give you all the aid and assistance you shall require: but I am sensible you will answer me that you cannot ask my assistance without the advice of the council, and no one of your council will advise you to ask my assistance, or to bring troops into the town. You think at the same time, if troops were in the town, no magistrate would employ them on such an occasion, but they might notwithstanding be the means of preventing it. It is true, on the first arrival of the troops the people were kept in some awe by them; but they no sooner understood that they were bound up by constitutional laws, and could not act in quelling riots and disturbances, but under the authority and orders of the civil power, than they despised them, and became as licentious as before their arrival. In the situation therefore you suppose the troops in, unable to act, I can't foresee they would be of much use, or in any shape prevent the mob from executing their designs; unless they should break the bonds of discipline in a fit of madness and rage, and attack the people; which I confess upon such an occasion, I am of opinion might happen.

How affairs will turn out, or what resolutions will be taken, I cannot pretend to judge, but I shall be prepared, and in as great readiness, as in my power, to obey any commands the king shall send me, or any requisitions you shall think proper to make. And as you have asked my opinion, I will take the liberty to hint the putting the prisoners on board one of the King's ships, or confining them at the castle. If a sentence of condemnation should be pass'd, I conceive the regiment could send a strong detachment to receive the prisoners at night, and march them to Dorchester-neck, where the boats that carried the detachment over, might remain to bring them back.

I have the honour to be with great regard,

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

THO: GAGE.

Massachusetts Bay, June 17, 1775.

To General GAGE.

"THOU profane, wicked—master of falsehood and perfidy, whose day is come, when iniquity shall have an end."—It will shortly be out of thy power to put in execution the tyrannical, oppressive and iniquitous plans of British Ministers; for destruction, as a punishment of thine iniquity, will soon come upon thee.—Instead of humbling yourself before God for your blood guiltiness, Pharaoh like, you are hardening your heart and fitting yourself for a signal destruction by rebelling against the light.—Your late infamous proclamation is as full of notorious lies, as a toad or rattle snake of deadly poison.—And these too uttered under the solemnity of a sacred regard for law—constitutional government—the royal charter—Religion and the sacred name of God! What was SAUL among the prophets—a hater of God and good men still! and what is SATAN when transformed into an angel of light, but a devil still! and when known to be a devil still, will not his pretended regard for holiness, justice, truth, humanity, religion, Jesus or the like, serve to render him the greater object of abhorrence and contempt in the eyes of all wise and holy beings?—Your profaneness—your perfidy—your notorious falsehood—your avowed robbery, and the murders committed by men whom you sent forth armed with fire and sword—testify against you—that you are an abandoned wretch,—that you have no fear of God before your eyes—that you have no real regard for law—constitutional government, &c. &c.—that you will not die the common death of all men—and that, without speedy repentance, you will have an aggravated damnation in hell!

You know that an offensive war levied against any nation or state, without a just cause or a call of divine providence, is unrighteous and injurious. You know, that in such a case, a defensive war is

warranted by a first principle of nature, self preservation, hence by the God of nature. You also know that those acts of the British parliament, which you have avowedly undertaken to carry into execution against us by fire and sword, are in their own nature and operation, offensive acts of hostility against law. English liberty and constitutional government of the nation in general and against the charter, laws, liberty, property and lives of this colony in particular. Therefore when you declared your design in coming was to carry into execution, those acts by force of arms, and swore you would do it, you formally proclaimed war against this colony in particular; and when you sent forth the King's troops armed with fire and sword to destroy our public stores, magazines and artillery, manage all opposition; you actually drew the sword of an offensive war; and hence all the blood shed on either side in consequence of that hostile act of your's doth and will cry to heaven for vengeance against you as the atrocious MURDERER! and by attempting to carry into execution by force of arms these tyrannical and bloody acts of parliament in the King's name and by his troops, you have reduced this colony to a state of nature, you have totally dissolved our allegiance to the King of England as our King, which was founded in a solemn compact; we swore allegiance to him as King, not as a Tyrant—as Protector, not as a Destroyer,—as Father, not as a Murderer—as Protestant, not as a Papist!—You are now no more our Governor—you have no authority to command us in the King's name and your proclamation, declaring us in a state of rebellion and promising his Majesty's pardon to such as should immediately lay down their arms, is barefaced effrontery!—Taking up arms in defence of liberty and property, against usurpation and tyranny, is not rebellion, it is a duty we owe to the God of nature and munificent Governor or providence. It is no rebellion to take up arms in defence of our lives, and all that is dear to us in life against armed robbers, murderers and usurpers.

But you are not only a robber, a murderer and usurper, but a wicked Rebel: A rebel against the authority of truth, law equity, the English constitution of government, these colony states, and humanity itself,—and Heaven is armed with vengeance against you, and all the American colonies are firmly united and armed to cut you off as a common enemy, together with all those parasites, those monsters in human bodies, who have fled to your wing for protection.—Your crimes are so heinous that they must not be pardoned by man. But as to the British troops in general under your command if they will come and lay down their arms and appear on the side of American liberty, they shall be protected in the enjoyment of all the rights of Americans so long as they shall by their conduct be worthy of the same.

Our cause is just and glorious never had a people a better cause and a clearer call in providence to take up arms in defence of it. And the God of glory is on our side and will fight for us, and this makes us as bold as lions. God has wonderfully covered our heads in the time of battle, and even when a number of our people, whom the ships of war had impressed, were cruelly forced to take the most dangerous and exposed situation to our fire, not a man of them fell, while our enemy fell down slain all about them! This is of the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes: A great warrior once said, "it is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man, it is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in princes. Some trust in horses and some in chariots; but we will remember the name of the Lord our God. For thou hast girded me with strength to battle; thou hast subdued under me those that rose up against me."—He cried to God and he heard him and pleaded his cause for him. And God has promised to maintain the righteous cause of his people, when they go out to war against their enemies—praying to God the eternal fervent prayer of the righteous man, which availeth each.

(No. 165.)
DECLARATION by the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED COLONIES of NORTH-AMERICA, now met in GENERAL CONGRESS at Philadelphia, setting forth the Causes and Necessity of their taking up ARMS, and ratifying the American Cause in Cambridge, on Saturday last.

OST, a Provisional N^o, dated July 10. (No. 1150) payable to Gulian Teller, for the Sum of £10, 10s. — As it will be no advantage to any Person but the right owner, however has found the form, and will bring it to the Printer hereof, shall have 10 Dollars Reward for their trouble

of our cause, we have great boldness and confidence to plead with the almighty ruler of the world and righteous governor of all the earth, that he would keep our army from every wicked thing—teach their hands to war and fingers to fight,—cover their heads in the day of battle,—give them to tread down and subdue our unnatural enemy, confound and intimidate you and all the sons of slavery under your command, establish the colonies in the enjoyment of true English liberty and property, destroy tyranny and popery in the British dominions and elsewhere—and make all men free, wise and holy, and then they will be happy. You may be sure that there are thousands daily praying thus in this land to him who heareth prayer, and to whom all flesh may come with their petitions.

We Americans desire not either to slaughter or to captivate the soldiers and subjects of the King of England; only to enjoy the rights and privileges of Englishmen,—and therefore our brave and humane advice to you is, to return immediately to your master with all his sea and land forces under your command, and tell him, you have done wrong in waging war against his loyal subjects in America, for the purpose of making them the slaves of his subjects in Great-Britain,—tell him, that in doing this you have shed innocent blood (and it cries for vengeance against you) and have dissolved the allegiance of the Americans to him, &c. &c. For if you don't depart soon, as now advised, we will attempt to destroy you, in our defence; we have now drawn the sword of defence and appealed to the God of justice and power, and are determined not to return it into its scabbard until our enemies are subdued and our Liberty and property secured so as to let under our vines and fig trees, and there be no son of tyranny and slavery to make us afraid.

JOHANNES IN EREMO.

PHILADELPHIA,

In CONGRESS, July 4th, 1775.
RESOLVED, That the two acts passed in the first session of the present Parliament, the one entitled, "An act to restrain the trade and commerce of the province of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, and Colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations in North-America, to Great-Britain, Ireland and the British Islands in the West Indies; and to prohibit such provinces and colonies from carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, or other places therein mentioned, under certain conditions and limitations;" the other intitled, "An act to restrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Islands in the West Indies, under certain conditions and limitations;" are unconstitutional, oppressive and cruel, and that the commercial oppression of these colonies, to certain acts enumerated in the declaration of the last Congress, ought to be made against these until they are repealed.

A true copy from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

NEWPORT, July 10.

Wednesday morning the King's ship ship of war, Capt. Montague, was towed into this harbor, and immediately after coming to anchor the was thrown up in a very rank manner, by which 'twas supposed she had met with some misfortune the night before, as she was seen up the sound and many cannon were heard in the night; and we are assured a certain Officer, in this town, went on board said ship several times from her arrival till Friday, to take care of some wounded men.

CAMBRIDGE, July 12.

Yesterday evening a Trumpeter came from the Enemy's Army, with a Letter from General Burgoyne to General Lee, and was conducted, blindfolded, by our Guards, to the Head-Quarters in this Town. After delivering the Letter he was permitted to return.—The contents of this Letter has occasioned much Speculation, and variously reported; but we hear the Substance of it is nothing more than this:—That General Burgoyne laments his being obliged to act in opposition to a Gentleman, for whom he formerly entertained a great Veneration; but that his Conduct proceeds from Principles, and desires not General Lee is actuated by the same Motives, that he wishes Affairs might be accommodated, and desires to have a Conference with General Lee.—We are informed General Lee has returned an Answer, in which he declines complying with General Burgoyne's Desire of holding the proposed Conference.

We hear that Col. George Boyd, of Portsmouth, who arrived at that Place, a few Days since, from London, is appointed a Mandamus Councillor for the Province of New Hampshire.

Governor Wentworth, a Native of New-Hampshire, has rendered himself so justly obnoxious to his Countrymen, by promoting the arbitrary Mea-

asures of the British, and showing that he has thought it prudent to pair on board a Man of War for Protection.

Since our List arrived here from Philadelphia, John Sullivan, Esq; appointed by the Hon. Continental Congress, a Brigadier General of the American Army.

WATERTOWN, July 17.

List of the Enemy's Officers killed and wounded at the Battle of Charlestown.

W O U N D E D.

4th Regiment. Captains Balfour and West. Lieutenants Barron and Brown.
5th Reg. Major Macbeth. Captains Jackson, and Mariden. Lieutenants Crocker and M'Chuteck. Ensigns Charlston and Balequire.
10th Reg. Captains Fitzgerald and Parsons. Lieut. Penigrew, Hamilton and Vernon.
14th Reg. Ensign Harker.
18th Reg. Lieut. Richardson.
23 Reg. Capt. Blakeley. Lieuts. Cochran, Beckwith and Lushall.
35 Reg. Capt. Drew. Lieuts. Campbell and M'Key.
38th Reg. Major Bruce. Capt's. Foyd and Cocket. Lieuts. Christie, House, Myers and Swiney. Quarter Master Mitchell. Ensign Sargent.
43d Reg. Major Spendlove. Lieuts. Robertson and Dalrymple.
47th Reg. Major Smelt. Capt's. England, Craig, and Alcock. Lieut. England.
52d Reg. Capt's. Nelson, Thompson & Crawford. Ensigns Chatwynd and Gracie.
59th Reg. Lieut. Haynes.
63d Reg. Capt's. Horsford and Foilr.
65th Reg. Capt. Sinclair. Lieuts. Paston, Smith and Hales.

MARINES. Capt's. Lemoine, Hudleston, Logan, Chudleigh and Johnson. Lieuts. Ilician, Skutworth, Campbell, Brishain, Averee, Rag and Dyer. Engineer Page. Lieut. Jardin, Secretary to General Howe.

K I L L E D.

5th Reg. Capt. Downes.
14th Reg. Lieut. Bruce.
23d Reg. Lieut. Col. Abercrombie.
35th Reg. Capt. Lyon. Lieut. Bard.
38th Reg. Lieut. Dunn.
43d Reg. Capt. M'Kenzie.
47th Reg. Lieut. Gould, Willard & Hiltyer.
52d Reg. Major Williams. Capt's. Addison, Davison, Smith and Higgins.
63d Reg. Lieut. Dalrymple.
65th Reg. Capt. Hudson.
67th Reg. Capt. Sharwin, Aid de Camp to Gen. Howe.

MARINES. Major Pirron. Capt's. Campbell, and Ellis. Lieuts. Finney, Gardner & Shea. Major Spendlove. Lieuts. Vernon and Jard. Secretaries to Gen. Howe with many others, we hear have already died of their Wounds;—and that a great Part of those who are yet alive, are mortally wounded.

We have undoubted Intelligence that General Gage's Troops are much dispirited; that they are very sickly, and are heartily disposed to leave off dancing any more to the Tune of Yankee Doodle.

We have Intelligence from Boston, that the Enemy are much pleased with the Thoughts of having killed many of our Men when we drove them within their Lines, & burnt their Guard House.

Major General Lee has appointed William Paley, Esq; late of Boston, to be one of his Aides de Camp.

Last Saturday evening, before Day light, a Party of our Men marched towards the Enemy's advanced Guard on Boston Neck, drove them within their Lines, burnt their Guard House (formerly the Dwelling House of Mr. Brown) with several contiguous Buildings, took two Guns, a Halbert, and a Drum. Not one of our men was either killed or wounded, notwithstanding a heavy Fire from the Enemy's Lines, which were within a Quarter of a Mile of the Buildings we set on Fire. It is thought several of the Enemy were killed and wounded.

On Tuesday Night a Party of Men was sent from Roxbury Camp to Long-Island, in Boston Harbour, from whence they brought off 15 of the Enemy Prisoners, between 20 and 30 harned Cattle, and about 100 Sheep. The Prisoners were brought to Head-Quarters on Wednesday, and soon after sent to Concord.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, July 1.

The Grand Continental Congress are yet sitting in this city; when they will rise or adjourn, is I believe uncertain, as I hear no talk of it at present. Our General Assembly are also sitting, and coincide with the resolutions and determinations of the Congress. They have appointed a Committee of Safety, &c. and I understand there is great harmony and unanimity subsisting among them. They have voted £. 35 000, to oppose the King's ships and forces, &c. that may attempt to destroy their liberty; to raise 4500 men, and to provide

50000 lbs. of powder. The Congress are also to be struck on paper, and will soon be done."

Letter from Philadelphia dated July 4, 1775.

"The 600 Riflemen ordered by Congress to be raised in this Province, are ready, and on their March; they had it in their Power to pick the Men. The 400 from Maryland and Virginia, we understand are likewise on their March."

13th End, July 15, 1775.

Last Monday about Noon, departed this Life, Mrs. Elizabeth Barber, the virtuous and amiable Consort of Nathaniel Barber, Esq;—She had been in a very weak State upwards of three Years, which she bore with Patience and Resignation: With her Family she was obliged to quit her native Town, rather than subject themselves to the Brutality of the British Troops, who by their Behaviour in America, since the Death of GEORGE the Second, of glorious Memory, have disgraced the Name of Soldier, and will be a Reproach to (the Island of) Great-Britain and the present Administration, to the latest Posterity.—She was an affectionate Wife, a tender Mother, a kind Mistress, a sincere Friend—and the Poor she always relieved.—She has left a disconsolate Husband and twelve Children, who sensibly feel their Loss.

In Committee of Safety, Cambridge 13th July 1775.

WHEREAS some evil minded Persons have taken Advantage of the Confusion and Disorder arising from the Battles of Lexington and Charlestown, have plundered and carried off into several Parts of this and the neighbouring Colonies, sundry Goods and Household Furniture, belonging to some of the unhappy Sufferers of Boston and Charlestown:

Therefore, RESOLVED, That the Select Men and Committees of Correspondence in the several Towns and Districts within this Colony; and also the Town Officers in the neighbouring Colonies, be, and they hereby are, severally and separately requested to inspect their several Towns and Districts, and if they shall discover any such Goods, or Household Furniture, such Officers are desired to send all such Effects to the Office of Mr. Joseph Pearce Palmer, Quarter Master General in Cambridge, for the Benefit of the true and rightful Proprietors. WILLIAM COOPER, Sec'y.

All Persons that have any Demands on John Pigeon, as Commissary General of the Forces of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, are earnestly desired to leave their accounts at his office in Cambridge, (late the seat of Judge Trowbridge) as soon as possible, as the said Pigeon determines he will not act as Commissary General for said Colony any longer than he can be succeeded by another to be chosen by the General Assembly of this Colony now about sitting, and would be glad to have all accounts in, that his Books may be examined while circumstances are fresh on people's minds. Cambridge, July 15th, 1775.

THE Proprietors of Sudbury lying in Outer Creek, grant & by the Governor and Council of New Hampshire, on the 6th Day of August 1763, to Captain Silas Brown, and others, are hereby notified to meet at the House of Mr. Thomas Miller, late of Newton, Inhabitant, deceased, in the County of Windham, and Province of the Massachusetts Bay, on the 2th Day of August next, at One o'Clock Afternoon, for the following Purpose, viz.

- 1st. To chuse a Moderator of said Meeting.
2. To chuse a Clerk to said Proprietors.
3. To chuse a Treasurer, a Collector or Collectors of Taxes.—4. To chuse a Committee to examine the late Treasurer's Accounts; and to chuse any Committee or make any Addition to any Committee that may be thought necessary for managing the Affairs of the Propriety.—5. To hear the Report of any Committee that are or may be chosen.—6. To grant such sum or sums of money as shall be thought necessary for discharging the Charges of said Propriety and settling the condition of the grant thereof.—7. To determine whether they will give any Encouragement to any Person or Persons that shall undertake to build a Saw Mill or other Mills in said Township, and whether they will give any Encouragement to settlers that shall settle in said Township, and in what manner the Encouragement (if any) shall be given.—8. To confirm (if need) any former votes of the Propriety.

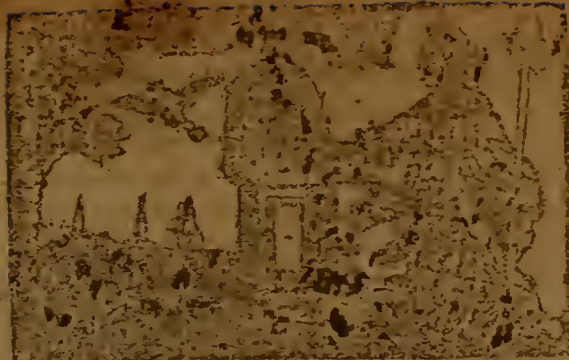
Josiah Fuller,

Nathl. Sparhawk } Committee
Jesse Rogers.

Strayed or stolen from me the Subscriber, out of a Pasture in Wilmington, the Night after the 13th Instant, a small Mare about fourteen Hands high, paces and trots well, with white hind Feet, white Face, her fore Feet something light colored. Whoever will take up said Mare, and convey her to the Owner, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by me.

JOSEPH JENKINS.

Wilmington, July 15, 1775.



Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in *WATER TOWN.*

MONDAY, July, 24, 1775.

TOM HUTCHINSON'S Letters, Extracts, &c.
must give Place this Week for Things of more Con-
sequence.

Capt. John Verly, who joined from Salem for Lon-
don, a few Days after the Battle of Lexington,
remained last Tuesday and the same Day went to
Head Quarters in Cambridge. He has brought
Papers to the first of June, which we had the
Perusal of for about an Hour before they were
forwarded to the Continental Congress, and from
which we have extracted the following important
Articles of Intelligence, viz.

L O N D O N.

May 26. Ministry, it is said, talk of adding another dozen to the Madamms-Council at Bolton; as such honours are much sought after, and greatly strengthen the hands of government there, such of Mr. HUTCHINSON'S ADDRESSEES who have not recanted, have been taught to expect such favours long ago.

May 31. The Parliament is expected to be re-
called immediately.

It is a *determined* Measure in Council that neither BLOOD nor FIRE shall be spared to bring our American Brethren to what is called a sense of their error.

Then more regiments we hear, will be ordered forth to America, and a part of the militia is to be embodied.

Governments in such contempt, they can neither get a loan nor receive.

Rights founded in justice, is now advanced. The Appeal has been made, (your Preps beginning the late Essay,) to God; but God and American Virtue seem to have declared against our Pretensions.

A correspondent says, that the event of the first ministerial experiment of coercion and the sword, already begin to trigger the wavering and undecided Englishman (for Schreiner are out of the question) horror, consternation, and resentment, were strongly painted on the countenances of every honest man in London yesterday, on the receipt of the melancholy news from America.

Lord North, when he received the happy news to government, that the Patriots had defeated Gen. Gage's troops, he was struck with astonishment, turned pale, and did not utter a syllable for some minutes.

When the last advices left America, Boston was surrounded by upwards of fifty thousand Provincials; and, at the most extensive computation, the troops under the command of Gage, did not amount to more than two thousand five hundred. The latter however have a considerable advantage, for they are Regulars; whereas the Provincials are Militia, who fight merely for a love of liberty.

After the Defeat of the Regulars, when the King's troops had fled for shelter under the guns of the men of war, the Victorious American militia surrounded Boston, and were about to set fire to the town, but the inhabitants entreated them to forbear, as it might afford barracks for the provincials.

It is imagined that by this time the King's Troops in America are either taken prisoners or else that they have been forced to flee on board the ships of war, as affording the only ramparts for protection.

The Captain of the vessel who lately brought the news of the Defeat of the King's forces, has been seated for by the Privy Council, but he is too honest a man to dissimulate his sentiments or conceal the truth.

The news received from America of the disgraceful defeat of the King's Troops hath thrw Lord Bute's cab into the utmost consternation. The joyful merrings of this intelligence was celebrated for two hours on Sunday evening with Lord Bute.

Mr. May Died at his country-seat near Croydon in Surrey, for the year 1811, at his Barlow Trecothick, Esq: He is the first since he resigned his gown as Almoner of the Ward of Vintry.

The contest with America is now begun, the blood of our countrymen hath been shed, and if the sword of war should be sheathed without taking off the Heads of some of the Ministry, then is there no such thing as national spirit existing amongst the E. g^{ts}.

The Americans, by the late Defeat of the patriots Regulars, have acquired immortal honour. They were attacked, unprovoked, by a party of the King's troops, who, to testify their loyalty, abused the provincials in language so gross, that courtiers only could have adoped it. They paid, however severely for their impudence; they were not only defeated, but disgraced, and after running away, most manfully, they claimed, as belonging to his Majesty, the protection of his royal navy.

We are desired by the ministry to assure the public, that the late disgraceful defeat of the King's troops in America, was entirely owing to their not considering themselves as Regulars. Previous to the engagement, they shouldered their pieces on the Right Shoulder, and ran away only to confess their mistake.

At the meeting of the Congress, held at Philadelphia on the 10th of May, the Delegates Resolved unanimously That each Province should furnish her quota of troops in defence of the liberties of America.

Drafts from the different regiments of foot in Ireland are daily arriving in Cork in order to embark for America.

The Invincible, sailing from Virginia to Cork, struck on some rocks off the mouth of Dublin's Bay, and went to pieces: seven of the people were drowned, but several barrels of tin were saved.

June. 1. Yesterday Evening a Messenger arrived Express from Gloucester. Came to the Port of Dartmouth, a fine Boat in which were Mr. James's square; his Lady, was a very fine Country House in Blackheath, and the messenger's son-in-law dispatched a letter on the Receipt of which his Lady went from Blackheath to his Majesty at Key.

May the Scotch Proj^{ts} of 1775 meet the same
Facies of 1773 and 1745.

The following Ships have sailed from Clide this Week for America, all in ballast, viz. the Sally, James, for New York; the Cochran, Bolton; the Peter, Lang; the Blanford, Troop; the Paulus, Luck, and the Virginia, Thompson, all for Virginia.

WATER TOWN, July 24.

The Parliament of Great Britain was Pro-rogued on Friday the 26th of May, to Thursday the 27th of July Instant.

HENRY LLOYD, of B. & N. Esq; is advertised in the Southern Paper as wilfully violating the Continental Prohibition, and with several other persons are notified to wit: Late Commercial Interference. Extract of a Letter from London, dated February 1777.

"The intelligence by Capt. D. of the defeat of G. Gage's army under Lord P. by the Americans on the 19th of April last has given very general pleasure here, as the newspapers will testify. 'Tis not, with certainty that one can speak of the disaffection of people in England with respect to the contest with America; though we are clear that the friends of American interests every day particularly since the above intelligence

"It is believed the directors have not yet formed any plans in consequence of the action. April 19. They are in total confusion and consternation, and wait for G. Gage's dispatches by the — Capt. Brown. The talk of the day is that more troops and ships are to be sent immediately; but this it is thought cannot be done without calling the parliament to raise more money. It should be attempted, much disturbance may be expected in England.

For Butler Light Dragoon 17th Regiment Col.
George Preble, 120 men. Foot, 35th Reg.
Col. Henry Campbell; 49th Reg. Alex. Maitland
63^d Reg. Francis Grant; 420 men each.

For New-York Four, 22d Reg. Gen. Tho. Gage; 40th Reg. for Robert Hamilton; 44th Reg. James Abercrombie; 45th Reg. William Haviland; 420 men each

As it is imagined, 'tis impoſſible to get the better of America if the port were to ſhut and to ſtop all kind of commerce with Great Britain, and alſo to withhold all Britiſh property that ſhe has in her hands by way of ſecurity for juſtice.

Last Wednesday Evening embarked from D. R. Chester-Neck Col. Greathorn, with 96 men in ten Whale Boats for Long Island in order to remove from thence some Stock and Hay. On his Way he was fired upon by the Men of War lying near said Island, but notwithstanding the very heavy fire from the Ships he proceeded, when not finding any Stock on the Island he fired the Barn, in which was a Quantity of Hay he not being able to remove it; as he perceived several Barges, Cutters and a small Schooner coming upon him, having executed his Designs, so far as to deprive our Enemy of the advantage they might receive from the Hay, &c. which he did know'd he retreated, and when on board he found himself surrounded by the Savage Enemy who perhaps would have taken some of the best of our Blasts, had it not been for the good Conduct of the Commander and a Party from Aquinnah landed on the shore, who by a warm fire drove off the Enemy: they killed one of our Men on the shore, and it is said by one of a Boat that there was two of our Enemy killed. The 11th of the captured fire from the Barges and were confirmed.

After our flight from Vicksburg Major Loring
have returned from Nashville and brought
an unaltered copy of his family which they
affirm they had secured before they left. They
were on board the Light House took three Boys
with four Abolition Agents. He told us there
was a large number of other "Light House"
men going to board from the Light House; they
took up the gun and lay upon the ground.
None of them were allowed to take fire arms
except the two men. Leaders, we had only two Men
fully armed.

In principal Congress Water ov. 7. 13 1775

W. H. C. A. S. there is the heaviest part of the work. There is a very large demand for the article of wool, and it is conceivable that it may ensue from delaying a speedy provision for its increase.

Therefore *Resolved*. That it be earnestly recommended to the Inhabitants of this Colony, that they refrain from killing any Sheep or Lamb (except in the case of necessity) till the further order of the Congress or some future assembly of this colony.—And it is expected of every person who regards the advice of this body—the officers of the Continental Congress—for the welfare of this people, that they grant a strict compliance here with.

Attest S. A. M. F. E. H. A. N. S. J. v.

Chamber of Supplies, where two joint-
 A LL Persons having Demands on this Com-
 mission and other Titles by them for the
 for the American Army, are desired to bring
 Documents to the Committee of Supplies for a special
 Settlement; as the deferring it until a new Com-
 mittee shall be chosen, could be attended with a
 Delay in the Adjustment of such Accounts, as may
 require the Examination of this Committee.

DAVID C. BEFFER per Order.
Lynn End July 22 1880

DAN away from the publisher, as THOMAS
 has, a Negro sign name! See here (he call
 himself *JACK*) abt. 25 years old, and near 6 feet
 high, thin lim'd. - He had on when he went
 away, and took with him, a thick blue jacket,
 red-dress, two strip'd d'ns, a pair of long red
 a red hair shirt, and a small old Be - but he
 has a small scar between his eyes, just over his
 nose. Whoever I take up a Negro and con-
 vey him to his master in Lynn bid, he said that
 he have **FOUR D**llrs toward, of all charges.
 Charges paid by **REEMIAH SKILLINGS**.

A Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North-America, now met in General Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the Causes and Necessity of their taking up ARMS.

IF it was possible for men, who exercise their reason to believe, that the Divine Author of our existence intended a part of the human race to hold an absolute property in, and an unbounded power over others, marked out by his infinite goodness and wisdom, as the objects of a legal domination, never rightfully resistable, however severe and oppressive, the inhabitants of these Colonies might at least require from the Parliament of Great-Britain, some evidence, that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body. But a reverence for our great Creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common sense, must convince all those who reflect upon the subject, that government was instituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be administered for the attainment of that end. The legislature of Great-Britain, however stimulated by an inordinate passion for a power not only unjustifiable, but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very constitution of that kingdom, and desperate of success in any mode of contest where regard should be had to truth, law, or right, have at length, deserting those, attempted to effect their cruel and impolitic purpose of enslaving these Colonies by violence, and have thereby rendered it necessary for us to close with their last appeal from Reason to Arms.---Yet, however blinded that assembly may be, by their intemperate rage for unlimited domination, so to slight justice and the opinion of mankind, we esteem ourselves bound by obligations of respect to the rest of the world, to make known the justice of our cause.

Our forefathers, inhabitants of the island of Great-Britain, left their native land, to seek on these shores a residence for civil and religious freedom. At the expence of their blood, at the hazard of their fortunes, without the least charge to the country from which they removed, by unceasing labor and an unconquerable spirit, they effected settlements in the distant and inhospitable wilds of America, then filled with numerous & war-like nations of barbarians. -- Societies or governments, vested with perfect legislatures, were formed under charters from the crown, and an harmonious intercourse was established between the colonies & the kingdom from which they derived their origin. The mutual benefits of this union became in a short time so extraordinary, as to excite astonishment. It is universally confessed, that the amazing of the wealth, strength and navigation of the realm, arose from this source; and the minister who so wisely and successfully directed the measures of Great-Britain in the late war, publicly declared, that these colonies enabled her to triumph over her enemies.---Towards the conclusion of that war, it pleased our Sovereign to make a change in his counsels.---From that fatal moment, the affairs of the British empire began to fall into confusion, and gradually sliding from the summit of glorious prosperity to which they had been advanced by the virtues and abilities of one man, are at length distracted by the convulsions, that now shake it to its deepest foundations. --The new ministry finding the brave foes of Britain, though frequently defeated, yet still contending, took up the unfortunate idea of granting them a hasty peace, and of then subduing her faithful friends.

These devoted colonies were judged to be in such a state, as to present victories without blood-shed, and all the easy emoluments of statuteable plunder.---The uninterrupted tenor of their peaceable and respectful behavior from the beginning of colonization, their du-

tiful, zealous and useful services during the war, though so recently and amply acknowledged in the most honorable manner by his Majesty, by the late king, and by Parliament, could not save them from the meditated innovations.---Parliament was influenced to adopt the pernicious project, and assuming a new power over them, have in the course of eleven years given such decisive specimens of the spirit and consequences attending this power, as to leave no doubt concerning the effects of acquiescence under it. They have undertaken to give and grant our money without our consent, though we have ever exercised an exclusive right to dispose of our own property; statutes have been passed for extending the jurisdiction of courts of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty beyond their ancient limits: for depriving us of the accustomed and inestimable privilege of trial by jury in cases affecting both life and property; for suspending the legislature of one of the colonies; for interdicting all commerce of another; and for altering fundamentally the form of government established by charter, and secured by acts of its own legislature solemnly confirmed by the crown; for exempting the "murderers" of colonists from legal trial, and in effect, from punishment; for erecting in a neighbouring province, acquired by the joint arms of Great-Britain and America a despotism dangerous to our very existence; and for quartering soldiers upon the colonists in time of profound peace. It has also been resolved in parliament, that colonists charged with committing certain offences, shall be transported to England to be tried.

But why should we enumerate our injuries in detail? By one statute it is declared, that parliament can "of right make laws to bind us in ALL CASES WHATSOEVER." What is to defend us against so enormous, so unlimited a power? Not a single man of those who assume it, is chosen by us; or is subject to our control or influence: but on the contrary, they are all of them exempt from the operation of such laws, and an American revenue, if not diverted from the ostensible purposes for which it is raised, would actually lighten their own burdens in proportion, as they increase ours. We saw the misery to which such despotism would reduce us. We for ten years incessantly and ineffectually besieged the Throne as supplicants; we reasoned, we remonstrated with parliament in the most mild and decent language. But Administration sensible that we should regard these oppressive measures as freemen ought to do, sent over fleets and armies to enforce them. The indignation of the Americans was roused it is true; but it was the indignation of a virtuous, loyal, and affectionate people. A Congress of Delegates from the united colonies was assembled at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of last September. We resolved again to offer an humble and dutiful petition to the King, and also addressed our fellow subjects of Great-Britain. We have pursued every temperate, every respectful measure, we have even proceeded to break off our commercial intercourse with our fellow subjects, as the last peaceable admonition, that our attachment to no nation upon earth should supplant our attachment to liberty.---This, we flattered ourselves, was the ultimate step of the controversy: But subsequent events have shewn, how vain was this hope of finding moderation in our enemies.

Several threatening expressions against the colonies were inserted in his Majesty's speech; our petition, though we were told it was a decent one, that his Majesty had been pleased to receive it graciously, and to promise laying it before his Parliament, was huddled into both houses amongst a bundle of American papers, and there ne-

glected. The Lords and Commons in their address, in the month of February, said, that "a rebellion at that time actually existed within the province of Massachusetts-Bay; and that those concerned in it, had been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by his Majesty's subjects in several of the other colonies; and therefore they besought his Majesty, that he would take the most effectual measures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the supreme legislature."---Soon after the commercial intercourse of whole colonies, with foreign countries and with each other, was cut off by an act of Parliament; by another, several of them were intirely prohibited from the fisheries in the seas near their coasts, on which they always depended for their sustenance; and large reinforcements of ships and troops were immediately sent over to General Gage.

Fruitless were all the entreaties, arguments and eloquence of an illustrious band of the most distinguished Peers and Commoners, who nobly and strenuously asserted the justice of our cause, to stay or even to mitigate the heedless fury with which these accumulated and unexampled outrages were hurried on.---Equally fruitless was the interference of the city of London, of Bristol, and many other respectable towns in our favour. Parliament adopted an insidious manœuvre calculated to divide us, to establish a perpetual auction of taxations where colony should bid against colony, all of them uninformed what ransom would redeem their lives, and thus to extort from us at the point of the bayonet, the unknown sums that should be sufficient to gratify, if possible to gratify, ministerial rapacity, with the miserable indulgence left to us of raising in our own mode the prescribed tribute. What terms more rigid and humiliating could have been dictated by remorseless victors to conquered enemies? In our circumstances to accept them would be to deserve them.

Soon after the intelligence of these proceedings arrived on this continent, General Gage, who, in the course of the last year, had taken possession of the town of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, and still occupied it as a garrison, on the 19th day of April, sent out from that place a large detachment of his army, who made an unprovoked assault on the inhabitants of the said province, at the town of Lexington, as appears by the affidavits of a great number of persons, some of whom were officers and soldiers of that detachment, murdered eight of the inhabitants, and wounded many others. From thence the troops proceeded in war-like array to the town of Concord, where they set upon a her party of the inhabitants of the same province, killing several and wounding more, until compelled to retreat by the country people suddenly assembled to repel this cruel aggression. Hostilities thus commenced by the British troops, have been since prosecuted by them without regard to faith or reputation.---The inhabitants of Boston being confined within that town by the General their Governor, and having in order to procure their dismissal, entered into a treaty with him, it was stipulated that the said inhabitants having deposited their arms with their own magistrates, should have liberty to depart, taking with them their other effects. They accordingly delivered up their arms, but in open violation of honor, in defiance of the obligation of treaties, which even savage nations esteem sacred, the Governor ordered the arms deposited as aforesaid, that they might be preserved for the fir owners, to be seized by a body of soldiers; detained the greatest part of the inhabitants in the town, and compelled the few who were permitted to retire, to leave their most valuable effects behind.

By this perfidy, wives are separated from



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, July, 31, 1775.

Mr. Hutchinson's Letters and Extracts continued.

Boston, 8th June, 1770.

My dear Sir, [John Powhall, Esq.]
I HAVE mentioned to my Lord Hillsborough, the danger of an open opposition to the authority of government. I would not be understood, that I believe there is at present a general disposition in the people to separate themselves from Great-Britain; but it is certain that the present leaders of the people of Boston wish for a general convulsion, not only by their own harangues, but by the prayers and preaching of many of the clergy under their influence, inflame the minds of the people, and instill principles repugnant to the fundamental principles of government. Upon what is called the artillery election, a sermon is preached before the governor and council. The minister in his prayer, after deploring the tragedy in the town of Boston, by the troops and praying that the guilt of blood might not remain upon the land; further prayed, that the people might have a martial spirit, that they might be instructed and expert in military discipline, and able to defend themselves against their proud oppressors, and the men whose feet are swift to shed innocent blood. Our pulpits are filled with such dark covered expressions, and the people are led to think they may as lawfully resist the king's troops as any foreign enemy. I will inclose extracts of two letters from Gen. Gage. I sent the first to Sir Francis Bernard. I am at a loss what to make of the intelligence, because I can discover no other facts, than that in one or two regiments there is a sedition for a company of grenadiers; and that in general thro' the province there is a desire to have the militia put upon a more respectable footing, and many make no scruple of giving this reason, that we may defend ourselves against the king's troops if they should attempt to land; but if there had been a formed design to provide for 4000 men, I cannot think but that I should be able to make some discovery. If there is such a scheme, I have no doubt it will be said, that it is only for the encouragement of the militia, tho' if that be the motive, there is no need of privacy. I should think it deserves some enquiry. If I could come at the names of any of the correspondents here, I could make a better judgment. Mr. Rawle may make some pretence for desiring to be informed.

It is certain the town of Boston at a late meeting, empowered a committee to fill the land upon Fort-hill, where the fort stood in the time of Sir Edmund Andross, and which having lain vacant many years is considered as part of the town's common land and no body doubts that it is ordered to be sold to prevent the King's taking it into his possession, for a fort or citadel, and I am informed purchases are already made, and that the whole will be soon enclosed.

I cannot help repeating to you what I have often observed, that the longer the nature of our subjection to the supreme authority is left uncertain, the nearer we approach to an absolute denial of any sort of subjection to this authority, and if neglected much longer, it must be recovered by force. I once suggested to Sir Francis Bernard, a royal commission to persons distinguished by their rank and abilities to visit every colony; the assembly to be sitting upon due notice, and an answer required to such queries as may be proposed. How far it may be advisable, to demand whether each assembly acknowledges subjection to parliamentary authority, may deserve consideration; but such a commission considered merely as visitatorial, and in order to his Majesty's right knowledge of the state of the several colonies, and of their internal police; how far the statutes or common law of England takes place in their executive courts, and whether acts of parliament made to respect the colonies are duly observed, must, I think, be unexceptionable. The commission from King Charles the second, would not have been deemed grievous, if a judiciary power had not been given to the commissioners. Altho' no power of superintendency over the colonies be given by such commission, yet

in the execution of it, it may be easier for the commissioners to know the principles of each colony, and what reforms are necessary, and whether any in the several constitutions to secure their dependence. The principal advantage from such a commission, would be this. When the report shall come before parliament, it must silence the opposers of parliamentary interposition, the principles avowed in the colonies, and the facts consequent upon them will appear to be so directly tending to a separation from the kingdom, that no man will dare to justify them. We suppose here that the opposition to every ministerial proposal, and the rage of party must have prevented parliamentary interposition the last session. If any thing can be done to prevent the like opposition another session, it is most advisable to do it. The scheme may be impracticable, or it may perhaps be thought inexpedient. Be that as it may, I rely upon your concealing my name, for altho' I have suggested it from a real regard to the kingdom and the colonies, yet another construction will be put upon it, and it will render me, if known, very obnoxious. —

No. 23 Boston, 8th June, 1770.

My dear Sir, [Sir F. Bernard.]
I HAVE mentioned to Mr. Powhall what I had from Gen. Gage, about the caps, &c. for 4000 men, and also the vote of the town to sell Fort-hill. Some inquiry should be made into the former affair from Mr. Rawle in the Strand, for some of these fellows are capable of any thing; and it is not impossible that they may have engaged in a deeper plot than we have ever imagined. —

No. 24 Boston, 17th June, 1770.

My dear Sir, [Sir F. Bernard.]
I wrote to Governor Penn and Lieut Governor Colden, with a view to settle a correspondence, and convey reciprocally, a more certain knowledge of facts, and prevent the effects of the false representations which are made by those who call themselves a committee of merchants in each colony. I send you Colden's answer. You see he excuses himself. There is a passage in his letter which you will make use of in such manner as the public service requires, but not to let it be known from whom the letter came to you, nor who was the writer, as it may deserve both.

I fancy Mr. Penn was not at home, having received no answer from him. —

THE TWELVE UNITED COLONIES,
by their DELEGATES in CONGRESS,
to the Inhabitants of GREAT-BRITAIN.

Friends, Countrymen, and Brethren!

BY these, and by every other application, that may designate the ties, which bind US to each other, we entreat your serious attention to this our second attempt, to prevent their dissolution. — Remembrance of former friendships — pride in the glorious achievements of our common ancestors, and affection for the heirs of their virtues, have hitherto preserved our mutual connection. — But when that friendship is violated by the gross injuries; — when the pride of ancestry becomes our reproach, and we are no otherwise allied than as tyrants and slaves, when reduced to the melancholy alternative of renouncing your favour, or our Freedom — can we hesitate about the choice? Let the spirit of Britons determine.

In a former Address, we asserted our Rights, and stated the injuries we had then received. We hoped, that the mention of our wrongs, would have roused that honest indignation, which has slept too long for your honour, or the welfare of the empire. — But we have not been permitted to entertain this pleasing expectation; — every day brought an accumulation of injuries, and the invention of the ministry has been constantly exercised, in adding to the calamities of your American brethren.

After the most valuable right of legislation was infringed, — when the powers, assumed by your

parliament, in which we are not represented, and from our local and other circumstances, cannot properly be represented, rendered our property precarious. — After being denied that mode of trial to which we have long been indebted for the safety of our persons, and the preservation of our Liberties; — after being in many instances divested of those laws, which were transmitted to US, by our common ancestors, and subjected to an arbitrary code, compiled under the auspices of Roman tyrants; after annulling those charters, which encouraged our predecessors to brave death and danger in every shape, or unknown seas, in defence of unexploded amidst barbarous and inhospitable nations! — when, without the form of trial, without a public accusation, whole colonies were condemned! — their trade destroyed; their inhabitants impoverished — When soldiers were encouraged to embroil their hands in the blood of Americans, by offers of impunity; — when new modes of trial were instituted for the ruin of the accused, where the charge carried with it the horrors of conviction; — when a despotic government was established in a neighbouring province, and its limits extended to every of our frontiers; we little imagined that any thing could be added to this black catalogue of unprovoked injuries; — but we have unhappily been deceived; and the late measures of the British ministry fully convince us, that their object is the reduction of these colonies to slavery and ruin.

To confirm this assertion, let us recal your attention to the affairs of America, since our last Address; — let us combat the calumnies of our enemies — and let us warn you of the dangers that threaten you in our destruction. Many of your fellow subjects, whose situation deprived them of other support, drew their maintenance from the sea; but the deprivation of our Liberty being insufficient to satisfy the resentment of our enemies, the horrors of famine were super-added, and a British parliament, who in better times were the protectors of innocence and the patrons of humanity, have, without distinction of age or sex, robbed thousands of the food which they were accustomed to draw from that inexhaustible source, placed in their neighbourhood by the benevolent Creator.

Another act of your legislature shuts our ports and prohibits our trade with any but those States, from whom the great law of self preservation renders it absolutely necessary we should at present withhold our commerce. — But this act (who ever may have been its design) we consider rather as injurious to your empire, than our interest. — All our commerce terminates with you; — and the wealth we procure from other nations, is soon exchanged for your supplies. — Our necessities, must then cease with our trade; and our refinements with our affluence. — We trust however, that laws which deprive us of every blessing, but a toil that teems with the necessities of life, and that liberty which renders the enjoyment of them secure, will not relax our vigour in their defence.

We might here observe on the cruelty and inconsistency of those, who while they publicly brand us with reproachful and unworthy epithets, endeavour to deprive us of the means of defence, by their interposition with foreign powers, and to deliver us to the lawless ravages of a mercenary soldiery. — But happily we are not without resources; and tho' the timid and humiliating applications of a British ministry should prevail with foreign nations, yet industry, supported by necessity, will not leave us without the necessary supplies.

We could wish to go no further — and not to wound the ear of humanity, leave untold these rigorous acts of oppression which are daily exercised in the town of Boston did we not hope, that by disclaiming their deeds and punishing the perpetrators you would shortly vindicate the honour of the British name, and re-establish the violated laws of justice.

That

...but to the slaves and Indians. — The evil government is overturned, and a military expedition erected upon its ruins. — Without law, without right, powers are assumed unknown to the constitution. — Private property is unjustly invaded. — The inhabitants daily subjected to the licentiousness of the soldiery, are forced to remove, in defiance of their natural rights, in violation of the most solemn compacts. — Or if after long and wearisome solicitation, a pass is procured, their effects are detained, and even those who are rashly favoured, have no alternative but poverty or slavery. The distress of many thousand people, wantonly deprived of the necessities of life, is a subject on which we would wish to enlarge.

Yet we cannot but observe, that a British fleet (justified even by acts of your legislature, are daily employed in ruining our commerce, seizing our ships, and depriving whole communities of their daily bread. Nor will a regard for your honour, permit us to be silent, while British troops fully your glory, by actions which the most inveterate enemy will not palliate among civilized nations; the wanton and unnecessary destruction of Charlestown, a large ancient, and once populous town, just before deserted by its inhabitants, who had fled to avoid the fury of your soldiery.

If you still retain these sentiments of compassion by which Britons have ever been distinguished — in the humanity which tempered the valour of our common ancestors, has not degenerated into cruelty, you will lament the miseries of their descendants.

To what are we to attribute this treatment? If to any secret principle of the constitution, let it be mentioned — let us learn that the government we have long revered, is not without its defects, and that while it gives freedom to a part, it necessarily enslaves the remainder of the empire. If such a principle exists, why for ages has it ceased to operate? Why at this time is it called into action? Can no reason be assigned for this conduct? Or must it be resolved into the wanton exercise of arbitrary power? And shall the descendants of Britons, tamely submit to this — No Sirs! We never will, while we revere the memory of our gallant and virtuous ancestors, we never can surrender their glorious privileges, for which they fought, bled, and conquered. Admit that your fleets could destroy our towns, and ravage our sea-coasts — These are inconsiderable objects, things of no moment, to men whose bosoms glow with the ardor of liberty. — We can retire beyond the reach of your navy, and without any sensible diminution of the necessities of life, enjoy a luxury, which from that period, you will want; **THE LUXURY OF BEING FREE.**

We know the force of your arms and was it called forth in the cause of justice and your country, we might dread the exertion; but will Britons fight under the banners of tyranny? Will they endure the labours and disgrace the victories of their ancestors? Will they forge chains for their posterity? If they defend to this unworthy task, will their swords retain their edge, their arms their accustomed vigor? — Britons can never become the instruments of oppression, till they lose the spirit of freedom, by which alone they are invincible.

Our enemies charge us with sedition; in what does it consist? In our refusal to submit to unwarrantable acts of injustice and cruelty? If so show us a period in your history, in which you have not been equally seditious?

We are accused of aiming at independence; but how is this accusation supported? By the allegations of your ministers, not by our actions. — Misled, insulted and contemned, what steps have we pursued to obtain redress? We have carried our dutiful petitions to the throne; — we have applied to your justice for relief, we have retrenched our money and withheld our trade.

The advanced ages of our commerce were designed as a compensation for your protection: When you ceased to protect, for what were we to compensate?

What has been the success of our endeavours? The clamour of our sovereign is unhappily diverted; our petitions are treated with insolence; our prayers answered by insults. Our application to you remains unnoticed, and leaves us the measureless, profferless, of your wanting either the aid, or the powers, to assist us.

Even under these circumstances, what measures have we taken that betray a desire of independence? Have we called in the aid of these foreign powers, who are the rivals of your grandeur? When your troops were few & defenceless, did we take advantage of their distress and expel them our towns? Or have we permitted them to fortify, to receive new aid and to acquire additional strength.

Let not your enemies and ears persuade you, that in this we are influenced by fear or any other unworthy motive. The lives of Britons are still

at stake, and the liberties of the continent are in danger. — A new hostilities were commenced, when on a late occasion we were wantonly attacked by your troops, though we repelled the assaults, and returned their blows, yet we limented the wounds they obliged us to give; nor have we yet learned to rejoice at a victory over Englishmen.

We will not to colour our actions, or disguise our thoughts; we shall, in the simple language of truth, avow the measures we have pursued, the motives upon we have acted, and our future designs.

When our late petition to the throne produced no other effect than fresh injuries, and votes of your legislature, calculated to justify every severity; when your fleets & your armies, were prepared to wrest from us our property, to rob us of our liberties or our lives; when the hostile attempts of General Gage evinced his designs, we levied arms for our security and defence; when the powers vested in the Governor of Canada, gave us reason to apprehend danger from that quarter; and we had frequent intimations, that a cruel, and savage enemy, was to be let loose upon the defenceless inhabitants of our frontiers; we took such measures as prudence dictated, as necessity will justify. We possessed ourselves of Crown Point and Ticonderoga. Yet give us leave, most solemnly to assure you, that we have not yet lost sight of the object we have ever had in view; a reconciliation with you on constitutional principles; and a restoration of that friendly intercourse, which to the advantage of both, we till lately maintained.

The inhabitants of this country apply themselves chiefly to agriculture and commerce — As their fashions and manners are similar to yours; your markets must afford them the conveniences and luxuries for which they exchanged the produce of their labours. The wealth of this extended continent centers with you; and our trade is so regulated as to be subservient, only to your interest. You are too reasonable to expect that by taxes (in addition to this) we should contribute to your expence, to believe after diverting the fountain that the streams can flow with unabated force.

It has been said that we refuse to submit to the restrictions on our commerce. From whence is this inference drawn? Not from our words, we having repeatedly declared the contrary, and we agree in protest our submission to the several acts of trade and navigation passed before the year 1763, trusting nevertheless in the equity and justice of Parliament, that such of them, as upon cool and impartial consideration, shall appear to have imposed on us any oppressive or grievous restrictions, will at some happier period, be repealed or altered. And we cheerfully consent to the operation of such acts of the British Parliament as shall be restrained to the regulation of our external commerce for the purpose of securing the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the Mother country and the commercial benefits of its respective members, excluding every idea of taxation internal or external, for raising a revenue on the subjects in America without their consent.

It is alleged that we contribute nothing to the common defence, to this we answer that the advantages which Great Britain receives from the monopoly of our trade, far exceeds our proportion of the expence necessary for that purpose. But should these advantages be inadequate thereto, let the restrictions on our trade be removed, and we will cheerfully contribute such proportion when constitutionally required.

It is a fundamental principle of the British Constitution, that every man should have at least a representative share in the formation of those laws by which he is bound. Were it otherwise, the regulation of our internal police by a British Parliament, who are and ever will be, unacquainted with our local circumstances, must be always inconvenient, and frequently oppressive, working our wrong, without yielding any possible advantage to you.

A plan of accommodation [as it has been absurdly called] has been proposed by your ministers to our respective Assemblies. Were this proposal free from every other objection, but that which arises from the time of the offer it would not be unexceptionable. Can men deliberate with the bayonet at their breast? Can they treat with freedom while their towns are sacked; when daily instances of injustice and oppression disturb the operations of reason?

If this proposal is really such as you should offer, and we accept, why was it delayed till the nation was put to useless expence, and we were reduced to our present melancholly situation? — If it holds forth nothing? why was it proposed. Unless indeed to deceive you into a belief that we were unwilling to listen to any terms of accommodation: But what is submitted to our consideration? We contend for the disposal of our property; we are told that our demand is unreasonable, that our as-

pirations are insatiable, and that where your exigencies, or ours, may require: But so much as shall be deemed sufficient to satisfy the desires of a minister, and enable him to provide for favorites and dependents. [A recurrence to your own treasury will convince you how little the money already extorted from us has been applied to the relief of your burthens.] To suppose that we would thus grasp the shadow, and give up the substance, is adding insult to injuries.

We have nevertheless again presented a humble and dutiful Petition to our Sovereign; and to remove every imputation of obstinacy, have requested his Majesty to direct some mode, by which the united applications of his faithful colonists may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation. We are willing to treat on such terms as can alone render an accommodation lasting, and we flatter ourselves, that our pacific endeavours will be attended with a removal of the troops, a repeal of the laws, of the operation of which we complain on the one part, and a dissolution of our army and commercial associations, on the other.

Yet conclude not from this, that we propose to surrender our property into the hands of your military, or vest your parliament with a power which may terminate in our destruction. The great bulwarks of our constitution we have desired to maintain by every temperate by every peaceable means; but your ministers (equal foes to British and American freedom,) have added to their former oppression, an attempt to reduce us by the sword to a safe and abject submission. On the sword therefore we are compelled to rely for protection. — Should victory declare in your favour, yet men trained to arms from their infancy and animated by the love of liberty, will afford neither a cheap or easy conquest. — Of this at least we are assured, that our struggle will be glorious, our success certain, since even to death we shall find that freedom which in life you forbid us to enjoy.

Let us now ask what advantages are to attend our reduction? The trade of a ruined and desolate country is always inconsiderable, its revenue trifling; the expence of subjugating and retaining it in subjection, certain and inevitable. What then remains but the gratifications of an ill judged pride, or the hope of rendering us subservient to designs on your liberty.

Soldiers who have sheathed their swords in the bowels of their American brethren, will not draw them with more reluctance against you. When too late you may lament the loss of that freedom, which we exhort you, while still in your power, to preserve.

On the other hand should you prove unsuccessful; should that connection which we most ardently wish to maintain be dissolved; should your ministers exhaust your treasures; waste the blood of your countrymen, in vain attempts on our liberty; do they not deliver you, weak and defenceless to your natural enemies?

Since, then, your liberty, must be the price of your victories, your ruin, or your defeat: What blind fatality can urge you to a pursuit destructive of all that Britons hold dear?

If you have no regard to the connection that has for ages subsisted between us; if you have forgot the wounds we received fighting by your side, for the extension of the empire; if our commerce is an object below your consideration; if justice and humanity have lost their influence on your hearts, still motives are not wanting, to excite your indignation at the measures now pursued: your wealth, your honour, your liberty are at stake.

Notwithstanding the distress to which we are reduced, we sometimes forget our own afflictions, to anticipate and sympathize in yours. We grieve that rash and inconsiderate councils should precipitate the destruction of an empire, which has been the envy and admiration of ages. And call God to witness! that we would part with our property, endanger our lives, and sacrifice every thing but Liberty, to redeem you from ruin.

A cloud hangs over your heads and ours; ere this reaches you, it may probably burst upon us; let us then (before the remembrance of former kindness is obliterated) once more repeat those appellations which are ever grateful in our ears. Let us intreat heaven to avert our ruin, and the destruction that threatens our friends, brethren, and countrymen, on the other side of the Atlantic.

By Order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attested by CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1775.

Lost at Watertown on Wednesday the 19th Instant, several Pieces of Gold, wrapped in a piece of blue Paper — If the Person who found the same will return them to the Printer, he shall have half a Guinea for his Trouble and Kindness.

Mr. EDES.—Pleats to insert the inclosed in your next Paper, and you will oblige many of your Friends and Countrymen at the Camp.

Camp at Cambridge, July 30, 1775.

S I R,

THOUGH I have not the misfortune of personally knowing you, yet I am perfectly acquainted with your character, which is obnoxious to common fame. Were you admitted to your present proceedings from principles misinformed, it would be the duty of every discerning man to point out your error, and rectify your mistake—but when frequent remonstrances are of no effect, and repeated acts of violence mark with infamy your conduct, I am induced to think you are actuated by no principle but the love of rapine. Your late insolent reply to Governor Cooke's letter, proves at once your ingratitude, pride and contempt of all laws; and convinces every man, that you are a person capable of the worst of purposes and ready for any dirty service, that your despotic masters, the British Ministry, are pleased to impose on you. At the same time, while you are bestowing the epithets of *Rebel & Traitor* upon the good people of these colonies, you are acting the hardy pirate under *Raja's* colours. Can anything be more inconsistent, than a monarch, who reigns only for the happiness of his people, to send out his breeding servants to rob and pillage the substance of the most deserving of his subjects; while only crime (if I may say in the term) is an enthusiastic regard to the civil and rights of mankind in general, and the original British constitution in particular! But, I fear, I convince too much, to reason with you, Sir, who have no ideas of your own, and, as be is, are but a living machine in the hand of power, notwithstanding your many acts of villany—in fact, I should deem you are pardonable, when we consider that you are a detestable, naturally coward, is blinded by avarice and a love of self which destroys every other consideration, and render you incapable of judging between right and wrong.—The rule of your conduct, is implicitly to obey the commands of your masters, be they ever so arbitrary and unjust. Follow, therefore the heat of your own inclinations, and enrich yourself by the plunder of these, to whose dependence you must appear an object truly contemptible. Your reign, which soon have a period, an infamous period: your floating prison will no longer be an asylum to screen you from the vengeance of an injured, insulted people; while armies now encircle your miserable handful of trusting troops within the town of Boston, and will in process of time cleanse our seas of those pestering nests of royal pirates, that now infect our shores and disturb our tranquillity. Remember the fate of the *Guinee* schooner, and tremble for your safety; for the same people who devoted her to destruction, the hazard of their lives, will again venture by repeated oppressions and aggravated injuries drag you like a felon from your armed den, devoted to the rack or military punishment, though you attempt to atone your crimes. I would not say you are worthy of a trial, on the infamy of your proceedings, and endeavour to rectify your enormity, (if you ever was puffed up by your crimes).—But I believe you to be a wretched and pitiable creature, in whose callous breast our feelings of humanity never entered.

I would willingly entertain a better opinion of those two gentlemen, who are employed in the same infamous service. Capt. Aycough appears to be man of moderation, from which I would infer, that he may be a person endowed with some good qualities, if not corrupted by your bad example. But as they are companions of yours, there is little room left to doubt, that a participation of your conduct:—Candour itself, cannot screen them from the imputation of your guilt; and like the honest countryman, they may be hanged for associating with thieves. It would be fully next to insinuation, to attempt to argue the point, upon the English constitution, or the natural rights derived from that constitution, &c. guaranteed to us by charters inalienable, or to prostitute the divine powers of the soul, to the investigation of your malignant understanding.—Besides I would not, even now condescend to notice you if it was not for the same reason that we punish an assassin, to prevent his future indeterminate attacks. Not to detain you Sir, I would recommend a speedy reformation to you,—to restore the effects you have stolen from the inhabitants of Newport and Providence, and to reimburse the Colonies for all the robberies and depredations you have feloniously committed upon them, together with your snatched colleagues, who I hear has heartily coincided with your measures; I say, I would recommend those steps to you,—not from a conviction of justice, for I believe your conscience is already seared against reflection,—but, from the same motive that actuates a common thief, I mean the fear of punishment, which will undoubtedly overtake you

in the end, tho' perhaps not so soon, as every honest American wishes, or your deserts require.

J. P.—K. Volunteer in the American Army.
To Capt. WILLIAM Commander of his Majesty's
Ship *Rose*, in the Service of the British Division,
at Newport.

L O N D O N, May 31.

To the Printer of the PUBLIC LEDGER.
S I R,

HEARING that there is to be a Monument erected in Westminster-Abbey, in Honour of the Men, who, according to the New-England Gazette, printed in your Paper of this Day, were killed at Lexington, &c. I have taken the Liberty of sending you the following Inscription, although it has, perhaps, more Truth than Elegance to recommend it; and am,

May 30. Your humble Serv't, LAPIDARIUS.

To the Memory of
ROBERT MONROE, JONAS PARKER,
And of Thirty seven other Americans
Who lost their Lives

On the Nineteenth of April last,
In promoting
A Charge of the English Ministry,
The Lords

Rockingham, Shelburne, Chatham,
And their several Adherents,
Have gratefully erected this Monument,
Anno 1775.

Yesterday morning a courier arrived at St. James's. He came over land from Gibraltar, and is said to have brought advice, that hostilities have been commenced by the Spaniards against the Portuguese.

Yesterday Evening a Messenger arrived Express from General Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth, at his House in Charles Street, St. James's Square; his Lordship was at his Country House at Blackheath, and the Express was immediately dispatched to him, on the Receipt of which his Lordship went from Blackheath to his Majesty at Kew.

The following Paragraph is sent by an anonymous Correspondent as a Fact: The Public are left to judge, after having read the Depositions in Yesterday's Paper, what Opinion to form of the accounts lately arrived from America:

Captain Darby, who lately arrived here from Salem, on Monday last, in the public Coffee-Room told the Company that he left Salem on the 29th ult. without any Manner of Lading, Passenger or Letter save two or three to his Owners & some Friends, and that he left Salem purely for Safety.

Query. 1. Therefore if it is not more than probable, that the Captain was employed to bring over three Copies only of the Essex Gazette, which contains an Account of a Battle between the King's Troops and the Massachusetts Rebels; and that the Account is totally false and was done with intent to cause Confusion in the Ministry or Parliament, which was presumed would have been sitting at the Captain's Arrival, or to affect the Stocks?

Query 2. If the Matters contained in the first Query should turn out to be true, if the Captain is not liable to an action of Damages by those Stockholders who are Sufferers by the Publication of such false News?

JOSEPH QUINCY, Jun. Esq; of Boston, who came here last Winter to give a true State of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, to our obstinate and wilfully misinformed Ministers, unfortunately died the Evening after he landed in his own Country. This Gentleman's Loss is peculiarly to be lamented at this Time, as his Abilities, Virtue, and Patriotism, would be an Ornament to any Age, and would surely have been of essential Service at this alarming Crisis to the Liberties of England, as well as of America.

N E W - Y O R K, July 13.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, July 20.

This Morning came up to Town James Habeshaw, Esq; Lieut. Governor of Georgia.—He came in a Vessel bound to the Northward, and got into a Pilot Boat at our Capes.—He is come for his Health. By him there are Letters which inform, that the People of Georgia are become quite hearty in the common Cause, and have chosen five Delegates, which are expected in a few Days.—Capt. Matland, from London, arrived there, and had on board 12 000 Weight of Powder; the Inhabitants boarded her, and took all the Powder into their Possession.

N. B. This Day appears as the most solemn Fast ever held in this City.

N E W P O R T, July 24.

From last Tuesday about 2 o'clock, and near the same hour on the next day, this town was threatened to be fired upon from the three ships of war in this harbour, viz. the *Rose*, Capt. Wallace, the *Swan*, Capt. Aycough, and Kingfisher, Capt. McIntagu, and also a Tender:—For which purpose these ships were brought close in with the north-west part of the town, on Tuesday toward night; their tonnage were immediately taken out,

and all the apparent preparations made for attacking the town, which greatly terrified the women and children, especially those women who were with child. In the evening lanterns and men were placed at the guns, and the most hostile appearance kept up, which 'twas possible for them to exhibit, and many women and children were running about, wringing their hands and crying, in the greatest distress:—About half past nine at night, a cannon was discharged from the *Rose*, when the women really thought the firing on the town was begun, many of whom fainted away, and went into fits, and a number, we are told, absolutely miscarried by the fright.—However, this gun was loaded with powder only, and the men of war gave out to a number of persons, whom they stopped coming down the river, that they should not beat the town down till next morning, when they would certainly do it.—In the morning the like terrific scene was opened by firing another cannon, and firing on four ferry boats, one passenger boat, with a number of passengers, and two wood-shops; the *Swan* moved down to the south part of the town, where she anchored, with her guns pointing diagonally across the wharves, so as to rake from thence up to the parade and Court-house; here again all the tonnage were out, quantities of tar and other inflammatory and combustible matter were put into the ferry boats, in order, as was said, with horrid cursing and damning, to set on fire, and send into the town to burn it, as a more expeditious way of destroying the town, than by cannon only.

At the same time that these boats were to be sent into the town, a number of men were to be landed at the south end, to set fire to that part. Thus the most war like and hostile parade was kept up to the highest degree, till near two o'clock on Wednesday; when, all at once, the boats were discharged, the ships weighed anchor, and stood up the river.—The same evening the *Rose* got ashore on the north part of this Island; but by taking out her guns, &c. she was got off, and the next day they all came down again to their old station.

We know not of even the shadow of a just reason for the above inhuman conduct; if the Captains of said ships have any reasons to offer, we should be very glad to publish them to the world: The story about two of the *Swan's* men being seized by a mob in this town, gagged, carried to Bristol jail, &c. had it not been absolutely disproved, would have been a most wretched pretence for firing on a defenceless town, in which there were not less than six thousand women and children.—This story we hope to publish more at large, when we can obtain the letters which passed, and the affidavits which were taken concerning the same.

N. B. It must have been well known to the commanders of those ships, that there was not a single cannon in this town, mounted for its defence.

The above three ships and tender are this morning going out, supposed on a cruise.

W A T E R T O W N, July 31.

There has been a very heavy Cannonade at Roxbury since One o'clock this morning. We have not yet heard the particulars. The *George Town* is burnt.

Perce Mowbray, Esq; is appointed Secretary of this Province.

Since our last an advance Party of about 100 of General Washington's Rifle Men arrived at the Camp at Cambridge, and 500 more are expected to join the Army this Week.

Thursday last Passes were again granted to the Inhabitants of Boston, in consequence of which a Number of Persons have since left the Town, but they were not permitted to bring their Effects.

About 1 o'clock Yesterday Morning two Prisoners were taken at the Enemy's outer Centry at Charlestown, and bro't to head quarters at Cambridge. Just as they were taken, a Party of 24 were coming to relieve them, but the Centry making a Noise discovered our People to them, otherwise 'tis probable they would all have fallen into our hands. After mutually discharging a few rounds, the Enemy retreated, 'tis said with the Loss of 2 or 3 killed or wounded.

JOSEPH BILLINGS, has for Sale several Pieces of good steel Demasculs for Waitcoats, VERY CHEAP, at his Shop opposite the Printing-Office in Watertown.

STRA'Y'D or stolen out of a Pasture 1. White near the Meeting House, about the 23d inst. a large Bay Mare with a black Mane and Tail, about ten Years old, a natural Pacer; also a sucking Colt with her, of a lighter Colour than the Mare:—Whoever shall find and send them, or either of them to the Widow Jemima Whitney's near the aforesaid Meeting House, or to Joseph Bachelors in Grafton, or give information thereof, shall be well rewarded for their Trouble, and all necessary Charges paid by

Watertown, July 25, JOSEPH BACHELORS.

L O N D O N, May 26.
His Majesty's SPEECH at the Prorogation
of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot, in justice to you, forbear to express my entire satisfaction in your conduct, during the course of this important session. You have maintained, with a firm and ready resolution, the rights of my Crown, and the authority of Parliament, which I shall ever consider as inseparable: You have protected and promoted the commercial interests of my kingdoms; and you have, at the same time, given convincing proofs of your readiness (as far as the constitution will allow you) to gratify the wishes, and remove the apprehensions, of my subjects in America; and I am persuaded, that the most salutary effects must, in the end, result from measures formed and conducted on such principles.

The late mark of your affectionate attachment to Me, and to the Queen, and the zeal and unanimity which accompanied it, demand my particular thanks.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, That as well from the general dispositions of other powers, as from the solemn assurances which I have received, I have great reason to expect the continuance of peace: Nothing on my part consistent with the maintenance of the honor and interest of my kingdoms, shall be wanting to secure the public tranquillity.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It gives me much concern, that the unhappy disturbances in some of my colonies have obliged Me to propose to you an augmentation of my army, and have prevented me from completing the intended reduction of the establishment of my naval forces. I cannot sufficiently thank you for the cheerfulness and public spirit with which you have granted the supplies for the several services of the current year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to desire of you, but to use your best endeavours to preserve and to cultivate, in your several counties, the same regard for public order, and the same discernment of their true interests, which have in these times distinguished the character of my faithful and beloved people; and the continuance of which cannot fail to render them happy at home, and respected abroad.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his MAJESTY's Command, said;

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of July next.

Secretary of State's Office.

Whitehall, May 30. A report having been spread, and an account having been printed and published, of a skirmish between some of the people in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and a detachment of his Majesty's troops; it is proper to inform the public, that no advices have as yet been received in the American department of any such event.

There is reason to believe, that there are dispatches from General Gage on board the Sukey, Capt. Brown, which, though she sailed four days before the vessel that bro't the printed account, is not yet arrived.

L O N D O N, May 31.

Notwithstanding the public are desired by authority (viz. Mr. SECRETARY POWELL) to suspend their judgment about the MASSACRE already attempted to be put in execution in New-England; a Gentleman in whose veracity the fullest confidence may be placed assures us, that the account already given to the public from the Salem Gazette is TRUE, and that the whole INIQUITOUS and BLOODY proceeding is authenticated by a vast number of depositions now in London.

The ministry having caused insinuations to be thrown out, that the calamitous news from America yesterday laid before the public, was not altogether deserving of credit, the subsequent AFFIDAVITS [which having already been published in most of the American papers, we omit] are submitted to the consideration of the sceptical. By these affidavits, which were properly authenticated, it will appear evident to demonstration, that THE KING's troops FIRST commenced hostilities against the peaceable inhabitants of the town of Concord; that THE KING's troops, out of wanton cruelty, FIRST fired on and KILLED several of the provincials; and, in short, that THE KING's troops, by being the FIRST aggressors, gave rise to the inhuman massacre which ensued. If there is a soldier of honor in this country; if there is a man of sentiment throughout the kingdom, who will lay the melancholy truths contained in the affidavits to heart, he must feel indignation rise in his bosom against a ministry who could project EDICTS on purpose that bayonets should enforce them. Blood hath now been drawn in America. The blood of our brethren hath been shed, and ministry are besprinkled with the purple gore; yet, if there is retribution in heaven, or the smallest particle of piety amongst men, vengeance must speedily take place, that man, whether SCULKING behind the throne, or BRONZED under a mask of CANDOUR, will be dragged forth and immolated at the altar of justice to stay the wrath of GOD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10

We are informed that the people called Quakers, at a meeting in this city a few days since, have agreed to recommend it to their brethren, in their several meetings in this province and New Jersey, to promote subscriptions to raise money for the relief the necessities of all religious denominations, who are reduced to losses and distress, in this time of public calamity, to be distributed among them by a Committee of their brethren in New England, and a Committee appointed for the same purpose here.

N E W - Y O R K, July 13.

Capt. White in the Brig Grenada Packet, arrived at Philadelphia, advises, that 12 000 Spanish Troops had sailed from Barcelona for Alicante, to join the Grand Fleet from Cadix, which Fleet he met within the Straights of Cape de Gat, consisting of about 400 Sail. It was thought by most of the English at Barcelona, that it was designed for Gibraltar.

Wednesday last our Provincial Congress being informed by a number of Freeholders of this City, that our Corporation had prepar'd, and intended to present an Address to Governor Tryon, congratulating him on his return to his Government, the Congress unanimously Voted, that they disapproved of the time, and ordered that the Secretary serve a Copy of the above Vote, on the Mayor; which was done accordingly.

W O R C E S T E R, June 19.

Last Saturday nine prisoners, belonging to the Admirals ship, lying in Boston harbor, who were taken at Machias, were brought to this town and committed to goal.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, July 6.

"Several gentlemen in this city have letters from London, of about the middle of May; they generally agree that all petitions, remonstrances, &c. will be to no purpose: The Congress, however, have determined to petition the king once more, under this idea, that if it should be rejected, those moderate people who now keep back, will, when they find no hopes put in the success of a War, most heartily unite with us in prosecuting it effectually. Another Address to the People of England is also determined upon; it is proposed to send these by Richard Penn, Esq; the late Governor of this Province, who sails the latter end of this week; this gentleman is a sincere friend to his country, a man of good sense and firmness, determined to speak with the same freedom in England which he uses here. Some measures have been taken for getting a supply of Powder, others are in contemplation, and the Powder Mills are going in Virginia, this Province and New York; in the first mentioned province a Mill makes 100 weight per week, from Salt-Petre and Sulphur of their own manufacture, and it is expected much larger quantities will soon be made."

Watertown, July 31.

Under the London head in a late paper is the following paragraph, "When the three generals Officers lifted his Majesty's hand, previous to their departure for America, he enjoined them, in expressions the most affecting to let HUMANITY influence them more than Courage, and to avoid an Engagement with those deluded people, if it could be done with safety to his Person & Crown."—Gage, Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne, what will ye answer to this in the day of impartial trial?

Chamber of Supplies, Watertown, July 24, 1775.

ALL Persons having Demands on this Colony for Provisions and other Articles by them supplied for the American Army, are desired to bring in their Accounts to the Committee of Supplies for a speedy Settlement; as the deferring it until a new Committee shall be chosen, will be attended with a great Delay in the Adjustment of such Accounts, as may require the Examination of this Committee.

DAVID CHEEVER, per Order.

THIS serves to inform the Public, That I have resigned my Office of Commissary-General for the Massachusetts Forces, and I earnestly desire all that have supplied any Articles, or been employed by me as Commissary, that they would immediately leave their Accounts at Judge Trowbridge's House in Cambridge in order for a speedy Settlement.

Cambridge, July 21st. 1775. JOHN PIGEON.

LOST, a Provincial Note, dated July 10. (No. 1150) payable to Gillam Tailor, for the Sum of £12. 10s.—As it will be no advantage to any Person but the right owner, whoever has found the same, and will bring it to the Printer hereof, shall have 1 Dollar Reward for their Trouble.

Benjamin Loring, (late of Boston,)

HEREBY informs the Public, That he has opened a Coffee House in Weymouth, near the Meeting House—Gentlemen Travellers, &c. will meet with kind Reception on very moderate Terms.

DESERVED from Capt. Saunders's Company, of Col. Serjeant's Regiment, John Gardner, and Archibald Smith.—If they will return within ten Days from the Date they will be receiv'd; if not 5 Dollars will be paid for each, upon their delivery to Capt. Saunders, at Cambridge.

Lynn-End, July 22. 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber on Thursday last, a Negro Man named Quamano (but calls himself Jack) about 23 years old, and near 6 feet high, short limbd.—He had on when he went away, and took with him, a thick blue jacket, a red ditto, two strip'd ditto a pair of long trousers, a red baize shirt, and a small old Beaver hat. He has a small scar between his eyes, just over his nose. Whoever will take up said Negro and convey him to his master in Lynn End aforesaid shall have FOUR Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by NEHEMIAH SKILLINGS.

WANTED, a handsome second hand Riding Chair. Any Person having such a one to dispose of, may apply to Printer, and hear of a Purchaser.

THE Proprietors of Sudbury lying on Otter Creek, granted by the Governor and Council of New-Hampshire, on the 6th Day of August 1763, to Captain Silas Brown and others, are hereby notified to meet at the House of Mr. Thomas Miller, late of Newton, Innholder, deceased, in the County of Middlesex, and Province of the Massachusetts Bay, on the 8th Day of August next, at One of the Clock Afternoon, for the following Purpose, viz.

- 1st. To chuse a Moderator of said Meeting.
2. To chuse a Clerk to said Proprietors.
3. To chuse a Treasurer, a Collector or Collectors of Taxes.—4. To chuse a Committee to examine the late Treasurer's Accounts; and to chuse any Committees or make any Addition to any Committees that may be thought necessary for managing the Affairs of the Propriety.—5. To hear the Report of any Committees that are or may be chosen.—6. To grant such sum or sums of money as shall be thought necessary for discharging the Charges of said Propriety and satisfying the condition of the grant thereof.—7. To determine whether they will give any Encouragement to any Person or Persons that shall undertake to build a Saw Mill or other Mills in said Township, also whether they will give any Encouragement to settlers that shall settle in said Township, and in what manner the Encouragement (if any) shall be given.—8. To confirm (if used) any former votes of the Propriety.

July 15. 1775. Joshua Fuller, Nathl. Sparhawk } Committee. John Rogers.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing Office in Watertown.



Containing the freshest Advices.

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, August 7, 1775.

Further Account of Thom. Hutchinson's Affidavit in recting up our ONCE happy Constitution.

Boston, 9th October, 1770.

My Lord, [Lord Hillsborough.]

THE day before yesterday I had the honour of receiving your lordship's private letter of the 3d of August, which I shall not make known to any person. I was then preparing some remarks just as they occurred to my thoughts, and as the pressure of publick business would permit, to be forwarded to Mr. Pownall, in answer to a letter which I had received from him. [The transcriber of Mr. H.'s letters has not yet met with a copy of these remarks.] I hope your Lordship will pardon my putting them under this cover, loose, unconnected and unfinish'd as they be; for altho' there will be nothing new in them, they may bring to your lordship's mind what might otherwise have escaped it. I will now endeavour to comply with your lordship's requisition to me as near as I can.

With respect to the number of councillors proper for this province, I must say that I never observed any inconvenience from the present number, as being too large, it being very agreeable to the people to have the council distributed through the several parts of the province, and in such case if the number be small, we could not suddenly have a quorum, seven being the present number of the quorum for the ordinary business of the province. Extraordinary business to require a full council has not often happened. I think notwithstanding that it will be too large, unless they may be included in one commission or authority; for if a separate mandamus is necessary to each, many of the most proper persons will refuse to be at the expence even of £.30 or 40 sterling. Twelve I am humbly of opinion is too small, eighteen was the number under the first charter. That was for a part only of the present province, the old colony of Massachusetts-Bay. I will prepare a list of the council in each year [since 1765, was intended, as is beyond all doubt, from what appears in the same leaf of the copy, which was much altered and interlined after the first draft.] distinguishing such as have been left out for their attachment to government, and seem most proper to be restored. It is the opinion of many who wish well to government, that there will be violent opposition, and that the new council, if they accept, will be as obnoxious as the commissioners of the customs. Some of the most factious people however give out, that the charter is of no worth, and it will be no damage to us, if it should be taken away, the imaginary value set upon it, having kept the assembly from a more free assertion of their natural & constitutional rights from a fear of losing the charter. [Had Mr. H. been really opposite to a mandamus council, as some have been artfully made to believe, he would have taken this opportunity of giving his own opinion upon the impropriety of the alteration; whereas he very officiously proposes preparing a list of persons more proper, as he thought, to be appointed, and in the next paragraph hints at the best method for executing the plan, saying] If a change of the constitution could be effected as the garrison of the castle was changed by a sudden stroke, which when done the people would not have it in their power to undo, I could make a better judgment. As it cannot be it appears very doubtful whether there would be a peaceable submission to a new form of government, and if there should not, whether a new council would have firmness enough to accept the trust and persevere.

Our courts of common law have by the laws of the province in divers instances the power of a court of chancery. Cases have frequently happened, particularly when it has been necessary to compel the performance of a trust, where there has been a failure of justice for want of this court. The people have been taught to have very formidable apprehensions of a court of chancery, where the governor is to be chancellor, there having been many instances in the colonies where the

governors have not been equal to such a trust, and great complaints of long expensive and very burdensome suits in some of the colonies. The judges of the supreme court of common law are likewise a court of equity by the constitution of Scotland, and one or more very learned writers have held that it is liable to as few exceptions as the court of chancery in England, where it is altogether distinct from the courts of common law.

The powers given to towns were never intended by law to extend farther than for the management of the immediate concerns of each town, such as chusing their officers, raising money for their necessary charges and the like; and if the law had its course I think every meeting for any other purpose would be an unlawful assembly, and it would be an aggravation of the offence that law is made a pretence for it. Their meetings introduced the mob meetings to support the non importation scheme which have weakened government beyond every thing else, having convinced the people that wheaever they think fit to assemble, there is no interior power to disperse them, or to punish them for any thing they do when assembled.

There is at present no chance for suppressing such illegal meetings by any power within the province. My hopes have been from an act of parliament subverting all persons concerned in any such confederacies to incapacities for civil privileges, and such penalties of the statutes of premunire as may be judged proper. This in the beginning would have had much greater effect than at present. As conviction will be necessary before any person offending can be deemed to be disqualified to bring an action in the courts or to sustain any civil office, the times are now so much altered, that I am doubtful whether there will be many prosecutions upon such matters but am not certain that it would have no effect. There has been great abuse in the choice of jurors, especially grand jurors. About 30 years ago a reform was made in the appointment of petit jurors by a law, which has been expired since the 1st July, and which will probably be revived this session, and if I can procure some amendments, I imagine there will be no occasion for any other regulation; but grand jurors are often sent for particular and sinister purposes, especially from the town of Boston. In many counties the most fit persons have been and still are usually returned. I know of no other way of reforming this abuse than by a clause in an act of parliament requiring that grand jurors should be appointed as they are in England, repealing those laws which make other provisions.

The appointing civil officers by the governor and removing them at pleasure, especially the judges, will be deemed a grievance, and I believe will give advantage to the disturbers of the peace of government in the kingdom, as well as those in the colonies. Some persons in the office of justices of the peace and one sheriff have behaved extremely ill in the late times, and a council acting with freedom would have advised the governor to dismiss them. A sheriff's continuance but one year in England. New commissions to justices, I suppose, frequently supersede old commissions. If it should be determined by a clause in the act that no commission to a sheriff, nor no commission to justices of peace should be of longer duration than one two or three years, perhaps the same end would be answered in a less exceptionable way, than by leaving their appointments and removal to the governor alone.

The civil officers annually elected are the treasurer, impost officer, and commissary general. Of late years the latter has kept into the court, but is rather a military office, and a royal instruction requiring the governor for that reason not to consent to the choice, but to grant commission to such person as he thinks fit would be sufficient. The other two officers are elected by the house without the governor's consent being necessary at New York. Their offices are of no significance.

It was very fortunate for me, that I had your Lordship's permission to make such use of the orders in council of the 6th of July, as I should think

would best promote his Majesty's service, without making it public, or communicating it by message or speech to the General Court. By letting the Council know of it, I was able to prevent the injury of the people from falling upon me at the removal of the garrison from the Castle, which even upon a demand from the General in consequence of any orders he might have had, I doubt whether I should have been able to have done. This naturally led me to mention to the two houses in general terms affairs of a very interesting nature to them, which caused the house to desire me to explain my meaning. I let them know I was not at liberty to communicate to them this order by message or speech, but I had no doubt the case of the province would come under the consideration of parliament; and if they apply farther I shall point out to a committee such exceptionable parts of their conduct as I think they must naturally expect would cause an enquiry, but any particular measure that may probably be taken I shall not hint to them. I thought this most agreeable to your lordship's intention, and I had this further view, that if the case of those provinces should come before the parliament they might not say they had no intimation of it, or no reason to expect it.

There is such a general expectation from many private letters as well as news papers, of parliament's taking cognizance of the proceedings in this province, that if they should now pass without notice, there would be danger of our treating parliament with still greater contempt and offence. I should not however discover to your lordship the whole of my mind, if I did not observe that on the other hand, some advantages may arise if a final determination may be deferred until another session, provided it may appear to be done in favour to the province; either upon their soliciting to be heard, which I do not know that the house will think of, or from its being thought proper to give notice to the province, by a copy of the bill. I am sensible matters are not regularly referred from one session of parliament to another; but I suppose bills bro't in at one session are sometimes printed for consideration, and with intent to re-assume them another session, as much as if they had been referred.

A breach is begun with New York, which with a little management may be increased; I think this must be justified because it keeps both colonies from measures which must be their destruction. The other colonies have a bad opinion of this and the more this opinion is promoted, the less likely we shall be to persevere in our irregularities, or to resist the measures for reforming them. Should there be a war with France, or a probability of it, we shall look about us and see our dependence upon the kingdom, to save us from the enemy, and be less disposed to such wanton provocations. A bill being framed, some amendments or alterations may be suggested which may be very material, in order to its having the desired effect.

The placing a garrison of the king's troops in the castle, and the rendezvous of his majesty's ships in the harbour is deemed only the beginning of the execution of a plan which will be carried on sooner or later, until the province is brought to a due sense of their obligation to the British authority, and this will keep us under some awe.

As your lordship desires me to make any general observations which may be useful; I beg leave to suggest what has frequently occurred to me. In most of the colonies I am acquainted with, altho' the common law is professed to be the foundation of their judicial proceedings, to be departed from only in cases where the colony law has made special provision, yet in every colony they do depart from it, some by establishing customs, and all by adopting some late statutes made for reforming the law and enacting others, which renders the judgment in similar cases different in one colony from those in another, and in every colony causes the law to be more or less vague and uncertain. A new clause of an act determining given in every colony, the common law is reformed by statutes, except in

cases which from the nature of them are local and restrained to the realm, and except in cases where other provision is or shall be made by the acts or laws of any colony, shall be rule of law in the colonies; and I humbly conceive it worthy of consideration, whether in cases exceeding a certain value, it might not be convenient to determine that writs of error should lye to the court of king's bench.—Such an act would be a trial of the authority of parliament, and we should be loth to depart from it, when our titles to our estates might be affected by it. I mention this as one among other acts, proper to keep up a sense of the authority of parliament; and I know it to be an act which gentlemen of the law in other colonies have wished for.

I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude for the honour done me in the continuance of his majesty's favourable intention with respect to my appointment to the chief command of the province. My friends in general are of opinion that I should have more weight with the people of the province, than in my present character, and I own I am not without desiring every mark of his majesty's approbation; but I may not conceal from your lordship my apprehension that this burden will be greater than my constitution will support for any length of time. I could therefore wish that I might be permitted to appoint one of the present judges chief justice, who would willingly resign upon my return to it, which if I should do, I should chuse to do it without any other place or character; nor should I be anxious about the quantum of the salary, rather desiring to pass the remainder of my life usefully, and to preserve my health by less anxious business & by exercise, to which I have always been accustomed, than to make any great increase of my fortune.

As your lordship has been pleased to signify to me that my salary shall commence from the date of his majesty's warrant in April last, I shall not contend with the assembly about any further grant, and if they should make any, I shall let it lye until I have acquainted your lordship with it, and taken your direction how to proceed.

I mentioned the state of Capt. Preston's case in my last public letter to your lordship. I will attend to it and omit nothing in my power. It occurs to me, that if it shall appear to your lordship to be regular, it may be of service if some resolves should pass antecedent to the bringing a bill into the house, expressing the grounds and unwarrantable attempt of the house, to confine the court to the town of Boston, and the doctrine advanced by them, to which they still adhere; tending to deprive the king of every part of his prerogative. I have obeyed your lordship's commands as well as I could, and as the time will admit; and if any thing further shall occur to me, I will take the liberty to mention it by another opportunity. I am with the greatest respect and gratitude, &c.

P. S. I venture to send to your lordship a rough incorrect letter, which I have not time to transcribe, rather than to omit writing by the Romney, especially as your lordship's letter to me was longer than usual upon its passage to me, and you desired an answer as soon as possible. The list of counsellors I must omit till the next vessel.

Mr. Printer,
Please to insert the following in your useful Paper, and it will oblige

A TRAVELLER.

SINCE I came out of Boston, where I left all my effects to the mercy of a lawless Banditti, to amuse myself, have made several excursions into different parts of the country, and with pleasure have observed the firm, steady and resolute spirit which animates every individual—My last Tour was to Portsmouth, where, to my astonishment, and I dare say to the astonishment of all America, I was informed that the committee for that town had voted to supply the Scarborough men of war lying in their river, with from 4 to 600 weight of fresh beef weekly. This account, I must confess, appear'd to be scarce credible; but on making farther enquiry, found it too true, and the reason assigned for this conduct was owing to the threats of a paltry sloop of war to deprive the inhabitants of fresh fish, unless they afforded them such a quantity of beef. Too great a soul I hop'd animated the breast of every American to submit to so insolent a demand; and instead of treating it with the contempt such insolence deserv'd, to the surprize of many of the worthy inhabitants, the committee pass'd a vote

to supply with provisions those butchers of our countrymen, who are daily pillaging and destroying our property and exercising every act of cruelty to distress and destroy us, by this *unexampled* instance, submitting to their imperious demands, and like suppliants, entreating their favor. Such conduct at so important a crisis, cannot but bring tears from every well-wisher to America. This fact is of so important a nature, that it ought in justice to be made public; and I hope it will so effect the minds of the worthy inhabitants of that town, as to exclude from all further service the timid members of a committee who act in direct opposition to both Continental and Provincial Congresses.

A Town Meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Rehoboth, on the 10th Day of July 1775.—Said Town hearing divers reports about the unfriendly conduct of sundry of the inhabitants of the town of Swanzy.—The town of Rehoboth ordered the committee of inspection to go to Swanzy, and join their committee, and inquire into the aforesaid reports; who accordingly went to Swanzy, and a number of the respectable inhabitants of Rehoboth; and also a number of the respectable inhabitants from sundry of the towns in the colony of Rhode Island and Swanzy met and attended with them: and the committees of Rehoboth & Swanzy joined and caused a number of the inhabitants of Swanzy to be convened before them, whose conduct was inquired of by witnesses, and a number of said inhabitants that were called, appeared to be innocent, and a number more owned they had violated against the rules of the congresses, and promised reformation, whose names we spare,—but what gives us pain is, that we ourselves cannot follow the rules of the congresses without publishing the names of Jeremiah Bowers, Esq; Charles Staid, Gideon Shearman, to be Persons that have acted contrary to the rules and directions of the congresses, though not in matter of trade, and make no retraction thereof.

By order of the committee,
JOSEPH ALLYS, the chairman of said committee.

L O N D O N, May 20

It is a fact, that a certain banker in the city has a commission from the Ministry, to purchase stock to the amount of 500 000l. on any fall of that article, to support the small remaining stock at reputation they have with the poor deluded people of this betrayed country. The difference of price is always allowed this creature of administration, at the expence of the people.

The frowle Scots, and rascal runners of the Court, affect to dispute the authenticity of the account from America, but no wonder they doubt the vengeance of insulted Englishmen, when they find how shamefully they have been duped into murder and destructive civil war, their fears therefore aid their disbelief.

A short time will shew whether there be really any spirit of freedom and humanity remaining amongst Englishmen. If the butchery goes forward in America, the question will be very short with us, whether we are to be freemen or slaves here; but to the American virtue shall we probably be indebted at length for our salvation, but with out deserving such a boon on our part from indulgent providence.

An American says, was the Parliament of England a free and independent parliament, the Americans might submit; but while they are composed of placemen, and a Scottish Junco, his countrymen, he knows, never will acknowledge their supremacy.

Gibraltar is now put into that state of defence, as if a siege was hourly expected; and tho' government affects to disregard the Spanish armament, yet 500 soldiers have been smuggled out to reinforce the garrison.

It is said that orders are given for Admiral Duff's squadron to be reinforced with three 20 gun ships, and several small sloops, to prevent the Americans carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.

L O N D O N, June 1.

A Correspondent observes, that the New Englanders knew that General Gage had sent hither a Person with Letters to Government, containing a full Account of the late Opposition to the King's Troops; that they have, notwithstanding, put themselves to the Expence of sending from Boston a Ship in her Ballast, to bring over their own Account of the same Opposition, supposing that, if it should arrive and be published a few days before the other, it would cause such a prepossession in the Minds of the People here, as could not easily be removed. They did just so about 6 Years ago, when several of the Inhabitants of Boston were

killed by the Troops which were then posted there. The Account, which they caused to be published here, was proved to be fallacious in almost all its Parts; and this Correspondent does not doubt that the same fate will attend the Publications in our Paper of Yesterday. [A Puff!]

The Epithet "Rebellious," bestowed on the Americans, (says a Correspondent) is not defensible whilst they only oppose a Junco of ministerial Tyrants who really are Rebels, in every sense of the Term against the Laws of Nature, of Humanity, and Civil Policy; against the Welfare of the State; against the Peace of Society; and against the Honour of their Sovereign.

The People of England were never so happy so respectable, and free, as when the Prerogative of the Crown and that of the City of London were in perfect Union. These two supreme Authorities thus amicably connected, the Interest of the one became the immediate Interest of the other, and Regal Pre-eminence was inseparable from Magisterial Dignity.—Hence, had the late Prayer of the Citizens been properly attended to, the present unhappy Situation of America and of England would have been infallibly obviated, by an Adoption of the conciliatory Plan of that able Senator, whose experienced and well disciplined Abilities have already once saved this Country from Destruction.

As the second General Congress was to meet in the Beginning of May at Philadelphia, the late Defeat, or rather Retreat of our Forces, will not fail to strengthen their Resolutions; tho' 'tis to be hoped, notwithstanding Things have been carried to great Lengths, some favourable Circumstance will startup to prevent the further Effusion of Blood.

A Correspondent asks, "If the People in Power did not know the Truth of the American Accounts, how came they to know that the Sakey, Capt. Brown, sailed four Days after the Vessel that brought the printed Account. What Bird of Passage brought this Intelligence?"

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) July 14.

We have certain accounts, that the inhabitants of Georgia have now adopted the Association of the Continental Congress, and have entered heartily into the American confederacy for maintaining their just rights. John Houston, Archibald Wullock, Lymas Hall, Noble Wimberly Jones, Esquires, and the Rev. Dr. Zubly, are elected Delegates to represent the colony in the Congress now sitting at Philadelphia; and those gentlemen were to proceed for that city immediately.

WILLIAMSBURG H, July 14.

By the Sisters, Maxwell, in 6 weeks from London, we have papers to the 1st of June, which contain no news of any consequence; but the Captain informs, that although great numbers of manufacturers, &c. are out of employ, and in a starving condition, (who curse Lord North and all his schemes) yet the general talk upon London Exchange is,—*Reduce the American Rebels, and hang up the Dogs.*

REDFOLK, Virginia, July 12.

We just now hear of the arrival of the Boston man of war in the road, and that the blagden armed schooner had put back in distress; so that we have now 4 men of war and an armed schooner for our "protection and defence!" In consequence of which it is said, 2000 men are to be raised and stationed at Williamsburgh and York.

ANNAPOLIS, July 20.

The ship Torris, Capt. Harding, belonging to Mr. Gildard, of Liverpool, having on board a cargo of salt and dry goods, in coming up the bay ran aground near the three islands at the mouth of West river; upon this the committee immediately met, and after consideration, determined she should proceed to Baltimore, her intended port, but before she could get off, highly resenting to daring an infringement of the continental association, a number of people met, went on board, and set her on fire.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

Gunning Bedford, Esq; of Philadelphia, is appointed by the Hon. Continental Congress, Muster Master General of the Continental Army.

Donald Campbell, Esq; is appointed by the Hon. Continental Congress Deputy Quarter Master General of the Continental Army, with the rank of Colonel.

A Virginia Paper of the 7th inst says, "Capts. Morgan and Stinson marched from our frontiers, for Boston, the 29th of June, with two hundred rifle men, which were desired by General Washington."

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on the 31st July between Cambridge and Medford, a Red Leather Memorandum Book, containing 6 Forty Shillings Rhode Island and Massachusetts Bills, with two or three smaller—Whoever has found the same and will bring it to Messrs. Innes or Jones, Tavern Keepers in Cambridge, shall receive the above Reward.

BALTIMORE, (Maryland) July 4.
Extra's from the proceedings of the Committee for
Baltimore County, 3d July, 1775.

A letter from Henry Lloyd, Agent for the contrac-
tors for supplying the troops at Boston, to Dr.
John Stevenson, being fallen into the hands of
the Committee, was read, and is as follows.

S I R

THE stoppage of provisions from the Southern
Governments for the use of his Majesty's troops,
makes it necessary to endeavour to get a supply,
by concealing from the public eye the destination
of provisions shipped for that purpose. I shall
therefore propose for your consideration the fol-
lowing method of doing it.—Can not a vessel be
frighted with flour for the West-Indies? com-
manded by a person you can confide in, who will
execute your orders to him to come into this port
and deliver to his cargo here, instead of going to
the West Indies; you may take up a vessel as large
as 200 tons and give her a full freight. I should
send you bills on the contract to execute this plan,
or advise you to draw on them for the amount of
what you may ship to me in this way, but the ne-
gociation of such bills might discover your plan,
and defeat it, so that I should be glad you would
advise me of some friends of your's: when I am
made acquainted with his name, and the sum you
shall draw for, will send to him from hence my bills
on the contractors for the amount you advise me
of; you will please likewise give the contractors
timely advice that they may insure their interest if
they think proper, and inform me the name of the
vessel and master you engage, that I may let 'ge a
permit at the light-house in this harbour for ad-
mission to come up to town, and discharge her car-
go here. Pray let the flour you purchase be such
as will keep over the summer, and let the casks
be good, well hoops'd, and the heads well secured
with lashing hoops, you will be careful to write me
by a conveyance, that your letter may not fall
into the hands of the provincials. I am Sir,

Your most humble servant,

To Dr. John Stevenson, HENRY LLOYD.
The Committee sent for Mr. Stevenson, and having
shown him the letter, he made the declaration fol-
lowing.

"I believe the within letter to be Mr. Henry
Lloyd's writing, and I declare that I have never
received any copy of it, or any other letter to
that purport, and I farther declare, that if
the letter had come to my hands, I would not
have executed the order, nor will I execute any
order of the kind from any person whatsoever,
contrary to the resolves of the Continental Con-
gress, or Provincial Convention."

JOHN STEVENSON.

On Motion Resolved That Henry Lloyd of
Boston has knowingly and wilfully violated the
association of the American Congress, by endeav-
ouring to supply the enemies of this country with
provisions; and, that agreeable to the resolutions
of said Congress, it is the duty of us, and of all
our constituents, from henceforth not to have any
commercial intercourse with him; and it is re-
commended that an inviolable regard be paid to
this resolution.

The Committee having received information,
that the ship Johnson, from Liverpool, with a
cargo of flour and dry goods arrived a few days
ago, in Wye river, and that several other ships with
similar cargoes may daily be expected from Liver-
pool in this Bay: It is therefore unanimously re-
solved, that if any pilot, craftsman or others, shall
be found assisting in the conveyance, or introduc-
tion of any goods or merchandise, contrary to the
direction of the Congress, or in receiving on shore,
or unloading from any vessel, any goods which
may have been ordered out of the port; such per-
sons shall be deemed enemies to the liberties of
America, and will be held forth to the resentment
of the public:—And if any person privy to such
measures will disclose them, they shall receive the
thanks of the Committee, as real friends to their
country.

(A true Copy)

WILLIAM LUX, Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 27.

Friday night last arrived here a Sloop from
Bermuda: By letters from thence we learn that
the inhabitants of that Island are greatly alarmed
at the present situation of publick affairs, being
under the most dismal apprehensions of starving;
to prevent which they have passed a law, that no
provisions should be sent off the island at any rate
whatsoever; and were about dispatching a vessel
to Philadelphia, to request the Honourable the Con-
tinental Congress to take their case into their most
serious consideration.

It is said that the Hon. Continental Congress
will in a few days be adjourned and that their
next meeting will be at Hartford in Connecticut.

On Tuesday and Wednesday a large Detach-
ment from the camp at Hurd's mill consisting of a-
bout 1000 men under the command of Colonel
Waterbury, marched for Albany: It is said they

are intended as a reinforcement of Ticonderoga,
where Major General Schuyler commands.

On the 18th, the Continental Congress passed
fourty resolutions, recommending to all the con-
nies, that all the able bodied men, from 16 to 50,
form themselves into regular militia companies,
regiments, &c. one 4th of whom to be militia
men, all to perfect themselves in the military art,
and be provided with arms, ammunition and ac-
countments.

Capt. George Mc Army, came Passenger in the
Brig Franklin, from St. Eustatia, in 14 days, which
vessel he left at Sandy Hook yesterday morning,
and relates, That 2 days before they sailed, a New
England sloop arrived in that road, who was in
company with a Bermuda vessel that went to An-
tigua, where they fell in with a ship bound from
London to Jamaica, 18 days out, who informed
that there was a great disturbance in England,
that Lord North had fled to France—The Parli-
ament house pulled down by the populace, and
that the Lord Mayor, Mr. Burke, and Governor
Jenkinson, headed the populace, and turned out
a great deal of bribery and corruption in the last
parliament.

Capt. Lowndes, from Dominica, and Capt.
Hodge, from St. Kitts, confirm the above accounts,
with this addition, that a ship had arrived at St.
Eustatia, from Amsterdam, with the same News;
that the French at Martinico were so apprehensive
of a rupture with Great-Britain, that they were
purchasing all the small vessels they could get, in
order to fit them out as privateers; that the in-
habitants of Barbados, &c. had refused selling any
provisions to the French, neither would they pur-
chase any more new Negroes, lest they should not
be able to find them provisions, those they had al-
ready being in danger of starving.

Capt. Miller arrived there from Amsterdam, a
few days before Capt. Shaw sailed, and assured him,
that the States of Holland were busy in equipping
a fleet of 32 sail of the line, that 8 of them were
ready for sea before he sailed, and 'twas supposed
they intended to attack the Spaniards; that all the
Captains of the Dutch ships in the different
ports of the West-Indies had orders to make the
best of their way home, and to be vigilant on the
voyage.

From good authority we learn, that the French
in the West India Islands intend to fit out several
sailing vessels for the Banks of Newfoundland which
in all probability may cut out work for some of our
English men of war.

W A T E R T O W N, August 7

Last Monday Morning, near Charlestown
Neck, a warm Fire began between our ad-
vanced Parties and those of the Enemy, attend-
ed with Cannonading from the Enemy's Works
on Bunker-Hill. We took two Marines Pri-
soners, and killed several of the Regulars,
with the Loss of one Man, belonging to Mar-
blehead, who was killed with a Cannon Ball.

Parties of Rifle Men, together with some
Indians, are constantly harassing the Enemy's
advanced Guards, and say they have killed
several of the Regulars within a Day or two
past. One of the Riflers which was missing,
is a Prisoner in Boston Goal.

We hear that the Enemy are about dis-
mantling Castle-William

Last Monday Morning about 300 Men,
went from Roxbury to the Spot where the
Light-House lately stood, where they found
40 of the Enemy, twenty eight Soldiers and
twelve Tory Carpenters and Labourers, who
went from Boston to erect a Building for
fixing up Lights. Our People, before they
surrendered, killed four of them (among
whom, it is said, was a Lieutenant) and took
the rest Prisoners, being 24 Regulars, and
the 12 Workmen, with the Loss of one Man
on our Side. The same Day the whole Number
were brought to Head Quarters in Cambridge,
and the Day following sent off to Worcester.
N. B. On their Return from the Light House
they were pursued by a Number of the En-
emy's Barges, when Major Crane who com-
manded the Artillery fired a 4-pounder which
killed a Lieutenant a Soldier, and sunk the
Boat; after which the Enemy tho't prudent
not to pursue any further.

Last Tuesday Morning a Party of the En-
emy advanced from Boston Neck towards Rox-
bury; but were soon drove back: They
however set Fire to the George Tavern,
which was consumed.

A letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his
friend in Providence, contains the following in-
telligence, viz.

"I hear the Congress have agreed upon a plan
for establishing a regular militia in all the colonies:
That a gentleman arrived there from Montreal,
on the evening of the 15th inst. who informed the
Congress, that Gov. Carleton had not been able
to prevail upon either Indians or Canadians to
take up against us, unless we should attack Mont-
real; in which case the Canadians have agreed
to help defend it; and that Gov. Carleton was
obliged to threaten to burn the city to get them
to promise even that: That some letters from
Lord Dartmouth and General Gage, to Gov. Mar-
tin of North-Carolina, and one from him to a
gentleman in New-York, had been intercepted,
from which it appeared the ministry had hopes of
bringing that colony into their measures; and had
impowered the Governor to offer a subsidy to all
the Regulators, except Herman Husbands and to
distribute honours, posts, &c. among them if they
would join administration; but that such measures
were taking, as would prevent any danger from
that quarter: That all the other southern colonies
are hearty and zealous in the common cause:
That it was expected that Georgia would join
the other colonies very soon: That the Bermudi-
ans had petitioned Congress for liberty to import
provisions for their own immediate use: And that
the Continental bills of credit would be issued in
a few days"

In the appointment of Perez Martin Esq. as
Secretary of this Province, inserted in our last, we
should have added, *pro Temp.*

Yesterday another Company of Riflers, and three
Companies of Connecticut Forces, passed through
this Town in their Way to join the Continental
Army.

Yesterday Afternoon the Enemy set Fire to the
Penny-Ferry Tavern, (Malden said) which was
entirely consumed.

There has been considerable Firing since
Monday last, at Roxbury; but we have
heard of no Person killed, or any Damage
done, on either Side.

Quarter of Supplies, Watertown, Aug 3d 1775.

ALL Persons who have heretofore con-
tracted with the Massachusetts Com-
mittee of Supplies for Beef, Flour,
Grain, Iron Ware, Wooden Ware, Timber,
Plank or Boards, Hard Soap, Peas, Beans,
Wood, Spruce, Straw, Butter or Milk, are
hereby notified that the said Committee have
not any further Demands for these Articles;
And it is earnestly recommended to the Per-
sons aforesaid that they apply for future di-
rections to Joseph Trumbull Esq. who is ap-
pointed by the Hon. Continental Congress Com-
missary General for the American Army in
this Colony; and that they by no Means cease
to supply the Army without giving timely no-
tice thereof to the Commissary aforesaid, lest
our Brethren who compose it and are now
suffering the cause of their Country shall
suffer through such Misconduct.

DAVID CHEEVER, per Order.

N. B. Those who have Accounts open
with said Committee are desired to settle the
same forthwith

Lost or Mislaid by the Letters

Being opened at Watertown, a Printed Dutch
Bill for 1049 Holland Guilders drawn upon Ben-
jamin, and endorsed on the Back by Andrew
Gardner to Line, Sea and Freight, Mercants in
London, together with the Protest. Whoever
has it in Possession and will convey it to Cap. An-
drew Gardner, near Redd's Tavern in New-
York, or to the Printing Office in Watertown, shall re-
ceive all necessary Charges for their trouble with
Thanks.

GOOD FLEECE WOOL,

In Large or Small Quantities.

To be sold opposite the Printing Office in
Watertown.

TAKEN out of the Subscriber's House near
Mr. Wood's, in the neighbourhood of Charle-
stown, the Day after the Destruction of that town,
a very good Feather Bed, a good Riding Hood,
a Broad Cloth Coat, a Peas Kettle, a pair of
Boots, all his Kitchen Furniture, together with
his Book blowing and other Tools, and a number
of Books. Whoever has the same in Possession
and will bring them to the Printing Office in Wa-
tertown, or to Mr. Learned's in said Town shall
be well rewarded for their trouble.

W. N. JENNINGS.

Friend EDG.
By inserting the following, you will oblige many of
your Friends and Countrymen.

WE the subscribers certify and say that on
the 29th Day of May, 1775. Capt. Linzey
Commander of a ship of War, then at Carpenter
Cove, came with a number of Men and
landed on one of the Elizabeth Islands called
Ricketts Island and came to the place where the
Amen that we had part of the Stock on said Island
were shring their Sheep and demanded their
Sheep saying and promising that he would pay
for them and give the full value of the Sheep, or
wards to that purpose; but the owners of said
Sheep told him that they were unwilling to part
with them, but if he would take them they should
not molest him, as most of the Owners of the Sheep
were of the people called Quakers, and that they
would not be concerned in defending themselves
or their Interest by force of arms; he would treat
him with Civility, but said Captain with his Men
took said Sheep and carried them away. Some
thorne said many not shree, the Sheep were har-
ried away in such a manner that we could not
take an Account of the Numbers of them with
exactness, but according to the best of our Judg-
ment the numbers and value of the Sheep are as
follows, viz.

Took from Mr. Tucker and Sons	93 Sheep.
value in lawful money	£66. 8. 0.
Took from Mr. Jeremiah Robinson	17 Sheep.
value	£12. 4. 10.
Took from Messrs William & Elihu Rob son,	24 Sheep, value
	£14. 8. 0.
Took from Mr. Ebenezer Meiggs,	72 Sheep.
value	£51. 15. 6.

John Tucker,
Jeremiah Robinson,
Elihu Robinson.
Ebenezer Meiggs.
Barnstable,
May 3rd. 1775.

Then the above named John Tucker, Jeremia-
ah Robinson, and Elihu Robinson, being of the
People called Quakers, affirmed to the truth of
above written, by their subscribed: And the a-
bove named Ebenezer Meiggs made Oath to the
Truth of the above written by him subscribed,
Before me, Thos^r Smith Just. of the peace.
Charge of horse hire and man, from the Island to
Barnst., 50 miles.

ELISHA NIE, (Innholder) living on one of the
Elizabeth Islands, commonly called Ricketts
Island, and near to Carpenter Cove; testifies and sayeth,
That some time about the fifth of May, the ship
of war called the Fox Island, commanded by Capt.
Linzey, came into the Cove, and as soon as the
ship had come to anchor, the captain came on
shore with his boats crew all armed, and came to
the house and said unto the deponent, you need
not be afraid, upon which he told him, it was
enough to scare any body to see so many men come
on shore armed, and the women are all dead, and
to where he knew not; upon which Captain Linzey
told him to call them in, for he did not mean
to hurt any body, upon which promise I and my
family were satisfied: soon after that the captain
asked him to walk with him, which he complied
with, and in the course of our walk, he demanded
to know what stock I had, and added to tell him
right, for if he did not he would take all that he
might upon which I gave him the account; then
the captain told me the deponent, if I sold any one
of them, he would take the remainder by force;
upon which I told him if he were here when they
were fit for market, he might have them, paying
the price I asked to have.

Soon after which he went to Rhode-Island, and
returned in a few days, after which he used to
pass and repass the Island almost every day mostly
in company with the doctor of the ship, leaving
down the fence repeatedly, which let the cattle
often mix together, which I told the doctor was
a great damage; the doctor's answer was, then
you may pull up yourself, for I will not—&c of an
arrogant and abusive and insulting manner, that he
(the doctor) would soon take what he wanted, with-
out any pay.

On the 26th instant a ship came into the cove,
with about twenty passengers, (men, women and
children) in great distress for provisions, and
made application to me for supplies; Captain Lin-
zey (knowing that his boat having boarded her)
sent his boat on shore and forbid me letting them
have any; then I advised them to apply to Capt.
Linzey, and see if they could not prevail on him
to let them have some, accordingly they went.
Afterwards the captain of the ship told me, that
he absolutely refused them, and damn'd the dog
that would let them have any—and if they were
not gone immediately, he would sink them; upon
which they set sail immediately without any sup-
ply. And further the deponent declareth, that the
doctor came on shore and said the captain's orders
were that I should go with him the said doctor, and
destroy all the boats belonging to the Island; I
told him I could not go upon such business as that,

to find he would find a ship if I
did not go; upon which he told me, I could not go,
and accordingly sent me back to the ship (the
doctor) gave three boats.

On the 29th about 8 o'clock in the evening he
(the said doctor) came on shore, and told me he
would come for my ship, upon which I told him
they were on the point, and he would not get
them in the pea, it being dark, and I told him
they were in the morning at 10 o'clock:—
the doctor from the doctor, was, I am told, what
did you turn them out for, the reason I told him
was they had got out their own health and would
say any thing more about when they should want
mine, and I thought it best the sheep should be set
out to feed; upon which he (the doctor) said
to me, damn you go on board the ship, and I will
see what they were turn'd out for: I told him I
would not, but would go and try to get the sheep
up I would damn you make holes, and I would
sawd ever my head; but upon this I went to
dark I could not get them in; but on return was
informed that he (the doctor) had sent on board
for me to help to carry me and my brother
on board the ship—Upon which, with the
abuses and threats I had received before, I thought
it time to make my escape which I did (leaving
my family to the main, and beg'd the assistance of
the people, who readily came to my assistance; and
when I returned, which was about three o'clock in
the morning, some of my family told me they had
been affrighted, and taken all my calves being
fifty in number, two of the poorest and small-
est they kept on shore in the morning; the others,
with four sheep they had taken five days before,
they carried off, without paying any thing for
them—And I further do declare, the abuses
and threats I received from Capt. Linzey and the
doctor is the occasion of my leaving the Island,
and leaving my interest—And further I declare,
I never refused Capt. Linzey, or any other person
belonging to any ship of war, or any person in my
house, or supply or provision that I had on my
farm, that I could spare—And I further declare,
that on the night of the 29th instant, the aforesaid
doctor (a my wife and family) came on shore and
demanded my gun, with his sword in hand, which
the delivered him, and I have not seen it since, tho'
the only weapon of defence I had on the Island.
The value of the sheep, calves and gun, which
they took from me, and the use of my horse and
well, are as follows.

Four sheep, value	£. 2. 16
Two calves of my own's off,	3. 6
Three ditto, value of the 11,	2. 8
Four gun and vest 60lb Gold before & deliv'd,	16
One gun taken out of my hands by the } doctor of the ship of great value. }	3
Riding my horse and use of my well.	3

£. 15. 6
ELISHA NIE.

Barnstable, } THEN the within and above
May 31. 1775 } I named Elisha Nye, made
oath to the within and above written deposition,
and account, as the truth and by him subscribed.
Before me, THOMAS SMITH, Just. Peace.
Charge of Man and Horse from the Island to
Boston, 86 miles.

[N.B. The chief Part of the above Stock belong'd
to such poor Persons as stood easily more in
Need of Assistance than to be plundered.]

NEW HAVEN N. July 19.
Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman, in London,
to his Friend in New York, dated May 5.

— It has been long the object of administrati-
on, to reduce your province, representing it as
inimical to the system of opposition to their mea-
sures so universally adopted in the other colonies;
to obviate this calamity, the friends of America
have had little opportunity of vindicating you, be-
cause the intelligence from New-York, comes here
generally, to persons absolutely devoted to the
mandates of a very wicked administration. The
mercantile connections, of New York, as far as
my knowledge extends, are as little friendly to
American liberty as any I know; I wish it was
in my power to point out your friends, for I do
not mean to expose your enemies, who make them-
selves conspicuous enough.

The troops from Ireland, destined to shackle the
Bostonians and with them every American, are
about sailing. The three Generals, Howe, Clin-
ton, and Burgoyne, have sailed—Howe is well
known in America; Clinton, is the son of one of
your former governors; these are both men of
character—they go on this business with much re-
luctance, but they were told, You must do this or
that. As to Burgoyne, I am not master of lan-
guage enough to express the horrible blackness of
his character. Refer to the letters of Junius, to
the Duke of Grafton, to which I will add but one
anecdote, for the truth of which you may be as-
sured; that he (Burgoyne) declared when those
letters were published, if he could find out the au-

thor, he would assassinate him. General or Tryon
goes off in a day or two, to strengthen the military
party with you, and has the command of ma-
ny, to bribe. A word to the wife. —Major Skeel
has received the ministry, is persuading them that
he can bribe all the members of the continental
Congress, for which purpose he has been sent off
to Philadelphia.

The ministerial plan, is undoubtedly to reduce
every American to the most degraded state of ab-
solute bondage and servitude.—The two modes
by which they hope to accomplish their end, are,
using force and violence in New England; and
with bribery and other artifices to divide the rest
of the colonies, from the common cause; for this
end N. York is not mentioned in the lately passed
act of parliament for restraining the trade of Vir-
ginia, Maryland, &c. This grant however, I can-
not view in any other light than that of a tyrant,
who might allow me to eat, but at the same time
would put me to death, if I went to a certain
place, where only I could get any thing to eat;
for all connection whatsoever is cut off between
New York and the other colonies. There is not
in nature a clearer truth, to me, than that if Ame-
rica is firmly united, and determined to encounter
every difficulty, rather than submit to the Tyranny
that is at this moment planned for them all
without distinction, by the present ministers, it
will be impracticable for the scheme to succeed.
Without taking into the account the uncertainty
of war, where the battle is not always to the
strong, the natural and self evident reasons, for
determining so absolutely in this question, are so
clear and decisive, that it would be more absurd
than any Sceptic ever was yet to doubt it. I
therefore conclude, the yeomanry at large, in the
government of N. York, will steadily persevere in
maintaining their rights, and firmly unite with
the other colonies, in whatever measures the
Grand Continental Council at Philadelphia may
think best to adopt; notwithstanding the attempts
to disunite you, by a few men, who for a golden
gratuity, will sell themselves, their country and
posterity, to tyranny; in hopes they may be the
under executioners. It is confidently said here,
that Doct. Cooper's reward for what he has been
doing and writing against his country, will be the
American Bishopric, which is certainly to be es-
tablished, as soon as you are subdued.—Parson War-
dell, is here the agent for this office, I am told,
and if so, no doubt expects a deanery to be added
to his present appointments. Your persecutions
will be complete, when the religious, is added to
the military."

JOSEPH BILLINGS, has for Sale sever-
al Pieces of genteel Domesticks for Wait-
coats, VERY CHEAP, at his Shop opposite the
Printing Office in Watertown.

Lost at Watertown on Wednesday the 19th
Instant, several Pieces of Gold, wrapped in a piece
of blue Paper—If the Person who found the
same will restore them to the Printer, he shall have
half a Guinea for his Trouble and Kindness.

WANTED, a handsome second hand Riding-
Chair. Any Person having such a one to
dispose of, may apply to Printer, and hear of a
Purchaser.

Lynn-End, July 22. 1775.

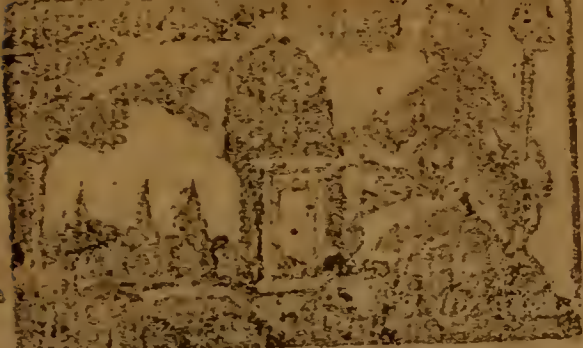
RAN away from the subscriber on Thursday
last, a Negro-Man named Quomano (but calls
himself Jack) about 23 years old, and near 6 feet
high, short limbd.—He had on when he went
away, and took with him, a thick blue jacket, a
red ditto, two strip'd ditto, a pair of long trousers,
a red baize shirt, and a small old Beaver hat. He
has a small scar between his eyes, just over his
nose. Whoever will take up said Negro and con-
vey him to his master in Lynn End aforesaid shall
have FOUR Dollars Reward, and all necessary
Charges paid by NEMEMIAH SKILLINGS.

STRAY'D or stolen out of Pasture in Watertown,
near the Meeting-House, about the 23d In-
stant, a large Bay Mare with a black Mane and
Tail, about ten Years old, a natural Pacer; also
a sucking Colt with her, of a lighter Colour than
the Mare:—Whoever shall find and send them,
or either of them to the Widow Jeremiah Whitney's
near the aforesaid Meeting House, or to Joseph
Bachelor's in Grafton, or give Information there-
of, shall be well rewarded for their Trouble, and
all necessary Charges paid by

Watertown, July 29. JOSEPH BACHELOR.

DESERTED from Capt. Saunders's Com-
pany, of Col. Benjaunt's Regiment. John
Gardner, and Archibald Smith.—If they will re-
turn within ten Days from the Date they will be
receiv'd; if not 5 Dollars will be paid for each, up-
on their delivery to Capt. Saunders, at Cambridge

Boston- AND COUNTRY



Gazette, JOURNAL.

Containing the freest advices

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in W A T E R T O W N.

M O N D A Y, August 14, 1775.

St. GEORGE's (Grenada) July 1, 1775.

On Monday the 26th ult. his Honor, the Commander in Chief, sent the following message to the Honorable House of Assembly:

"Mr. Speaker & Gentlemen of the Assembly,

"I think it my duty to require that the address and minutes of your House, in favor of the rebellious subjects in America be rescinded. — This I hope will be done before any other business is entered upon by your House,

I have the honor to be, with esteem,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

St. George's, And most humble servant,
JULY 20. WILLIAM YOUNG.

The House of Assembly, immediately on receiving the above message, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to take the same into consideration; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed his chair, and Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee, reported to the House, that it was the opinion of the Committee that the following message be sent to his Honor the Commander in Chief:

The Gentlemen of the Assembly to his Honor the Commander in Chief,

"This House informs your Honor, that an address to his Majesty had passed this House, in consequence of an unanimous resolution for that purpose; that such address was ordered to be engrossed and delivered to the late Speaker for the purpose of presenting the same to the throne, and is no longer considered to be in power of this House. That such address contained a renewal of the sentiments of this House of their attachment to his Majesty's royal person, family and government, and of their confidence, under such auspices, in the conduct of the mother country, towards this colony; that the address also deplored the mischiefs, already consequent on the unhappy contest subsisting between Great-Britain and its provinces on the continent of America, and pointed out some of the many evils of which the continuation of such disputes were likely to be productive to these islands; and imploring his Majesty, the father of all his people, to exert that influence which he possessed from the attachment of his servants, and the affection of his subjects, towards healing differences between their countrymen and friends; but contained no principles or expressions tending to encourage or improve rebellion or a rebellious disposition in any part of his Majesty's extensive dominions; and therefore hopes that your Honor will not consider such an address, as any deviation from that loyalty which they feel, and are ready to manifest on all occasions to his Majesty; and that your honor will please to allow the continuance of the public business of this colony, which requires the immediate attention of the legislature

The above message was accordingly sent to his honor; after which the following resolutions were proposed, and passed the House unanimously.

"THAT this house are no less astonished than alarmed to find that the exercise of one of the most acknowledged and indisputable rights of the subject, that of petitioning the Sovereign for the redress of evils, which they either feel or may foresee to be unavoidable, should have drawn upon them the displeasure of the Commander in Chief."

"That they are at a loss to comprehend upon what principles an address to the King, couched (as they conceive) in the most respectful terms, and breathing nothing but those real sentiments of loyalty with which this house is impressed, should be considered as encouraging a spirit of disaffection or rebellion, in any part of his Majesty's dominions."

"That the peremptory requisition to rescind the minutes and a very loyal and dutiful address to their Sovereign, before the House proceeded on any other business, is a very extraordinary and unheard of exertion of power, destructive of the right of making the most decent representations of the state of the colony to the Sovereign, and of every idea of freedom of conduct and debate, which are not only the incontrovertable right of the House or Representatives but essential to the welfare and good government of the colony"

"That this house cannot but, in a particular manner, lament that there should be any interruption to their proceedings at a time, when, with the greatest appearances of harmony among themselves, and a hearty concurrence on the part of the other branches of the legislature, they were actually preparing so many useful laws and regulations which were become materially requisite for the preservation of the colony from the numerous calamities with which it has been long afflicted, and which, without an immediate remedy, must speedily tend to its total ruin: But this house can never resolve to attain even these desirable ends (were the means of doing so still in their power) by the sacrifice of so essential an inherent right as that of petitioning their Sovereign for the redress of grievances, prevention of evils, either felt or

The same day his Honor the Commander in Chief was pleased to dissolve the Assembly.

L O R D S,

As we have already been informed of the spirited conduct of the Earl of Bute, signing his commission into his Majesty, learning his regiment was ordered the following abridgment of his Letter in the House of Lords on the motion New York memorial, cannot but prove

"My Lords, Whatever has been said by Americans, I must deem the mere echo of a just demand. They have come with fair arguments, you have refused to hear them; they make their respectful remonstrance, you tell them with pains and penalties; they ought to be free, you tell them they are slaves. Is it then a wonder, if they turn, 'That the stout Remains of our Line will be free!' Is there any among your Lordships in a situation similar to that which I have described, would not resolve the same? If there can be such a one, I am sure he ought not to be here."

To bring the history down to the present scene, here are two armies in presence of each other; armies of brothers and countrymen; each

dreading the event, yet each feeling that it is in the power of the most willing accident, a private dispute, a drunken fray in any public house in Boston; in short, a nothing, to cast the sword to be drawn, and to plunge the whole country into all the horrors of blood, flames and partition.

"In this direful moment, a set of men more wise and moderate than the rest, exert themselves to bring us all to reason. They state their claims and their grievances; say, if any thing can be proved by law or history, they prove them; they propose oblation, they make the first concession; — we treat them with contempt, we prefer poverty, blood, and servitude to wealth, happiness and liberty."

"What weight these few observations may have, I don't know; but the cause of our Lordships have indulged me with a request, conceding on my part which may still lessen that weight, I add, own I am not personally concerned."

"Ever since I was of an age to have any ambition at all, my highest has been to serve my country in a military capacity. If there was on earth an event I dreaded, it was to see this country situated as to make that profession incompatible with my duty as a citizen."

"That period is, in my opinion, arrived, and I have thought myself bound to relinquish the hopes I formed, by a resignation, which appeared to me the only method of avoiding the guilt of enervating my country, and embroiling my hands in the blood of her sons."

"When the duties of a soldier and a citizen become inconsistent, I shall always think myself obliged to sink the character of the former, in that of the citizen, till such time as they during the plague by the malice of our real enemies, become united."

"It is no small sacrifice which a man makes who gives up his profession; but it is a much greater, when a peer of the realm, a noble, a knight, has given his blood and his name to his profession as I feel. I have, however, this one consolation, that my name is not in the list of those who give to any man an equivalent for the sacrifice of any principles."

To the truly noble and virtuous Lord E. Fitzgibbon, on his Resignation of being a Lord of the Council.

ETTINGHAM the Name of
in America — the
first of prayers —
social —

Resolved,

THAT it be recommended to the inhabitants of all the united English colonies in North America, that all able bodied effective men, between sixteen and fifty years of age in each colony, immediately form themselves into regular companies of militia, to consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Clerk, one Drummer, one Fifer, and about sixty-eight Privates.

That the officers of each company be chosen by the respective companies.

That each soldier be furnished with a good musket, that will carry an ounce ball, with a bayonet, steel ramrod, worm, priming wire and brush fitted thereto, a cutting sword or tomhawk, a cartridge box, that will contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints and a knapsack.

That the companies be formed into regiments or battalions officered with a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, an Adjutant or Quarter Master.

That all officers above the rank of a Captain be appointed by their respective provincial Assemblies or Conventions, or in their recess, by the Committees of Safety appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions.

That all officers be commissioned by the provincial Assemblies or Conventions, or in their recess, by the Committees of Safety appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions.

That all the Militia take proper care to acquire military skill, and be well prepared for defence, by being each man provided with one pound of good gunpowder, and four pounds of ball fitted to his gun.

That one fourth part of the Militia in every Colony be selected for minute men, of such persons as are willing to enter into this necessary service, formed into companies & battalions, and their officers chosen and commissioned as aforesaid, to be ready on the shortest notice to march to any place where their assistance may be required for the defence of their own or a neighbouring Colony; and as these minute men may eventually be called to action before the whole body of the militia are sufficiently trained, it is recommended that a more particular and diligent attention be paid to their instruction in military discipline.

Such of the minute men, as desire it, may be drawn into draughts, as aforesaid, and be ready to march, as militia, once in

and situations for the protection of their harbours & navigation on their sea coasts, against all unlawful invasions, attacks and depredations, from cutters and ships of war.

That it be recommended to the makers of arms, for the use of the Militia, that they make good substantial muskets, with barrels three feet and a half in length, that will carry an ounce ball, and fitted with a good bayonet and steel ramrod, and that the making such arms be encouraged in these United Colonies.

Where, in any Colony, a Militia is already formed under regulations approved of by the Convention of such Colony, or by such Assemblies as are annually elective, we refer to the discretion of such Convention or Assembly, either to adopt the foregoing regulations in the whole or in part, or to continue their former, as they, on consideration of all circumstances, shall think best.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Further Account of Tom. Hutchinson's Affidavit in rooting up our ONCE happy Constitution, and of his Endeavours to disunite the AMERICAN COLONIES.

Boston, 28th September 1770.

My Lord,

[Lord Hillsborough.]

THE Boston representatives have received by the last ship from England, what they call another budget of letters, among the rest, I am informed, are one or more of Lieut Governor Colden's, several of Lieut. Col. Dalrymple's, and one or more of mine. I suppose but am not certain, that they must have been obtained from the copies laid before the house of commons. I humbly beg of your lordship that some way may be found to prevent the letters from the servants of the crown, being thus made public. Government is greatly hurt by it, and the king's servants are exposed to the insults of the people. I have wrote nothing which I cannot justify, but, in these times, it is not safe to speak what, in ordinary times, would meet with no exception. I have the honour to be with the greatest respect, my Lord &c.

From hence, as is probable, originated the subsequent practice of the ministry to communicate to the house such extracts only, as they should think proper to lay before it.

The next has most of the vowels omitted in the letter book.

Boston, October 1770.

My Lord,

[Lord Hillsborough.]

I Shall now cover the list of counsellors, which I could not compleat before I was obliged to close my letter of the 9th. I beg leave further to suggest to your lordship that if it should be thought expedient not to proceed to a final determination this session, but to give opportunity for the province to be heard, a bill for the vacating or dissolving the charter in all its parts, and leaving it to the king to settle the government by royal commission, might be more proper, than to settle the government in the bill, which may well be taken up when the objections to the bill shall come to be considered. But the unfitness of the present constitution for so remote a colony, so remote from the kingdom, and the assembly for so many years past, at when the governor had negative powers, we have always neglected and refused to chuse others in their stead. I held forth the last and present year the prerogative by the council and was sufficient to ground such a bill.

It shall be determined to make the and difficulty will be to carry it to the general bent of the people. This to turn in my thoughts, a variety of ways to find one which might be executed notwithstanding. The proposed is a council that are less unaccountable of the house. Instead of an annual, let it be once in three years; and if the council are negatived, let the court proceed to the choice of others, until the prerogative is compleat, and nothing done in court without it. Let the governor annually chuse twelve out of the 28, who with the lieutenant governor and secretary, shall be the privy council, and shall have all the powers except that of legislation, which the council or assistants have by charter. If the election should still continue annual, the alteration would be at most insensible, and yet the effect would be very considerable, from the governor's having it in his power to select twelve of the best men, besides rendering the twenty eight

more dependent upon him. If the governor should not be continued to the twenty eight, but might select the twelve from the inhabitants at large; tho' contrary, paribus, he should give the preference to the twenty eight, there would be some advantage, but it would be a greater departure from the present form. The council meet in their legislative capacity, would be like Cromwell's other house, of no great consequence; tho' they would be rather serviceable to the governor, who might often make an advantage of their negative upon the house, and yet they could not hurt him by their concurrence. I hope your lordship will pardon these suggestions, which I am sensible are liable to exceptions, as every plan is which I have yet heard of; and I have no other view than to offer every thing I am capable of for your lordship's consideration, who I am sure will make a better judgment and more just determination upon the whole, than I am capable of. I have the honour to be most respectfully, my lord, &c.

[Private.]

Boston, December 1770.

My Lord,

[Lord Hillsborough.]

I Have had more hopes, that the people of the province are returning to a sense of their duty and interest, than I have had at any time the last five years. Besides their being in general convinced, that their representatives in the general court have been wrong in all their disputes with me; the reception which has been given to the late verdicts every where, except in Boston, has been favourable beyond my hopes. I expected that court and jury would be censured, but they are generally applauded. Care was taken to procure full evidence of the behaviour of the town inhabitants, not only at the time of the action, but previous to it, which has opened the eyes of the country people, who blame the inhabitants now as much as they did the soldiers six months ago. The firmness of the judges cannot be too much applauded; particularly judge Oliver, at Captain Preston's trial, deliver'd his sentiments with great freedom against the false principles in government, lately preached up among us. It was with the utmost difficulty I prevailed with three of them to hold their places, and risk all the share they ever had in the favour of the people, and although they have succeeded equal to their wishes, yet I shall not be able to retain them their paltry salaries being no more than 12s. 6s. per ann. and their fees not paying travelling charges; and one of them tells me he has been from home attending the courts nine months in the last year. Three hundred a year for the petty judges, and five for the chief justice, is the least which will induce any body fit for the places to continue, unless they have independent fortunes, and will generously give their time to the public. The court will never enlarge their salaries, and rather wish to keep them dependent.

I dare not encourage your lordship to depend upon the present favourable appearances, without farther security for our good behaviour. They began with that well judged measure of placing a new garrison in the castle. They have been increasing as the apprehensions increased that the government in England was in earnest. If these apprehensions decrease, the appearances will in proportion become unfavourable.

We know by experience that the present form of government in this province gives too great a share both of legislative and executive power to the people, to consist with the interest of the parent state, or the welfare of the colony itself. How great an alteration is necessary, whether the second branch of the legislature should be appointed in the same manner and with the same share of power, as in what are called the royal governments, or whether any medium may be expedient, I must humbly submit; the form of government most suitable for any country or people, depending upon such a variety of circumstances, that it seems impossible to determine it with certainty, except by trial only. It is a proof of your lordship's tenderness for the people, that you wish to make no greater alteration than is really for their own benefit.

Whether the election of counsellors under any new regulation be continued, or a standing council be appointed, it seems necessary that some limits should be set to the number of the house of Representatives. In the first case it will be more peculiarly necessary. If every town would use its privilege the number would exceed 300, and in a few years as the law stands for settling the number, it may amount to five hundred. At present it does not exceed 130. The small towns not being willing to pay for their members attendance, will not chuse any, and they have not inhabitants able to bear their own charges. It is fortunate that we have a law restraining towns from choosing any except their own inhabitants, for otherwise in the late times we should have had two or three hundred of the Boston faction members of the house of Representatives, serving without pay.

I have so long time together been transmitting one disagreeable piece of intelligence after another,

that it heightens the pleasure of being able of late to convey better things. I have the honour to be with the greatest respect every occasion,
My Lord, your Lordship's &c.
Private. Boston, 22d Jan. 1771.
My Lord [Lord Hillsborough]

THE disorders in the colonies do not seem to have been caused by the defects in the forms or constitution of government. They have not prevailed in the several colonies in proportion as one has been under a more popular form of government than another. They must be attributed to a cause which is common to all the colonies, a loose, false and absurd notion of the nature of government, which has been spread by designing artful men, setting hands to the supreme authority, and admitting parts of the community, and even individuals, to judge when those bounds are exceeded, and to obey or disobey accordingly. — Whilst this principle universally prevails in any community, be the form of government what it may, or rather let it have what name it will, for it must be a name only, there can be no interior force exerted, and disorder and confusion must be the effect.

When this principle prevails thro' any distinct parts of a community, and there is no apprehension of force from the supreme authority of the whole, or from any power exterior to such parts, the effect is the same in those distinct parts, as it is in the whole community where the principle universally prevails there. Measures for reforming the constitution of any people under such circumstances, will probably be inefficual and tend to increase their disorders.

The colonies were under these circumstances when I wrote my first private letter to your Lordship. There was a general opinion prevailing, that they had it in their power to dissolve the Kingdom by withdrawing their commerce from it, and that there was not the least danger of any compulsory measures to cause obedience to any acts or orders respecting them.

In this colony there was room to hope for a change of circumstances, but it was uncertain and probably at a distance. They had just felt the shock of that most fortunate stroke which freed the colony from any dependence upon the people, and kept the harbour and town of Boston under the command of the King's ships, but the effects did not appear. I was striving for a just decision in the case of the soldiers and not without hopes, but far from being certain, of success. There was a prospect of a dissolution of the considerations against importation, though several of the colonies appeared to be more resolute and confirmed. There was also an expectation of a rupture between Great Britain, France or Spain, or both, which would tend to shew the people their dependence upon the kingdom and the reasonableness of their submission to the supreme authority of it.

I was not sensible of the peculiar defects in the constitution of this province and I have complained of the council, as being under undue influence and casting their weight into that scale, which had much too great a proportion before; but I was doubtful myself, and I found some judicious persons in whom I could confide, to be doubtful also, whether, while the body of the people continued in the state they were then in, such counsels as should be appointed by the crown would dare to undertake the trust, or, if they should do it, whether the people in general would not refuse to submit to their authority, and I feared the consequences of either would more than countervail the advantages which would arise, merely from an alteration in the constitution, if accomplished. To talk here of our affairs and a mind influenced by it, to beg your lordship to attribute that want of determination which appeared in my private letters, and not to any degree of unwillingness to trust your lordship my real sentiments upon any occasion whatsoever.

The change in the temper of the people has been brought about sooner, and to a greater degree, than any body could expect, and we seem now to be as well prepared either to receive such a change in the constitution as we probably shall be at any time hereafter; or if it shall be thought more eligible to defer it, we may probably remain in tolerable good order until such time as shall be judged more convenient, provided something is done in the mean time which shall discover the resentment of the kingdom against our avowed principles and the practices consequent upon them and which shall give us cause to imagine that farther measures are to be taken with us. Such resentment has been every where expected. If omitted we shall go back to our former disorders.

That wise step of changing the garrison at the castle began our cure. In the height of our confusion a citadel upon Fort Hill seemed also to be necessary. I now think the same end is answered without it as would have been with it. It may however not be improper, for the King to have the

a good post from of that spot, either by crossing at a small aperture a watch, use of range, and for stores, or by making some kind of inclosure, to restrain from encroachments, and yet not prevent the inhabitants from using the place to walk and air themselves, as they now frequently do. There is a vote of the town for selling it. I will watch their motions, and if any thing further is attempted will take public notice of it. If no further advances are made for securing the good behaviour of the town, there certainly will be no receding. To depart suddenly from what has been done at the castle, &c. would be very dangerous.

Every act of parliament carried into execution in the colonies tends to strengthen government there. A firm persuasion that parliament is determined, at all events, to maintain its supreme authority is all we want; few or none are now so weak as to question their power to do it. If acts were passed more or less to controul us, every session, we should soon be familiarized to them, and our erroneous opinions would die away, and peace and order would revive.

An act to enable the King to alter the bounds of the province by his commission, the charter notwithstanding, by making the province of Main and country east of it a distinct and separate province, and to annex or not annex as his Majesty may think fit, New-Hampshire to the Massachusetts, or to separate the country east of Penobscot, and annex it to Nova Scotia, might either be kept as a rod over us, and a security for our good behaviour until the King's pleasure should be determined; or if it should be executed immediately, it would shew a just resentment against the province for countenancing the intrusions in the eastern country, whereby the King's timber is exposed to waste and havock, and would be a striking instance of the power and authority of parliament. The act would be executed, for no body would risk their property or be concerned in any judicial proceedings relative to it, under a jurisdiction assumed contrary to an act of parliament fixing such proceedings sooner or later will be deemed a nullity.

If no exception be taken to the vesting such a discretionary power in the crown, perhaps it may be thought expedient, whenever the charter and case of the province comes under consideration, instead of expressly declaring that the power of electing countessors by the assembly shall determine and cease, to enable his Majesty by his royal order or declaration to determine it, and to appoint a council instead thereof, as he may think proper.

The late act permitting the issuing bills of credit at New York, was extremely well adapted to maintaining the authority of parliament, and others of the like nature might be mentioned as convenient to be passed here.

The rest of the letter is not of public concern.

Mr EDES,
Please to publish the following in your next paper.

A Piece having appeared in the Providence Gazette, and in your's Yesterday, under the Signature of Joseph Allen, 2d, publishing "the Names of Jeremiah Bowers, Charles Sted, and Gideon Sherman as Persons that have acted contrary to the Rules and Directions of the Congress though not in Matters of Trade, and made no Retraction thereof."

I now demand of the Committee, who it is said have ordered the above mentioned Publication, or the said Joseph Allen, Chairman, if he did it without Order, to shew forth, in any one Instance, wherein I have counteracted the Directions of the Congress.

To accuse a Man of being guilty of Crimes, and not at the same Time to shew what those Crimes are, is contrary to every Principle of Justice and the express Word of God; for who can defend himself against Slander when he knows not the Particulars of his Accusation: If that Committee, or Chairman, or any other Person, Friend or Foe, will undertake to inform the Publick in what Instance I have counteracted the Congress, I shall then know my Accusation and be upon even Ground; and as I know my Innocency in that behalf will cheerfully explain all my Conduct, if it needs explanation; but until that is done I shall consider all such Insinuations, whether Committees or Chairmen, to be under an evil Influence, and treat them and their Publications with the Contempt they deserve.

Swanley Sep 8 1775.

Let this be published in all the Public Prints.
It is requested by very many People, that all the Committees throughout the Continent do take down the Names of any Person or Persons who shall depreciate the Credit of, or refuse to receive the circulating Paper Currencies of any Colony in Payment of Debts, Goods, Wares or Merchandises, and make return of such Persons Names upon Oath to the Congress of such Colony where Money may be procured; that they may take the Measures accordingly.
VOX POPULI.

Mr. PRINTER, please to publish the following.
GIDEON BESTON of Rochester hath been guilty of contravening the Resolves of the Provincial Congress, by exporting the Necessaries of Life to the Island of Nantucket; and with such as all Persons are desired to withhold any all Sorts of Connections, and have no Dealings with him for the future.

By Order of the Committee of Inspection for said Town.
JOHN DOTT, Chairman;

Rochester, August 7. 1775

Chamber of Supplies, Watertown. Aug 31. 1775.

ALL Persons who have heretofore contracted with the Massachusetts Committee of Supplies for Beef, Flour, Grain, Iron Ware, Wooden Ware, Timber, Plank or Boards, Hard Soap Peas, Beans, Wood, Spruce, Straw, Butter or Milk are hereby notified that the said Committee have not any further Demands for these Articles; And it is earnestly recommended to the Persons aforesaid that they apply for future directions to Joseph Trumble, Esq; who is appointed by the Hon. Continental Congress Commissary General for the American Army in this Colony; and that they by no Means cease to supply the Army without giving timely Notice thereof to the Commissary aforesaid, lest our Brethren who compose it and are now vindicating the cause of their Country shall suffer through such Misconduct.

DAVID CHEEVER, per Order.

N. B. Those who have Accounts open with said Committee are desired to settle the same forthwith.

In Committee of Safety Cambridge 13 July 1775.

WHEREAS some evil minded Persons taking Advantage of the Confusion occasioned by the Battles of Lexington and Charlestown, have plundered and carried off into several Parts of this and the neighbouring Colonies, sundry Goods and Household Furniture, belonging to some of the unhappy Sufferers of Boston and Charlestown:

Therefore **RESOLVED**, That the Select Men and Committee of Correspondence in the several Towns and Districts within this Colony; and also the Town Officers in the neighbouring Colonies, be, and they hereby are severally and jointly requested to inspect their several Towns and Districts and if they shall discover any such Goods, or Household Furniture, such Officers are desired to send all such Effects to the Office of Mr. Joseph Parse Palmer, Quarter Master General in Cambridge, for the Benefit of the true and rightful Proprietors. WILLIAM COOPER, Secy.

N. B. The Printers in the neighbouring Colonies are desired to insert this Notification

Lost or Missaid by the Letters

being opened at Watertown, a Protested Dutch Bill for 1049 Holland Guilders drawn upon Amsterdam and endorsed on the Back by Andrew Gardner to Lane, Son and Partner, Merchants in London, together with the Fruit. Whoever has it in Possession and will convey it to Capt. Andrew Gardner, near Russell's Tavern in Boston, or to the Printing Office in Watertown, shall receive all necessary Charges for their trouble, with Thanks.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on the 31st July between Cambridge and Medford a Red Leather Money Bag containing 6 Forty Shillings Bank Notes and Massachusetts Bills, with two or three smaller. Whoever has found the same and will bring it to Messrs Lockport or Joses Tavern Keepers in Cambridge, shall receive the above Reward.

GOOD FLEECE WOOL,

In large or small Quantities
To be Sold upon the Printing Office in Watertown.

STRAY'D out of Pasture in Watertown.

Near the Meeting House, about the 23rd Instant, a large Bay Mare with a black Mane and Tail, about ten Years old a white Saddle; also a sucking Colt with hair of a lighter color than the Mare is. Whoever shall find and bring home, or either of them to the Widow Joanna Wainwright near the aforesaid Meeting House, or to Joseph Bochelet in Graton, or give information thereof, shall be well rewarded for their trouble, and all well by Charge paid by
Watertown, July 28. JOSEPH BOCHELET.

CASH given for clean Cotton

and Linnen RAGS, at the Printing Office in Watertown.

BEN JENNINGS



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, August 21, 1775.

Mr Hutchinson's Letters and Extracts continued.
No. 39. Boston, 20th Oct. 1770.

My dear Sir, (Sir F. Bernard.)

I CAN say little or nothing in answer to the queries you propose, more than what has of en passed in conversation between us. You know we have both wished for a second branch of the legislature, more analogous to the house of Lords than that in the royal government is, or that in the Massachusetts but have found insurmountable difficulties attending every projection. I think it would be an improvement upon our constitution, if the council was elected once in three years instead of the annual election, and twelve to be appointed from among them annually, who with the Governor should have all the powers given to the Governor and Council by charter. The L. Governor and Secretary to be added to the privy council. As the house has refused to fill up the places of those who have been negatived, the assembly should be restrained from proceeding to business until the council is complete.

I doubt not some of the faction wish to see an attempt to alter the constitution. If they should be found (not) to submit to it, which they give out they would not, at least they say they shall be better able to unite in opposition when they have nothing to lose, it may be difficult to compel to a compliance. If an amendment of the charter only be thought best, the act should provide, that, in case the province should not conform to it, the charter should be forfeited, and upon such refusal or neglect, the King should be empowered to settle the government by royal commission.

I suspect you will think I am too much attached to the old Municipality, but I am not, and if, when a bill is brought in, opportunity should be given to the Assembly to make their defence, I should be pleased with it, because it is possible the people may be alarmed and see their error, and if they should not, they will be left without excuse.

I don't know that the judges have ever behaved so as to give sufficient cause for their removal, if it had been in the Governor's power, and I cannot think it advisable to give him power to remove them at pleasure; and for justices and sheriffs it would be less exceptionable, if the continuance of their commissions should be limited, than to leave it with the Governor to remove them when he pleases.

Then for a general provision which is your second query: You ask my poor opinion upon a point which has always left us perplexed when we have talked upon it, and which seems to puzzle the wisest heads in Europe. I can see three ways only by which the colonies can be bro't to that dependence upon Great Britain, which is necessary to their continuing part of the same government. — You will think of a fourth, representation, which I acknowledge to be in theory the most eligible, but I do not see how it can be carried into practice.

The first is to bear with their disorderly behaviour, until they have distressed themselves so as to bear their distresses no longer. *Encourage the animosities already begun between the colonies, and distinguish one colony from another, by favour for good behaviour, and favour for the contrary.* Lay aside taxation not upon the principle that it is to be distinguished from legislation in general, but because it is inexpedient. [The reader is desired to remember that he has here the whole and sole reason for Mr. H—'s urging in various paragraphs of different letters, the repeal of the tea duty and revenue acts, of which he made such boast among his associates, and with which he and his colleagues artfully drew in many well meaning persons to suppose him really friendly to the colony, while, as appears by the happy discovery of his letter-books; he was assiduously sapping the foundations of its constitution.] I have often thought since the Stamp act of a saying of Henry Cromwell's to Thurloe, "Errors in raising money are the compendious way to raise a general discontent; for whereas other things are but the concernment of some, this is of all, wherefore I hope God in his

mercy will not lead us into temptation." Keep up every other part of legislation, and familiarize every colony to acts of parliament. This may in time bring the colonies to their old state, & whilst the trial is making, the kingdom will suffer least, the servants of the crown in the colonies will be the principal sufferers. If this be thought not advisable, or should prove ineffectual, I must confess I see no way of supporting the authority of parliament, whilst there is a general disposition of the inhabitants to resist it, but such as may be justified upon this principle, viz. that they are in a state of revolt. How far that is the case, and what evidence may be required to ascertain it, must be left to the wisdom of parliament. Whenever it shall be determined to be the case, I think

The second way, and what is to be preferred to military government, would be to confine their trade to Great Britain; only make all their vessels liable to a forfeiture or confiscation bound to or from any other ports, excludes them from the fishery and the like, which would compel a submission to the supreme authority, their dependence upon trade being such, that they cannot long subsist without it. If this also should fail,

The third way, which must be the dernier resort in every government, be the force what it may, is force; but as I before observed, they must first be declared in a state of revolt, in order to vindicate the direction and execution of this force, and it would be laying any subordinate authority under the greatest hardship to make that the judge, when any illegal or warrantable acts of the colonies shall amount to a revolt.

The two last are desperate remedies, and such as I have wished the principles and practices of the people of the colonies may never make necessary in my day; and I cannot believe the body of the people would risk their being forced to submit to them, as the final effect of their opposition, but they are made to believe by the leaders of the faction here, that they are in no danger of them, and I know not which way they can be convinced of the contrary, until the mischief is actually coming upon them.

Meer declarations that they are and ought to be subject, we see have no effect. Looking back upon what I have wrote, it occurs to me, that if there be a triennial election of councillors, perhaps a triennial appointment of the privy council would be less exceptionable than an annual appointment, which would not be so great a security against the popular bias they are under.

You speak of opening a large field, and I might fill a quire of paper, but I can write you nothing new, the subject is exhausted.

As to what you mention about Machias, I had wrote to my Lord Hillsborough at the time when the grant was made, and I have received his answer. I shall consent to no more of those grants, although it makes no difference. People settle there as freely without grants as with them.

I do not hear of the sale of any part of Fort-Hill. The committee of the town were upon the hill staking or measuring for some purpose or other, about the time the garrison was withdrawn from the castle. I know of no motion since. It would give weight to my opposition if I had a royal instruction to take care that no encroachment be made upon the king's forts or any appendages to them, or any trades or parcels of land which have been possessed and improved by the king for fortresses. I expect to write again before any vessel sails. I am with respect and esteem, &c.

It may be proper to note, that as Mr. H—n pleaded royal instructions for what he did; so he wrote for royal instructions that he might have them to plead. Such was his Jesuitism!

In a copy of the same date and No. entered before the above in the book, and which was not sent, but was supplied by the above, Mr. H— was more diffuse, and mention'd several things not contain'd in what was sent. Quotations from it will show his sentiments, I shall therefore add them.

—The misfortune is, that these disorders,

these unconstitutional principles from whence they spring, were not nipped in the bud. Had every man who openly asserted that parliament was not the supreme authority of the whole empire been subjected to part of the penalties of the statute of praemunire, and every man concerned in any combination to resist the execution of an act of parliament been subjected to the whole penalties five years ago, I think but few people would have run the risk of them. Even Otis, in his ravings, stopped, when any thing was said like denying the authority of parliament, and pronounced it high treason. But as soon as it was known that their principles were justified by some of the first men in the nation, you know what a turn it gave. From that time government has been wholly upon the defensive against the attacks of the people, who universally profess this tenet, that the resistance of unconstitutional laws is to be justified, and they not only hold it in theory, but upon every occasion carry it into practice. These are the disorders, and the first question is, What immediate, though temporary remedy, can be given? I am still of opinion that nothing can be done to purpose without a law determining the offence, and affixing to it severe penalties; for you have by justifying it, at least by a strong party in England, made courts and juries here doubt, or appear to doubt, whether there is any offence in it or not. You will ask whether this law will be executed under the present constitution of government, and if not, what must be done to give it force? Altho' I think it probable, that it would have been four or five years ago, yet I doubt it now, if the offence must be tried where it is committed. Can any provision be made for trying it in England? That I do not know. The parliament has declared that treason in the colonies, by a statute now in force may be tried in England, but great opposition was made to this doctrine, and parliament itself seems to have dropped it. I think any person who in consequence of any such confederacies had been injured in his person or property, might very well be entitled to his action for damages in England, and the effects in England of any person concerned in such injury might be made liable to respond the damages.

I thought I could have done much, if I had been able to remove Dana and Ruddle, who justified the riots to my face. I afterwards demanded of Auchmuty and Murray, if I should call upon them, and if necessary, whether they would order the troops to fire upon a mob which were committing violence and refused to disperse? The first declared he would not, as the laws not of this province, but of England now stood, and as the people in both were disposed; for he was sure of being brought to the bar, as Justice Gillam was, and he should have less chance with a jury here than Gillam had in England. The other made an immaterial distinction, and said, he would upon a mob who were committing violence upon the person of the subject, but not upon their property. I have always determined with myself until very lately, that if the colonies could once be convinced, that the kingdom was united in sentiment, and resolved, at all events, to maintain its authority over the colonies, we should be as tame as lambs; and I have still but very little doubt of it. The greatest difficulty now will be to make us believe the nation is in earnest, measures begin or threatened, having so often been left without prosecution. I wish you would read the story of the 30 colonies in the 27th and 29th books of Livy. The 12 colonies which refused to submit to the senate, seems to have been in much the same case with the colonies upon the continent, and there is as near a parallel between this case and that of the British colonies upon the continent, as in any history. When I had more leisure I was attempting to become author, and had translated these passages, and have often wondered, that in this controversy I have never seen them quoted. The West India colonies may be compared to the 18, and if measures can be taken to increase the

number (New York and Pennsylvania bid fair to join) the Massachusetts, Virginia and South-Carolina, which seem to be in a contradictory, especially the first and the last, than submit to the 12 did.

My proposition about Commissioners I know was liable to exceptions and they are such as to give you an unavailing opinion of it, or you would have a more solid one. Would not some act or acts of parliament tend to all the colonies be proper, and a conformity to them be made a test of submission of every colony to the supreme authority.

The following letter was very privately sent from Falmouth in Casco Bay, to the late execrable Governor Hutchinson, and lately found among his papers. — no some persons have been suspected of signing it, who are entirely innocent; it is now given to the public, that such pernicious conduct may be chargeable on those only who are guilty of it.

S I R.

BEING informed that your Excellency intends soon to embark for England, and fearing that certain Resolves lately passed in a Meeting of this town, which your Excellency will probably soon see in Print, may create unfavourable impressions in your Excellency's mind against the town, we beg leave to inform you that many of us disapprove of all the proceedings of the said town-meeting and all of us utterly disallow the indecent reflections on the administration at home, the East India Company, and in particular what is said respecting your Excellency.

We further disapprove of the Resolve, acknowledging any obligations to Boston for their conduct respecting the Tea Ships — and are determined to use our influence at the next annual March Meeting to obtain a reconsideration of the said Resolves. Wishing your Excellency a prosperous Voyage. — We are with the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's most ob. &c. ble Ser'ts,
in person, *Thos Oxnard,*
Stephen Longfellow, *Rob't Pagan,*
Thos Bradbury, *John Kent,*
David Ayer, jun. *Moses Shattuck,*
Benj. Tice, *William Rabb,*
Jas. Cole, *Simon Mayo,*
Enoch Jolly, *Thomas Cousen,*
Thos Cunningham, *W. Simmons,*
Greenfield Pate, *Thos Sandford.*

Falmouth, 10th Feb. 1774.
To his Excellency Thomas Hutchinson, Esq;
The following perfluous Advertisement (though of nearly a Date) we have just received, and so it is in verbatim, leaving it for the Reader to make his own Comment.

By the Governor.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.
WHEREAS, notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the Selectmen and others, that all the inhabitants of the town of Boston had bona fide delivered their Fire arms unto the Petitioner as ordered to receive them, though I had advised at the same time of the contrary, and whereas I have since had full proof that many have been perfidious in this respect, & have secreted great numbers: I have thought fit to give this Proclamation, to require of all persons who have yet fire arms in their possession immediately to surrender them at the court house, to such persons as shall be authorized to receive them; and hereby to declare that all persons in whose possession any fire arms may hereafter be found, will be deemed enemies to his Majesty's government.

GIVEN at Boston the nineteenth day of June, 1775 in the fifteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign lord, George the third, by the grace of GOD, of Great Britain France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c.

THOS GAGE.
By his Excellency's command,
Thomas Fletcher, Secretary.
G O D save the K I N G.

Mr. EDES,
Please to publish the following in your next Paper.
Since having appeared in the Providence Gazette, and in yours yesterday, under the signature of Joseph Allen, 2d. publishing the names of Jeremiah Bowers, Charles Slade, and Gideon Sherman, as persons that have acted contrary to the rules and directions of the Congress, though not in matters of Trade, and made no Retraction thereof.

I now demand of the Committee, who it is said have ordered the aforementioned published, or the said Joseph Allen, Chairman, if he did it without order, to shew forth, in any one instance, wherein I have counteracted the directions of the Congress. To accuse a man of being guilty of crimes, and not at the same time to shew what these crimes are, is contrary to every principle of justice and the express word of God; for who can defend himself against slander, when he knows not the particulars of his accusation: If that committee or chairman,

or any other person, should refuse, will undertake to inform the Public, what charges have been counteracted the Congress? I then know my accusation and be upon even ground; and as I know my innocence in that behalf, I shall cheerfully explain all my conduct, if it needs explanation; but until that is done, I shall consider all such insinuations, whether Committees or Chairmen, to be under an evil influence, and treat them and their publications with the contempt they deserve.

JERAMIEL BOWERS.
Swanzy, August 8, 1775.
[The Affidavits respecting Jeremiah Bowers, Esq's Conduct, we are oblig'd to omit this Week for want of Room]

W A T E R T O W N.
In the House of REPRESENTATIVES,
Watertown, August 10 1775.
INASMUCH as the Time prefixed by the Continental Congress, prohibiting all Exportation to Great Britain, Ireland and the English West-India islands, is not yet come, — yet as this Colony in Union with the Sister Colonies on this Continent are unhappily engaged in an unnatural War with the Parent State, it behoves us under such Circumstances to take all possible Precautions, that none of the Inhabitants of this Colony supply the rebels are seeking our Ruin, with Provisions or any Materials that shall enable them to execute their cruel Designs against us:

Therefore RESOLVED, That from and after the 15th Day of August Instant, no Ship or Vessel shall sail out of any Port in this Colony, on any Whaling Voyage whatever, without leave first had and obtained from the Great and General Court of this Colony, or from some Committee or Committees, or Persons they shall appoint to grant such Leave — and that it be recommended to the Hon. Board to write Letters to the several Assemblies of the other New-England Colonies, advising them to pass a similar Resolve, — and likewise that this Resolve be printed in the several News-Papers of Cambridge and Watertown, and in Hand Bills, and that Capt. Goodman, and Capt. Stone, with such as the Hon. Board shall join, be a Committee for getting the same Printed and dispersed to the several Sea Ports in this Colony.

Sent up for Concurrence.
JAMES WARREN, Speaker.
Aug. 14. 1775. In Council, Read and Concurred.
And Br. Taylor is joined.
PEREZ MORTON, Secretary P. T.
Consented to,
James Ollis, James Prescott,
B. Greenleaf, Charles Chauncy,
W. Spooner, Elisha Taylor,
Caleb Cushing, S. Holten,
J. Winthrop, J. Lee Fisher,
John Whitcomb, Moses Gil,
Enoch Freeman, Berja. Chadsbury,
Jas. F. Farley. A true Copy.

Att. P. PEREZ MORTON, Secretary P. T.
In the House of Representatives, Aug. 11. 1775.
WHEREAS there has been a frequent firing of small arms in divers Parts of this Colony, whereby many of the most virtuous have been needlessly averted, and much ammunition unnecessarily expended: Therefore,
RESOLVED, That it be, and hereby is recommended to the Inhabitants of this Colony, not to fire a Gun at each other, or Mark with real Necessity thereof: And it is recommended to the Selectmen, Committees or Correspondence and Inspectors in the several Towns and Districts in this Colony to use their Endeavours that the Spirit of this Resolve be strictly and faithfully adhered to, and that this Resolve be published in the several News-Papers.
Sent up for Concurrence.
Samuel Freeman, Speaker, P. T.

August 12. 1775.
In Council, Read and Concurred.
P. Morton, Sec'y pro temp.

Consented to,
James Ollis, J. Palmer,
B. Greenleaf, S. Holten,
Caleb Cushing, John Fisher,
Enoch Freeman, Moses Gil,
James Prescott, John Taylor,
Elisha Taylor, Berja. White,
Charles Chauncy, Berja. Chadsbury.
At. Farley. A true Copy.

Att. P. PEREZ MORTON, Secretary P. T.
In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, Aug. 18.
RESOLVED, That the select men and committees of correspondence of the towns in the county of Lincoln, etc. severally authorized and empowered to grant permits to such masters of vessels, as live within their respective towns and districts, who are known to be friendly to the liberties of America, to sail to any of the southern colonies on this continent, and no where else, with lumber to procure provisions (without molestation

from the inhabitants of said colony) for the further order of this court. Sent up for concurrence.
Samuel Freeman, Speaker, P. T.
Aug. 13. 1775. In Council, Read and Concurred.
Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'y,
Consented to by 13 of the Council.
A true Copy. Attest.
Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'y.

L O N D O N, Jan 3.
So great is the perurbation of the ministry, at the news they have received from Boston, that after an extraordinary council held at Lord Gower's, which did not break up till one o'clock in the morning, on Wednesday last, messengers were dispatched to the Privy Council for a fresh council to meet at the Queen's palace by three in the morning, which sat till nine.

Never were debates in the cabinet council so high as at present; Lord North is for cancelling a treaty at all events with the colonies; Mr. Rigg is upon coercive measures.

By the new arrangement, settled at the last extraordinary council, General Gage is to be reinforced with 7,500 men, with positive orders to quit Boston: A camp is to be formed near Cork, in Ireland, and another upon Blackheath; this does not look as if the ministry put much trust in Spanish assurances.

By letters lately received from Boston, we learn, that there is no less than three German Princes upon their travels incog. in New England! This looks not a little suspicious; certain it is, there is not a court in Germany, that would not send their best generals to the assistance of the Americans.

Orders are sent to all the ports of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to make the utmost expedition in fitting out the royal navy, as it is looked upon that a war is inevitable.

A courier is set out for Gibraltar under the most pressing instances, to make all possible expedition; inasmuch that he is promised 500 guineas reward, if he arrives there in seven days, which we should suppose impossible; and 200 guineas if he gets there in nine days.

Col Dalrymple killed him on Friday. He is going to America with dispatch.

Another ship is arrived at Bristol from New York, she brings advices, that when the people of New-York were informed of the alarm at Concord, they rose in a body, went to the town house, where the arms of the troops were deposited, and drew off seized them. In the harbour there were two ships laden with stores for Gen. Gage, which they seized and unloaded. The provincial troops of New-York immediately began their march for Boston.

We are assured, that Lord Rochford seems determined to assert the honour of the English nation, he having, by a memorial to the court of Spain, urged the necessity of an explanation of the great naval armaments now fitting out in the different ports of that kingdom, in such spirited terms, that the court of Madrid must either give an immediate answer or come to an open rupture.

On Saturday night some dispatches were sent from Lord Dartmouth's office for Gen. Gage, to be forwarded by the Raven Ship, now at Portsmouth.

We are assured, that Lord Chatham has had no less than three audiences of a great personage with, in the last three weeks.

June 9. Lord Mansfield is most industriously employed every hour which he can spare from the weightier business of the law, in framing a project for putting an end to the disputes between Great-Britain and America immediately: but granted that his Lordship should herein be successful, how will he be able to establish that mutual confidence which formerly existed between them and was the very foundation of trade and power? The Americans must of necessity be suspicious and distrustful of the — faith, nor will they ever, at least for a long time, view us but with a jealous eye.

June 10. Notwithstanding the secrecy with which matters are conducted, it is said an express was sent off on Wednesday last to General Gage, containing some proposals which he is to offer immediately to the delegates.

If the above propositions should not be accepted, (which the ministry are in great expectation will) it is a determined point in the cabinet, to take an army of ten thousand foreign troops into the pay of Great Britain, which will be sent to Boston immediately.

A correspondent informs us, that the faithful have given up all hopes of the American secretary; a most pious and venerable lady of that sect having recently declared her opinion, founded upon a thorough knowledge of his real character and principles, "that he was just SAINT enough to play the DEVIL."

One of the Lords in administration was actually at St. Dunstan's church on Thursday evening to offer up his prayers for the arrival of the Success, and good news from the king's friends in America.

N S W T O R K. August 14.

Yesterday the first division of Col. McDonough's Battalion of provincial troops sailed, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rittenberg, to join Major General Schuyler at Ticonderoga; they will soon be followed by the second, under Major Sedwitz; and their colonel is preparing immediately to follow with the third and last division.

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 1.

"This evening some of the principal Common Council men met, to revive & effectually equip the military of London, which consist of 8000 men, in order to co-operate with the Americans, in forcing a relinquishment of the present infernal politics, and in supporting constitutional liberty throughout the British dominions."

W A T E R T O W N. August 21.

The Hon. Continental Congress, on the 2d Instant adjourned until the 5th Day of September, then to be again convened at Philadelphia, leaving several Committees to prepare some matters of importance against their Meeting. Among other Things, they have taken the Management of Indian Affairs out of the Hands of the Crown Officers and divided the Indian Tribes into three Departments; the first taking in the Six Nations, and all to the Northward of them; the second, all the Tribes from the Six Nations to the South Line of the Colony of Virginia; and the third, all the Indians to Southward of the South Line of Virginia. They have appointed Commissioners for each of these Departments, with proper Presents, Talks, and Bells of Wampum, and the usual and necessary Articles of Trade for the several Nations. The Commissioners for the first and second Departments, have already set out for the Places of their Destination; and we are well assured, that such Measures have been taken, and such satisfactory and authentic Accounts received by the Congress, that all apprehensions of Danger from our Fellow Subjects in Canada, and the Indians, are entirely removed. The Congress have appointed Nathaniel H. Gas and Oliver, of Philadelphia, joint Treasurers of the United Colonies. They have also established a Post Office from Georgia to New-Hampshire, and appointed Dr. Benjamin Franklin, sole Post Master. No other Alteration hath been made in the Continental Association, than permitting all Vessels which shall bring Powder into the Colonies, to receive Provisions, or any Thing else to the Amount thereof.

His Excellency General Washington has been pleased to make the following Promotions, viz. Major Thomas Mifflin, of Philadelphia, to be Quarter Master General of the American Army. John Park, Esq. of Philadelphia, Adjutant Quarter-Master General. John Trumbull, Esq. of Connecticut, Major of Brigade. Richard Cary, Esq. of Maryland, Maj. of Brigade. Mr. Edmund Randolph, and Captain George Baylor, both of Virginia, to be his Aid de Camp, vice Majors Mifflin and Trumbull, promoted.

Yesterday 7 Night arrived at the camp in Cambridge, Swastan the chief, with four other Indians of the St. Francis tribe, conducted thither by Mr. Reuben Colburn, who has been honorably recompensed for his trouble. The above Indians came hither to offer their service in the cause of American Liberty, have been kindly received, and are now entered the service. Swastan says he will bring one half of his tribe, and has engaged 4 or 5 other tribes, if they should be wanted. He says the Indians of Canada in general, and also the French, are greatly in our favour, and determined not to act against us.

Last Monday Morning came to town from Ipswich, 20 of the Prisoners taken at Cape Ann the Tuesday before; who toge her with the Marines, &c. Prisoners, are gone forward.

One of the Enemy's floating Batteries approaching rather too near some of our Works on the Bay, between this Town and Roxbury, occasioned considerable Firing on Tuesday last; but nothing material was effected on either side.

A Letter from Taunton of last Thursday, says,

Tuesday last arrived at Taunton, Capt. Abraham Stephen Reimsen, who informs, that on the 26th of last month, in lat. 25, 15. Long. 65, 30, he spoke with the ship Juno, John McHeaderson master, who had been then only 17 Days out from Dublin. Capt. Reimsen went on board the Juno, and tarried about 3 Hours, where he read a Paragraph in the Dublin Paper, "That Lord North and Governor Hutchinson, were both gone to France, that parliament house was pulled down, and that it was judged that Lords Chatham and Camden, with John Wilkes, Esq. headed the populace."—The above account I had from Capt. Reimsen's own mouth, and I believe him to be a man of truth, and if you think proper to convey it to the public through your paper, you may do it. Without doubt it will be thought to be a most interesting piece of intelligence if it should turn out true, and I believe it will,

By accounts received (via Antigua) we are informed that the dispatches with Gen. Gage's account of the affair at Lexington, arrived in England on the 13th of June, 17 days after the date from the inhabitants of Massachusetts by Captain Derby.

Notwithstanding the Ministry did not think proper to publish the account of the battle of Lexington, &c. till the 13th of June, we are well assured, that matter reached their hands by the first of said month.

A Letter from Philadelphia of August 9, says, "Nothing new in the Papers, except the account that Gen. Gage sent home of the battle at Lexington; he makes his loss to be 1 Lieutenant killed; 2 Lieutenant-colonels, 3 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, and 2 Ensigns wounded; 1 Lieutenant missing; 1 Sergeant killed, 7 wounded, and 1 missing; 62 Rank & File killed, 157 wounded, & 24 missing."

In consequence of a vote of the committee of safety, for the town of Portsmouth, that no boats should pass or repass to or from the Scarborough man-of-war in their harbour, without a permit. We are informed that capt. Barclay of said ship has stopped all their shipping, either inward or outward bound.

Monday being the anniversary of the ever memorable 14th of August, 1765, when an opposition to the Ministerial Plan to invade the Americans was first made. It was celebrated by the Field Officers of the 6th Brigade under the Command of Colonel James Frye, at the House of Jonathan Hallings's, Esq. in Cambridge, where the following Toasts were Drank, viz.

1. The Continental Congress.
2. Success to our Undertakings.
3. The Memorable 14th of August 1765.
4. May American Valour ever prove invincible to the attempts of Ministerial Tyranny to Oppress them.
5. The Twelve United Colonies.
6. All our Friends in Great-Britain.
7. Liberty without Licentiousness.
8. A speedy and happy conclusion to the present unhappy Disputes.
9. The 19th of April 1775.
10. A speedy Entrance, possession and opening of the town of Boston.
11. The President of the Continental Congress.
12. General Washington and the other General Officers of the American Army.
13. A speedy Export to all the Enemies of America without any Drawback.
14. Immortal Honor to that Patriot and Hero Doctor Joseph Warren, and the Brave American Troops, who fought the Battle at Charlestown on the 17th of June 1775.

Last Monday was the anniversary of our first active opposition made on his continent, to the tyranny of a British ministry. — In the year 1765, the infamous Stamp act & the British parliament and a complete system of slavery was then intended to be established on the ruins of American liberty. The people were alarmed; but opposition to the parliament, to whom they were attached by the strongest ties of affection, was their first effort, in the cause of liberty, were somewhat confined. On the 14th of August a number of the inhabitants of Boston (ever foremost in the cause of liberty and their country) exhibited on a tree (since called liberty tree) at the south end of Boston, the effigies of the Massachusetts Stamp master, attended with representations of Lord Bute and the Devil. The pageantry remained suspended on the tree from morning till towards night, when it was carried, accompanied by thousands of people, to Fort-hill, and there consumed to ashes; the multitude demolishing in their way, a building belonging to the stamp office, and said to be designed for a stamp-office. They also on being provoked, considerably damaged his house. — Opposition to the detestable act immediately became general in all the colonies from New-Hampshire to Georgia; and in the ensuing session of parliament the colonies triumphed in a complete victory, by obtaining a total repeal of that infernal edict.

To celebrate, therefore, the anniversary of the fourteenth of August, 1765, a day so suspicious to the liberties of America, a large company of worthy and respectable sons of freedom assembled, on the day above mentioned, at the house of Mrs. Coolidge, in Watertown, where an elegant entertainment was provided; and where, with a spirit and pleasure unknown to the base, sordid tools of tyranny a number of patriotic toasts were drank. The whole was conducted and concluded with elegance and decorum. [We have not been able to obtain a copy of the toasts for this day's paper.]

Britain beats Spain; America and Britain beat France; America alone beats Britain; Broughton beat Taylor; Taylor beat Slack; Slack beat Broughton; Hallowell beat Graves, good lack! good lack!

Chamber of Supplies, Watertown, August 21. 1775. Notice is hereby given to all Persons having concerns with the Massachusetts Committee of supply still unsettled, that the same must be brought before the said Committee, if to be settled by that committee.

D-MID CHEEVER Order der

For L O N D O N,

The Brigant IN D U S T R Y,

Captain McFARLIN,

WILL sail in about 10 Days from Barnstable or Weymouth. For Freight or Passage, inquire of James Warren, Watertown, Aug 19.

CHOICE Jamaica Spirit, West-India and New England rum, all sold by the Barrel, Keg or smaller Quantity, and good Brown Sugar, to be sold by ISAAC PIERCE, near the 2 Mile Stone in Watertown.

THIS is to notify all whom it doth concern, that the co-partnership of William Hall Jackson & John Salisbury is dissolved, by reason of Salisbury's late conduct being such, renders it absolutely necessary. — Therefore I forbear all Persons from trusting the said John Salisbury upon our late company account.

Plymouth Aug 17. 1775. J. W. HALL JACKSON V.

TAKEN out of a House above Charles Town Neck, on Mistick Road (the Day after the Battle on Bunker's Hill) an account Book belonging to the Subscribers, and also a fine Cassimer of Charles Brattle, viz. Buckles, Screws, dies and Winker Brasses for Harnesses to the value of four or five Pounds L. M. Whoever has them in Possession and will bring them to Doctor Jones's, at the Sign of the Light House in Cambridge, shall be intitled to a Reward of Twenty Shillings L. M. for each or either of them.

WILLIAM & BENEJAMIN GOODWIN.

No. 2 Incampment Cambridge, Aug. 14. 1775.

TOLENT or any of a Dun Mare of the following Build, 14 & 15 hands high, about seven years old, has a blaze in her forehead, a black streak on her back, and hind feet white, her main and tail dark, has a wart under her left eye, rois and paces well, if any person will bring the said Mare to the said Incampment to Col. Gleanon, or to the Blacksmith in Medfield, shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward. SALLY PLANN.

STRAY or stolen from Cambridge on the Night of the 14th Instant, four Oxen, two of them 4 and the others 3 years old, two red, one red and white, and the other a dark brindle. Any person who will bring them, or give information of them so that the right owner may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble by Benjamin Tenney, of Medfield.

To be sold WHOLESALE or RETAIL,

By William Thompson.

At his SHOP in Brookline, on the Road to Weymouth, a Quarter of Mile from the Sign of the Punch Bowl.

ENGLISH and GERMAN STEEL Fine and Coarse Silt, Jamaica Sugars, Jamaica Spirits, West India Rum excellent Navy Brand, Tenerife, Fyaf, Canary, of Java &c. &c. &c. Loaf Sugar, Molasses, Best and Poor Paper; Wafers, Quills; American Case Ink; brandy, Brandy, Brandy Patterns, Checks, Cords; Women's Shoes; Salt Petre; Ruff Alpice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Flour, Oats, &c. &c. Spanish Indigo; Logwood, Redwood, Shoe Nails, Brads, Cloot Nails, Flocks, Goggles, Locks, Knives, Files, Hinges, Lines, and many other Articles.

WEST-INDIAN RUM of the best Quality by the Hogshead or Retail at the lowest Cash Price; Loaf Sugar, Molasses, or single Loaf, to be sold at the lowest Tavern in Cambridge. Inquire of DANIEL JONES, who keeps and Home.

N. B. Said Jones returns Thanks to his Friends and Customers, and prays the Continuance of their Favours.

TO BE SOLD.

At the Shop opposite the North Corner of Mr. Leithop's Tavern, in Cambridge.

Sundry sorts of English PIECE GOODS, Among which is a small Quantity of new Ware for Wafers and Breeches; likewise a few pieces of Green and Yellow Ribbon for Corsets.

W A N T E D.

A BOY 12 or 14 years old, of a Country Buisness; who ever has one to put out, that can be well recommended, may inquire of the Printer on the Rev'd Mr. Ward of the 16th.

Taken up by the Subscriber a black

Mare, about 12 years old, some white spots on each side, paces and trots. The owner may have her by applying to the Printer or of Samuel Benjamin of Watertown. Watertown, August 14. 1775.

To the PEOPLE of IRELAND.

From the Delegation appointed by the United Colonies of *New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina*, in General Congress, at *Philadelphia*, the 10th of *July* 1775.

FRIENDS and FELLOW SUBJECTS,

As the important council into which we have been drawn, is now become interesting to every European state, and particularly affects the members of the British empire, we think it our duty to address you on the subject. We are desirous, as is natural to injured innocence, of possessing the good opinion of the virtuous and humane—We are peculiarly desirous of furnishing you with a true state of our motives and objects; the better to enable you to judge of our conduct with accuracy, and determine the merits of the controversy with impartiality and precision.

However incredible it may appear, that, at this enlightened period, the leaders of a nation, which in every age has sacrificed hecatombs of her brave patriots on the altar of liberty, should presume gravely to assert, and by force of arms attempt to establish, an arbitrary sway over the lives, liberties, and property of their fellow subjects in America; it is nevertheless a most deplorable and indisputable truth.

These colonies have, from the time of their first settlement, for near two centuries, peacefully enjoyed those very rights of which the majority have for ten years past endeavoured by fraud and by violence to deprive them. At the conclusion of the last war the genius of England and the spirit of wisdom, not offended at the ungrateful treatment of their sons, withdrew from the British councils and left that nation a prey to a race of Ministers, with whom ancient English honesty and benevolence disdained to dwell. From that period, jealousy, discontent, oppression and discord have sagged among all his Majesty's subjects, and filled every part of his Dominions with a wail and complaint.

Not content with our purchasing of Britain, at an even price, cloathing and a thousand other articles used by near three millions of people on this vast continent; not satisfied with the amazing profits arising from the monopoly of our trade, which our giving us either time to breathe after a long though glorious war, or the least credit for the blood and treasure we have expended in it;—Notwithstanding the zeal we had manifested for the service of our sovereign, and the warmest attachment to the constitution of Britain and the people of England, a black and horrid design was formed to convert us from freemen into slaves, from subjects into vassals, and from friends into enemies.

Taxes, for the first time since we landed on the American shores, were without our consent, imposed upon us; an unconstitutional edict to compel us to furnish necessaries for a standing army, that we with to see disbanded, was issued; and the legislature of New-York suspended for refusing to comply with it.—Our ancient & inalienable right of trial by jury was, in many instances, abolished; and the common law of the kind made to give place to Admiralty jurisdiction. Judges were rendered by the tenure of their commissions, entirely dependent on the will of a minister. New crimes were arbitrarily created; and new courts unknown to the constitution, instituted.—Wicked and infamous practices have been set on foot; and dutiful petitions for the removal of even the notorious infamous Governor *Hutchinson*, were branded with the opprobrious appellation of scandalous and defamatory.—Rash attempts have been made under colour of parliamentary authority to seize Americans, and carry them to Great Britain to be tried for offences committed in the colonies.—Ancient charters have no longer remained sacred—that of the *Magna Charta* Bay was violated; and their form of government essentially mutilated & transformed.—On pretence of punishing a violation of the separate property, committed by a few dissipated individuals the populous and flourishing town of Boston was surrounded by fleets and armies; its trade destroyed; its port blocked up; and thirty thousand soldiers directed to all the miseries attending so sudden a convulsion in their commercial metropolis: and to remove every obstacle to the rigorous execution of this system of oppression, an act of parliament was passed evidently calculated to indemnify those, who might in the prosecution of it, even involve their hands in the blood of their inhabitants.

Though pained by such an accumulation of unredressed injuries, America still remembered her duty to her Sovereign. A Congress, consisting of Deputies from Twelve United Colonies, assembled: They in the most respectful terms laid their grievances at the feet of the throne; and implored his Majesty's interposition in their behalf. They

also agreed to suspend all trade with Great Britain, Ireland and the West Indies; hoping by this peaceable mode of opposition, to obtain that justice from the British ministry which had been so long solicited in vain. And here permit us to assure you, that it was with the utmost reluctance we could prevail upon ourselves, to cease our commercial connection with your island; your Parliament had done us no wrong; you had ever been friendly to the rights of mankind; and we acknowledge with pleasure and with gratitude that your nation has produced patriots, who have nobly distinguished themselves in the cause of humanity and America. On the other hand, we were not ignorant that the labour and manufactures of Ireland, like those of the sick woman, were of little moment to herself; but served only to give luxury to those who *rather will not spin*. We perceived that if we continued our commerce with you our agreement not to import from Great Britain would be *fruitless*; and were therefore compelled to adopt a measure, to which nothing but absolute necessity could have reconciled us. It gives us, however, some consolation to reflect, that should it occasion much distress, the fertile regions of America would afford you a safe asylum from poverty, and in time from oppression also; an asylum in which many thousands of your countrymen, have found hospitality, peace and assistance; and become united to us by all the ties of consanguinity, mutual interest and affection; nor did the Congress stop here; flattered by a pleasing expectation, that the justice and humanity, which had so long characterized the English nation would on proper application afford us relief; they represented their grievances in a affectionate address to their Brethren in Britain, and interested their aid and interposition in behalf of these colonies.

The more fully to evince their respect for their Sovereign, the unhappy people of Boston were requested by the Congress to submit with patience to their fate; and all America united in a resolution to abstain from every species of violence. During this period that devoted town suffered unparalelly: Its inhabitants were insulted and their property violated. Still relying on the clemency and justice of his Majesty and his nation they permitted a few regiments to take possession of their town; to surround it with fortifications, and to cut off all intercourse between them and their friends in the country.

With anxious expectation did all America wait the event of their petition.—All America learned its fate.—Their Prince was deaf to their complaints. And vain were all attempts to impress him with a sense of the injuries which America sustained; of the cruelty of their *task masters*, and of the *many Plagues* which in process of time descended upon them. Instead of directing for a candid enquiry into our grievances, insult was added to oppression and our long forbearance rewarded with the imputation of cowardice. Our trade with foreign states were prohibited; and an act of parliament passed to prevent our trading on our own coasts. Our peaceful Assemblies for the purpose of consulting on common safety, were declared seditious; and our asserting the very rights which placed the Crown at Great Britain on the heads of the three *unhappy Princes* of the House of *Hanover*, called rebellion.—Orders were given to reinforce the troops in America.—The wild and barbarous Savages of the wilderness have been solicited by gifts to take up the hatchet against us; and instigated to deluge our settlements with the blood of innocent & defenceless women and children.—The whole country was moreover alarmed with the expected horrors of domestic insurrections.—Refinements in parental cruelty, at which the genius of Britain must blush! Refinements which admit not of being even recited without horror, or practised without infamy! We should be happy, were these dark machinations the mere suggestions of suspicion.—We are sorry to declare, that we are possessed of the most authentic and indubitable evidence of their reality.

The Ministry bent on pulling down the pillars of the constitution, endeavoured to erect the standard of despotism in America; and if successful, Britain and Ireland may shudder at the consequences!

Three of their most experienced Generals are sent to wage war with their fellow subjects; and America is amazed to find the name of *Howe* in the catalogue of her enemies. She loved his brother.

Despairing of driving the Colonies to rebellion by any other means, than actual hostility, a detachment of the army at Boston marched into the country in all the array of war; and unprovoked, fired upon, and killed several of the inhabitants.—The neighbouring farmers suddenly assembled, and repelled the attack.—From this all communication between the town and the country was intercepted.—The citizens petitioned the General for permission to leave the town, and he promised on surrendering their arms, to permit them to depart with their other effects. They accordingly

surrendered their Arms, and the General violated his promise.—Upon receiving orders, parties were sent to well stocked; and every house and the town in the neighbourhood of Boston, and want.—The home the *British*, and the *British*, have indeed been turned out in the night, burning fields; and some, eluding the vigilance of the centries have escaped from the town, by swimming to the adjacent shores.

The war having thus begun on the part of General *Gage's* troops, the country around and commanded. The reinforcement from Ireland soon after arrived; a vigorous attack was then made upon the *British*. In their march the troops surrounded the town of *Charlestown*, consisting of about four hundred houses, then recently abandoned to escape the fury of a relentless soldiery; having plundered the houses they set fire to the town, and reduced it to ashes; in this wanton waste of property, unknown to civilized nations, they were prompted, the better to conceal their approach under cover of the smoke. A shocking mixture of cowardice and cruelty, which then first tarnished the laurels of the British army, was aimed at a brother's breast!—But blessed be God, they were restrained from committing further ravages, by the loss of a very considerable part of their army, including many of their most experienced officers; the loss of the inhabitants was very inconsiderable.

Compelled therefore to behold thousands of our countrymen imprisoned, and men women and children involved in promiscuous and unprovoked misery; when we fix at length at an end, and sacred treaties turned to risks of fate: when we perceive our friends and kindmen massacred, our habitations plundered, our houses in flames, and their once happy inhabitants seized by the hand of charity; who can blame us for a despairing to retard the progress of desolation? Who can censure us for repelling the attacks of such a barbarous band? Who, in such circumstances, would not obey the great the universal, the divine law of self preservation?

Though vilified as traitors, we are determined to behave like men: though insulted and abused, we wish for reconciliation; though defamed as seditious, we are ready to obey the laws; and though charged with rebellion, will cheerfully bleed in the defence of our Sovereign in a righteous cause: what more can we say? What more can we offer?

But we forbear to trouble you with a tedious detail of the various and cruel measures, which we have repeatedly mentioned for ourselves, for wealth or for honours, but for the honest beam of being persecuted to possess the fruits of honest industry, and to enjoy that degree of liberty, to which God and the constitution have given us an undoubted right.

Blessed with an inextinguishable fire, with a variety of internal resources, with a firm reliance on the justice of the Supreme Dispensator of all human events, we have no doubt of rising superior to all the machinations of evil and abandoned Ministers.

We already anticipate the golden period, when liberty with all the golden arts of peace and humanity shall establish her radiant mission in this western world and erect eternal monuments to the memory of those virtuous patriots and martyrs, who shall have sought and bled and suffered in her cause.

Accept our most grateful acknowledgments for the friendly disposition you have already shown towards us.—We know that you are not without your grievances.—We sympathize with you in your distress, and are pleased to find that the sign of subjugating us, has persuaded administration to dispense to Ireland, some vagrant rays of ministerial sunshine.—Even the tender mercies of government have long been cruel towards you.—In the rich pastures of Ireland, many hungry parades have fed, and grown strong to labor in its destruction.—We hope the patient abiding of the meek may not always be forgotten; and God grant that the iniquitous schemes of expropriating liberty from the British empire may be soon defeated.—But we should be wanting to ourselves, if we should be persecutors to posterity; we should be unworthy that ancestry from which we derive our descent, should we submit with folded arms to military butchery and depredation, to gratify the lordly ambition, or satiate the avarice of a British Ministry. In defence of our persons and properties under actual violation, we have taken up arms.—When that violence shall be removed, and hostilities cease on the part of the aggressors, they shall cease on our part also.—For the achievement of this happy event, we confide in the good offices of our fellow subjects beyond the Atlantic. Of their friendly disposition we do not yet despair; aware as they must be, that they have nothing more to expect from the same common enemy, than the humble favour of being last destroyed.

Philadelphia, } By Order of the Congress,
July 28, 1775. } JOHN HANCOCK, President,

Containing the freshest Advices.

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, August 28, 1775.

Mr. Hutchinson's Letters and Expts continued.

Boston 23^d Janu ry, 1775.

Dear Sir, [Sir F. Bernard]

I Had great reason to doubt when I wrote ray private letters to Lord Hillsborough whether a sufficient number of proper persons could be found who would act as councillors under a royal commission, or if they had taken the trust upon them, whether there would not have been a general agreement of the people to refuse submission. Some of the most judicious persons and chief friends to government verily believed a new council would refuse. They were persons who might keep themselves secure when all the officers of government would have been distressed, and these speculative persons though well wishers could have afforded no aid. I am very sure, that if your last plan had been pursued and all the present council had been appointed by the king, a great part and I think the major part would have refused, if affairs had continued in the state they were then in. At present some of them, and I cannot say how many, would refuse.

The happy turn in favour of government I could not foresee. I wished for a *delay* rather than to lay the design aside. No disadvantage can arise from the *delay*. Any plan may better be carried into execution now than if our affairs had continued in the same state.

Some notice must be taken of us. In a letter
of some time ago from Gen. Gage he hinted that he
thought it not impossible the castle might be put
under the pay of the province again. I believe he
wrote his own conjecture only. You know that
it would be convenient for me, if it did not hurt
the government.

I am Sir your obedient servant

Should it be thought improper in an act of parliament to empower the crown to appoint a council to consider of the present, or to make such alteration in that particular branch as the crown may think fit, any thing in the charter to the contrary notwithstanding? [The words of the preceding sentence in Italics are defaced by a curve line run through them, but are still discernable.] The execution of this power or authority, both as to time and manner being then in the crown, I think some advantage may be made of it. I rather think exceptions would be made against such a discretionary power being placed in the crown by an act of parliament, least it should be urged as a precedent. Something, I repeat it, must be done this session to shew the sense parliament has of our past conduct. Even a declaration that their forbearance is owing to our returning to order is better than nothing, though on the part of the assembly it has been done with a very ill grace. Col. Chandler called upon me yesterday from Worcester. I will give you his homely expression, If parliament don't give us a flogging we shall be as rampant as ever —

[Though Mr. Hutchinson was a native of the Massachusetts, and was advanced by the favour of his countrymen to those posts, which through his artful management brought him at length to the chair, yet he was continually goading on the ministry to harsh measures, and that even when they were inclined to relax; and the colony was by his own acknowledgments in a greater degree of peace and good order than had been for some years.]

Восен, 24 Ян. 1771.

Dear Sir [Secretary Pownall]

I Am now to thank you for your favour of the 15th Nov. by the packet. I am glad you approve of my moderation. When it is accompanied with Readiness I think it always better than violence in political controversies.

I wish to have your sentiments upon every affair as often as I can. In that of the cable I was under great difficulties to steer so as not to come short of the king's order on the one hand, and yet shun giving a handle to the opposers of government here and in England to charge me with quitting

all command of the fortress on the other. I think they are silenced here, and unless facts are misrepresented they must likewise be so in England. I am expecting farther directions concerning the fort. I retain the rooms which have always been kept by the governor for his immediate use. I do not take upon me to order any thing which relates to the regiment, but every thing which relates to the fortress, artillery, ammunition stores, &c. I order as I did before, and place such other persons, besides the regiment as appears to me to be necessary. Capt. Phillips the late commanding officer is in great distress. I wish something could be done for him to give him bread. He is well known to Gov. Powall, and was always attached to him.

In one of your letters you suppose some thing very decisive will be done by parliament unless a favourable issue in the case of Preston and the soldiers should cause any alteration of proposed measures. This issue had been as favourable as possible. I am now anxious lest parliament should pass over all our efforts, contempt, and insults without notice. This would be extremely dangerous. In some way or other the power of parliament must be evinced. In my letter of the 5th December I took notice of the Eastern country. If nothing more be done than to strip off the territory east of Pensilcot, and placing it under a new jurisdiction, it will convince us what parliament can do when it is determined. I only wish to see its authority out of dispute. All other points would soon be settled. Before some actual exertion of power I think the exertion of authority advanced by the council and the late session of parliament implying confidence in the king's authority, will be of some use. I made a note of this to you in confidence. I am with very great regards and esteem, &c

[It looks by the beginning of this letter as though Secretary Pownall had meant to furnish him by commending some appropriate moderation of his ardor to promote in him a milder temper; and yet in the end of it king the hint he permits in his social politics. The particular letter of Mr. Pownall's referred to, is dated London Oct. 12, 1770, and bears for its contents,

Dear Sir,

THE din of war grows more and more fier, the alarm will soon be over. and I think I may venture to assure you, in confidence, that the affir of Falkland's Islands will not only end now in peace and honour, but have consequences of lasting credit and security to the kingdom— Our enemies don't want inclination to quarrel, but those circumstances of debility which prevent their wishes will increase more and more every day.—I hope further that I may venture to assure you that the resolution to reform the constitution of Massachusetts B 7, in those parts at least which regard the absurd mode of electing councillors and returning jurors stands fixed and decided, and if I do not mistake the spirit and wishes of the best of its inhabitants, it is a reform they will be glad to see take place. *[Who can suit excluding from this paragraph what was the spirit and wish of Mr. Hutchinson?]* A great deal however will depend upon the issue of Capt. Preston's affair, of which I have some painful apprehensions, tho' in general better hopes than I had.

The arrangement in which you have to con- siderable an interest was settled this day with our royal master—Yourself chief governor. Mr. Oliver, lieutenant governor with £.300 per ann. Mr. Plucker, secretary—If you think a public communication of this before the commissions themselves are received, will have any public advantage, there can be no objection to your making that communication in such manner as you think proper, upon the authority of

Dear Sir

Your most obedient and faithful

humble servant,

J. POWNALL.

I shall submit it to the public whether I have
assured Mr. Hutchinson by any of the above re-
solutions, after having added to his letter of the 24th
Jan'y, 1771, the following extracts.

Boston, Dec. 1770.

Dear Sir, [Mr. Isaac Mauduit]

I Am glad that I can tell you our affairs were a better face than they have done o^r a year or two past: The taking off men of the harbour of Boston by the king's ships, and the placing a garrison of the king's troops in the town has proved a humbling stroke to the sedition here, and cannot fail of affording additional support to the administration in England. I suffered in the opinion of the people for *surrendering* their arms to the king, and there was great agitation through the province until they had considered the constitution, and found they had no room for exceptions, and that however it may be for the king to delegate in general his military authority to the governors of his colonies to be exercised at their discretion, he may nevertheless retain, limit, and otherwise direct the exercise of it in extraordinary cases, as he shall judge proper; and after repeated attempts to inflame the populace their leaders seem to despair of doing any thing to purpose. They have succeeded as well in the general court. I could gain no credit by disputing with them; their cause was so bad that it is no honour to be the victor, and I was induced to engage merely for the sake of opening the eyes of the body of the people, who had been blinded by prejudice; and, because for a long time I treated the members of the house & council with neglect & contempt, supposed that they were in the right, & that I should to despise what I was not able to confute. I am told that I have succeeded beyond what the friends of government expected. — It is now the sense of great part, perhaps the majority of the people of the province, Boston excepted, that the king & his officers are not to be justified, and they begin to fear that parliament will shew its resentment, and that they shall not be able to defend themselves against it. The representatives of Boston, who are the heads of the sedition in the house, continued as violent as ever against the king except in Boston, but the people in most of the towns expressed their disapprobation, and although the session is before them had been a unanimous vote against it, yet in the last session more than two thirds of the house came over, and I think I shall meet with no further difficulty.

The acquittal of Cap^t Preston, and afterwards of the soldiers further evidence a better spirit among us. Had these trials come on much sooner we could not have had so just an issue. The sons of liberty were sensible that the only time for them was when the people's minds were inflamed, and therefore broke through all rules and appeared in court, and pressed the judges to depart from a determination they had made of continuing the trials to the next term, and to adjourn for two or three weeks only; and afterwards when one of the judges was unable to sit, I was pressed to appoint a special judge, but I utterly refused, and improved one favourable incident after another, for delaying the trials until it was the proper time to bring them forward. I must be silent if there had been a conviction, have required execution, but that would have raised a clamour, not here only, but among the liberal part of the people in England. Whereas, so far as I can hitherto discover, these trials tend to confirm the people in the country, who, if the people were the aggressors, that would be feared and abused them, and when the trials are considered, as they soon will be, the people in England will be undeceived also, and your friends and other tools of our faction, will I hope be treated with the contempt & ignominy they justly deserve.

The dissolution of the unscrutable union between the colonies in opposition to the king, may be improved for their good benefit, and ought not to be neglected. I think I could not better to throw among them, to continue education and prevent a renewal of their union. The cases would be very criminal, but would tend to prevent much greater mischief than could proceed from such diffusion and dissemination of ideas. A laudable. [Upon the Jesuitical system, see the

This charge is not new, is a recurring theme
in your history. It has not been yet done, but
what the King had authority to do, he has the right to do, if
we had given a special occasion; for he may send
his ships to any part of his dominions, and may
place such garrisons in his forts as he thinks pro-
per. What improvements in our condition are
necessary to secure us against our late disorders re-
turning upon us, must be left to the wisdom of
parliament. It will be told that I should not be
suggested by the people here of having suggested
any alteration —

Dear Sir, [Sir F. Bernard]

It is evident that the disturbers of our peace, have never been in so depressed a state as now. It is their duty to leave us alone, and to let us alone. To insist to reduce a departure from any measures that have been proposed in parliament to restore order for the same measures may be equally necessary to prevent our return to disorder. —

S I R,

His Lordship begins thus: "Certain persons STILING themselves Delegates of his Majesty's Colonies, having presumed." Observe, gentle reader, the official term formerly used in **GENE RAL WARRANTS**; "certain" is a word of great uncertainty when not applied to individuals and, as it is not descriptive of individuals, Lord Dartmouth will find that these "certain persons, STILING themselves Delegates," are not to be intimidated by his uncertain nonsense.

The Secretary goes on to say, "that if we
do not feel that the **FEEL** and **FEEL** grievances
are not in the degree to be meted out to them
of any." This would be the case of every Secretary
to every arbitrary tyrant in Europe —
PRETENDED grievances! What, are we fallen
to the point to be told we cannot feel, or if we can,
that we are not competent judges of the oppression?
This is what all events run at; this has
been accomplished in the several monarchies of the
world; and this doctrine is intended to be incul-
cated in England and America. The meaning of
the words in Lord Dartmouth's letter are, that
though the Americans **FEEL** yet shall they not
dare to **COMPLAIN**, nor endeavour by legal
measures to obtain alleviation or redress; this is
adding cruelties and insult to injuries intolerable.
When a man is by oppression wretchedly tormented,
to increase his pain **BECAUSE** his sensations are
exquisite, and his complaints loud, would charac-
terise a being worse even than what our imagina-
tions can form in idea; yet this character, the pi-
ous, the preaching the saint like Lord Dartmouth
assumes through out his whole letter! Is it neces-
sary in becoming a minister to cease to feel as a
man? And must every tender sensation be obli-
terated because a man holds an office, the exercise
of the functions of which are supposed to be di-
rected to public utility.

" I am commanded by the King to signify to you his PLEASURE, that you do your utmost to prevent a y such appointment of deputies within the colony under your government "

seated. A ministerial
has been on the reverse of the doc-
trine, but when it is
L. D. R. the purpose of the
any argument at such a
L. I. I. S. R. E. D. I. T. H. and his W. A. N. D., DeGor
Joh. son, and his W. E. N. T. O. N. and alike beneath the
pot of independent men.

The Secretary for America we have been taught to look on as a zealous, pious and DEVOUT disciple of CHRIST; yet we see this man of holiness, not having the fear of God before his eyes, joining with his coadjutors in an attempt to enslave our fellow-Subjects in America! Who that regarded the welfare of human kind would aid in an attempt to set up the power of any part of the legislature over the constitution? But to task of good government, civil justice, or liberty, whilst TORRES are at the helm would be like talking of righteousness in the dominions of Satan.

L E N D O N,

June 7. I had previously heard that it was
not for *first* day, but for *second*, that he was;
but the latter going to court on the 6th, he
brought home with him a fine American hawk,
that his Lordship, tho' by no means remarkable
for his m.d.s'y, was afraid of shooting; and
therefore had secretly sent poor wily Jack again
to America.

June 9. A fool of the military was last Sunday giving his master an account of what intelligence he had learned in his daily perambulation, relative to the Americans, in which, having often occasion to make mention of them, was several times interrupted by his master, as follows: "Whenever and wherever you have occasion to make mention of these scoundrels, always distinguish them by the word, *the rebels*, not the Americans."

A late Governor of the Massachusetts Bay was sent for express, to advise in the present alarming state of America. It shows confirmation in asking the opinion of a man who has constantly deceived this country, and whose misrepresentations have ended in the blood, instead of the recovery, as he intended, of his countrymen. O that he is, he may live to suffer for his wickedness.

The ministry have applied to Lord Chatham to take the helm in the present storm, not to *consult* but to *conduct these bodily measures*. He rejected the proposition with a disdain that became him. This long sanguinary administration will leave nothing unattempted to destroy the lives and liberties of our persecuted fellow subjects in America.

London Gazette, Whitehall, June 10, 1775.

General Gage, having received intelligence of a large quantity of military stores being collected at Concord, for the avowed purpose of supplying a body of troops to act in opposition to his Majesty's government, detached, on the 18th of April, at night, the grenadiers of his army and the light infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Smith of the 10th regiment, and Major Pitcairn of the marines, with orders to destroy the said stores; and the next morning eight companies of the 4th, the same number of the 23d and 49th, and some marines, marched under the command of Lord Percy, to support the other detachment.

Ltut. Col. Smith finding, after he had advanced some miles on his march, that the country had been alarmed by the firing of guns and ringing of bells, dispatched six companies of light infantry, in order to secure two bridges on different roads beyond Concord, who, upon their arrival at Lexington, found a body of the country people drawn up under arms on a green close to the road; and upon the King's troops marching up to them, in order to enquire the reason of their being so assembled, they went off in great confusion, and several guns were fired upon the King's troops from behind stone walls, and also from the Meeting house and other houses, by which one man was wounded and Maj. Pitcairn's horse shot in two places. In consequence of this attack by the rebels, the troops

retreated the fire, and killed several of them; after which the detachment marched on to Concord, without any thing further happening, where they effected the purpose for which they were sent, having knocked off the trunnions of three pieces of iron ordnance, burnt some new gun carriages, and a great number of carriage wheels, and thrown into the river a considerable quantity of flour, gunpowder, musket balls, and other articles. Whilst this service was performing, great numbers of the Rebels assembled in many parts, and a considerable body of them attacked the light infantry posted at one of the bridges, on which an action ensued, and some few were killed and wounded.

On the return of the troops from Concord they were very much annoyed, and had several men killed and wounded, by the rebels firing from behind walls, ditches, trees, and other ambushes; but the brigade under the command of Lord Percy having joined them at Lexington, with two pieces of cannon, the rebels were for a while dispersed; but as soon as the troops resumed their march, they began to fire upon them from behind stone walls and houses, and kept up in that manner a scattering fire during the whole of their march of fifteen miles, by which means several were killed and wounded; and such was the cruelty and barbarity of the rebels, that they scalped and cut off the ears of some of the wounded men, who fell into their hands.

It is not known what number of the rebels were killed and wounded, but it is supposed that their loss was considerable.

General Gage says that too much praise cannot be given to Lord Percy, for his remarkable activity during the whole day; and that Lieut. Col. Smith, and Major Pitcairne did every thing that men could do, as did all the officers in general; and that the men behaved with their usual intrepidity.

Return of the commission, non commission officers, rank and file, killed, wounded and taken prisoners, on the 19th of April, 1775, in the CIVIL WAR COMMENCED IN SUPPORT OF THE USURPATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Fourth or King's own regiment—Lieut. Knight, killed; Lieut. Gould, wounded & prisoner; three sergeants and one drum wounded; five rank and file killed, twenty-one wounded and eight missing.

Fifth regiment—Lieut. Thomas Baker, Lieut. William Cox, Lieut. Thomas Hawkshaw, wounded; five rank and file killed; fifteen wounded, and one missing.

Tenth regiment—Lieut. Col. Francis Smith, Capt. Isaac Perreux and Lieut. Wald Kelly killed; Lieut. James Loker wounded; one rank and file killed, thirteen wounded, and one missing.

Twenty third regiment—Lieut. Col. Bery Bernard wounded; four rank and file killed; twenty-six wounded, and six missing.

Thirty-eighth regiment—Lieut. William Sutherland wounded; one sergeant wounded; four rank and file killed; eleven wounded.

Forty-third regiment—Lieut. Hull wounded, and prisoner; four rank and file killed; five wounded; two missing.

Forty seventh regiment—Lieut. Donald McClelland and Ensign Henry Baldwin, wounded; one sergeant wounded; five rank and file killed; twenty-one wounded.

Fifty-second regiment—One sergeant missing; three rank and file killed; two wounded.

Fifty ninth regiment—Three rank and file killed; three wounded.

Marines—Capt. Souther, and second Lieut. McDonald, wounded; second Lieut. Isaac Potter, missing; one sergeant killed, two wounded, one missing; one drummer killed; twenty five rank and file killed, thirty-six wounded, five missing.

TOTAL. One Lieut. Colonel killed.—Two Lieut. Colonels wounded.—Two Captains wounded.—Nine Lieutenants wounded.—One Lieutenant missing.—Two Ensigns wounded.—One Sergeant killed, four wounded, two missing.—One Drummer killed, one wounded.—Sixty-two rank and file killed, one hundred fifty-seven wounded, twenty-four missing.

M. B. Lieutenant Isaac Potter reported to be wounded and taken prisoner.

(Signed) THOMAS GAGE.
Dublin, June 10. We hear the following six regiments of foot are ordered to get ready to embark for America; the 25th regiment, commanded by Major General Sir C. Thompson; 27th by Colonel Eyre Massey; 28th, by Major General Thomas Erle; 42d, by Lieutenant-General Lord John Murray; 46th, by Colonel Hon. John Vaughan; and 55th, by Major General Richard Earl of Savan.

A certain Cure for the Dysenteric or Bloody Flux.
TAKE new churned Butter, without Salt, and skimming off the Curd Part, when melted over a clear Fire, to give two Spoonfuls of the clarified Remainder, twice or thrice, within the Day.

A small Quantity of choice fresh LIMES, by the Hundred or less, may be had at the Shop of Samuel Cook, in Watertown.

SAVED BY THE VIRGINIA. (See Georgia 7th 16.
Last Wednesday and Thursday were observed here as days of Fasting and Prayer, in consequence of his Excellency the Governor's proclamation, and the recommendation of the Continental Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.
Last night arrived here the Georgia packet from Georgia, in which came passengers the Hon. John Houston, Archibald Bullock, Noble Wimberly Jones, Lyman Hall, and Dr. Zaby, Delegates appointed to represent that colony in the Continental Congress.

A letter from Cape Francois, dated the 22d ult. (July) says, "A vessel is just arrived from Dunkirk, in a short passage, which informs us there have been great commotions in London, on account of American affairs, and that many thousands had surrounded the palace, insisting upon a redress of American grievances, but his Majesty had retreated to New."

NEW-YORK, August 17.
Capt. Matthewman, from Coracoa, informs us, that when he left that place, there was then a Spanish pirate on the coast, who had taken several vessels belonging to the English; others he ran on shore, and some he plundered. There was then an embargo on the vessels in the harbour, and several privateers fitted out to attack him.

We can inform our readers from undoubted authority, that some merchants of this city, who had chartered a vessel, to load her with flax seed, for Ireland, have altered her voyage, rather than give dissatisfaction to our fellow citizens. It is hoped other public spirited persons will follow their example.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia dated Aug 12.

By London papers, (to the 20th June, we learn that about the 1st of that month, 3 transports from England for America, having on board Col. Dalrymple, and Col. Grant, the valiant (speech maker, about American cowardice). It is probable that one or more of these vessels is bound to New-York.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia Aug. 15, 1775.

"Yesterday a seizure was made of Major French, of the 52d regiment; Ensign Rotte, and a Cadet Dermot, who came passengers in a ship from Cork; and also 45 packages of baggage, among which there is clothing for 1500 men: The whole is safe landed, and in store. These three gentlemen having given their parole of honour, not to act against the united colonies for one twelve months, unless exchanged. They are to be sent to Gen. Washington's head quarter.

When all the troops ordered to march, shall be assembled at Trenton, the whole will amount to seven thousand men; and their destination it is reported is for Canada.

The merchants of New-Haven, have unanimously agreed to ship no more flax-seed from that place, during the continuance of the present disturbances.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.

Last Tuesday arrived here a Brig in 10 weeks from England; we have not received any London papers, but it is currently reported, that there are letters in town which give an account that transports were taking up to bring a large number of troops, both from England and Ireland.

WATER TOWN, August 21.

The honorable Continental Congress has appointed the honorable James Warren, Esq; Pay-Master General of the United Forces of North-America.

The Honourable Council of this Colony have been pleased to appoint the Hon. SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq; Secretary, and Perez Morton, Esq; Deputy-Secretary.

We are informed that the Negroes in Boston were lately summoned to meet at Faneuil hall, for the purpose of chusing out of their body a certain number to be employed in cleaning the streets; in which meeting Joshua Loring, Esq; presided as moderator. The well-known Cesar Merriam opposed the measure, for which he was committed to prison, and confined 'till the streets were all cleaned.

Friday last the General Assembly of this Colony adjourn'd to Wednesday the 20th of Sept. next.

Last Saturday Night about 2000 of the United Troops of this Continent, entrench'd on what is call'd Plough Hill, within Point blank-shot of the Enemy; and notwithstanding a continual Fire from them almost all Yesterday, we had only two killed and two wounded. viz. Adjutant Mumford of Rhode Island and another Alan killed, Mr. William Simpson, a Volunteer of Pennsylvania, lost a Leg, and another Alan wounded, neither dangerous. We have not heard how many the Enemy lost, tho' 'tis said one Officer and several Men were seen to fall.

Yesterday another Company of Riflemen commanded by Captain Michael Cressip, arrived in this Town in their Way, to join the Grand American Army.—Some of this Company, we hear, have travelled from the Mississippi.

Good Lady L. died last Night. Her Papers mention that thirty Virgins and two Boys were buried in the Town of Boston the preceding Week, and yet Gage (Pharaoh like) will not let the People go.

In compliance with an order of the Hon. the House of Representatives for the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, passed the 22d August instant, the Freeholders and others, who were Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, and were qualified according to Law to Vote for Representatives in May 1774, and are now dispersed; are hereby notified and warned to assemble & meet at the meeting House in Watertown, on Tuesday the 5th Day of September next '3 o'clock, P.M. then & there to elect and depute one person being a freeholder (if they so cause) in the room of the Hon. Samuel Adams, Esq; chosen a Counsellor for this Colony, to serve for and represent the said Town of Boston in the Great and General Court or Assembly of this Colony, for the remaining part of this year, at the Session or Sessions to be held from time to time, until the dissolution thereof.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk of Boston.
Watertown, August 25. 1775.

WHEREAS I am in the number of those that signed the address to Governor Hutchinson, and thereby have been justly exposed to the censure due to such as have been prejudicial to their country, by endeavouring to support the British administration in the subversion of our Rights and Privileges.—I solemnly declare, that before, and at the time of signing said address, I really supposed Governor Hutchinson had influence sufficient to prevent the said address to our privileges from taking place; and that he was engaged to exert his said influence for that purpose. But have since been fully convinced of my error, and that his designs have been inimical to this country; and thereby impressed with a sense of the prejudice and injury I have done my country, humbly ask their forgiveness, and a remission to their favour.

ZEPHION THAYER,
Watertown, August 22d. 1775.
To WILLIAM HALL JACKSON, Esq; in reply, in Answer to your Notification in Monday's Paper of August 17. 1775.

REASON stands astonished at the thought that any man, even you, should air the tongue or use the pen against your temporal benefactor, and to whom you owe all the little political existence, by publishing in a News-Paper a notification, something I suppose you thought calculated to give us to make us appear as if we were in a bad conduct, in being so impudent as to accuse all persons from trusting me upon the same account. None ever did, nor was your name ever used with mine in any account whatever: but to me only you are now, and ever was accountable for all the goods, wares and merchandize you now, or ever had to do dispose of, in the shop kept by you in Plymouth. And that you was to follow my advice and instruction in the management of the whole business and concerns thereof, as I can prove by written compact. Injustice is your only bulwark of defence to indemnify you. When justice can be in its course it may be made to appear how indigent you are. By

JOHN S AILSBURY

WHEREAS a Number of Candidates for Degrees at Harvard College the present Year have not yet complied with the requisite Terms; which is attributed to the peculiar Dr Press of the Times:

All such Delinquents are hereby notified that by Vote of the Corporation and Overseers they may have their respective Degrees, if they fulfil the Conditions required by the Laws of the College on or before the first Day of October next; otherwise they may be excluded from the general Diploma.

Likewise all the Students of said College are hereby notified that a Committee of the Corporation and Overseers is chosen to consult what Steps may be taken for calling the College together again and determine Time and Place, and that when the Matter is determined, Time and Place will be advertised in the public Prints.

SAMUEL LANGDON, President.
Cambridge, August 15. 1775.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL, Nov. 24. 1775.

ALL persons who have furnished necessities to, or have any demands on the late General Hospital for the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, are desired to bring or send their accounts to the subscribers, on or before the 14th of September next, that they may be laid before the General Court for a settlement.

ISAAC FOSTER, jun'r. } Surgeons.
JOHN WARREN. }

An assortment of Homespun Manufacture, suitable for the season, to be sold by Inquire of OLIVER MONROE, near the Bridge in Watertown.

Please to insert it's inclosed in your next Paper,
and you will oblige your Obedient Son

Joseph A. J. n, chairman of the committee.
Swansfj, Aug 18 1775.

Philip Stead of Swansea in the county of
Bristol &c. being of lawful age, testifies and

the said Bowlers did any thing to the contrary, the
regulation four miles in said town, since that
happy dispute with our parent country; but his
conduct ever since has manifested a much better
in general. I also heard said Bowlers say it will
never do for us to fight against Clu-Burgers.
He was at a town meeting on Monday follow-
ing the battle at Baker's Hill, in order to raise a
number of militia men to be ready for the defence
of our country on the shortest notice: which was
viewed a twitting and the violent opposition said
Bowlers made, but he and his adherents was un-
easy at the great charge that would accrue for
their pay; and said Bowlers declared none of his
cousins would go to pay him, for the meeting was
illegal for every man should vote according to his
interest and be tried by the rate threat; where-
upon by his influence, the said militia men was
dismissed, then a motion being made if there was
no need of men nor money for our defence, there
was no need of a committee and it was moved and
seconded by Col. Bowlers, that the committee be
dismissed and they was accordingly. After Col.
Bowlers withdrew from the meeting, the town
thinking it dangerous chose another committee.

PHILIP SLEAD.

Swanzy, August 18. 1775.
I DAVID PIERCE of Swanzy in the county
of Bristol &c. being of lawful age testifieth and
saith, that I heard colonel Jerathmel Bowers pub-
licly oppose the militia of said town to be equipt
out of the town stock; and that he has opposed
the raising of Minute-men in said town. And I
also heard him say, when enumerating the vast
charge that would accrue for the support and
maintenance of 13000 men, raised for the defence
of our colony, we should not be able to pay the
cost, and he believed that his cousin Clark who was
present, that his opinion was right. he being asked
what it was, he said that we should not be able to

[illegible]

When the deponents of lawful age, do testify and say, that at a town meeting called to order to raise a company of militia-men to be ready to march on any emergency, soon after the battle at Fulk's Hill, Jeremiah Powers, Esq;

The above is - 800 -
HALL CHOLE.

B. J. f

JOHN KIM, M.D., Justice Peace.

JOSEPH W. BROWN of Swazey, in the

n, to be ready for the presence of our country
 on the shortest notice, w was voted, notwithstanding
 but he and his adherents on said Bowers made
 charge that would occur as uneasy at the great
 Bowers declared none of their pay, and for
 pay them, for the meeting his estate should go
 mean should vote according to his interest, or
 tried by the rate Brect whereupon by his dis
 ence, the said minute was dismissed, and the
 a motion being made there was no need of mo
 nor money for our defence, there was no need
 e committee, and it was moved and seconded

Jeremiah Brown
Bristol G }
Warren August 18 1775 } Jeremiah Brown the
personally appeared and being duly sworn do es-
tify the truth made to enquire of the truth of
the within deposition by heat subscribed. Before
me,
JOHN KINACUT J. P. Pece.

Switz, Aug 12, 1775.
I DANIEL BROWN, of the County of ... do

to testify and say, that Jeremiah B. was found me on two notes of hand at Taunton, last September court, and the clerk told, and he delivered his notes to the Sheriff's at Boston, and took me to January court last, at Boston: Further saith, that he saith B. never has always appeared against the country's monies being paid to the town's treasurer, railing men or money to pay them, to fight for their liberty.

DANIEL BROWN.

Bristol St. } D A and I have been the a-
 Warren, Aug 12 1875. } D have been personally
 personally appeared and being duly sworn depose and testi-
 fity to the truth, make solemn oath to the truth
 of the above deposition by him subscribed. - Be-
 fore me, JOHN KINNARD, Just. Peace.

*¹/₄ Col. BOYERS desires to request the Public to furnish their Opinions upon the foregoing Depositions (they having been taken en masse) as a regular and proper enquiry will soon be made by Authority into his Conduct, touching what is contained in the Depositions, when all parties will have a fair and candid bearing and he will be informed of the Result of such Enquiry.

Chamber of Supplies, Watervliet, Aug. 22, 1875

NOTICE is hereby given to all Officers and
Accountants within the Staff of the Com-
mittee of Supply that unless they can be
produced in time before the first of September next, it
will be settled by this committee.

D. *DAVID CHEEVER per Order*

P. *L O N D O N*

The Brigadier *I*. *N D U S T R Y,*
Captain *M*. *T O R L I N.*
at *H*. *Gillies about 10 o'clock* *B*. *R. C.*

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, 1850-1851, 1852-1853, 1854-1855, 1856-1857, 1858-1859, 1860-1861, 1862-1863, 1864-1865, 1866-1867, 1868-1869, 1870-1871, 1872-1873, 1874-1875, 1876-1877, 1878-1879, 1880-1881, 1882-1883, 1884-1885, 1886-1887, 1888-1889, 1890-1891, 1892-1893, 1894-1895, 1896-1897, 1898-1899, 1900-1901, 1902-1903, 1904-1905, 1906-1907, 1908-1909, 1910-1911, 1912-1913, 1914-1915, 1916-1917, 1918-1919, 1920-1921, 1922-1923, 1924-1925, 1926-1927, 1928-1929, 1930-1931, 1932-1933, 1934-1935, 1936-1937, 1938-1939, 1940-1941, 1942-1943, 1944-1945, 1946-1947, 1948-1949, 1950-1951, 1952-1953, 1954-1955, 1956-1957, 1958-1959, 1960-1961, 1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1966-1967, 1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 2308-2309, 2310-2311, 2312-2313, 2314-2315, 2316-2317, 2318-2319, 2320-2321, 2322-2323, 2324-2325, 2326-2327, 2328-2329, 2330-2331, 2332-2333, 2334-2335, 2336-2337, 2338-2339, 2340-2341, 2342-2343, 2344-2345, 2346-2347, 2348-2349, 2350-2351, 2352-2353, 2354-2355, 2356-2357, 2358-2359, 2360-2361, 2362-2363, 2364-2365, 2366-2367, 2368-2369, 2370-2371, 2372-2373, 2374-2375, 2376-2377, 2378-2379, 2380-2381, 2382-2383, 2384-2385, 2386-2387, 2388-2389, 2390-2391, 2392-2393, 2394-2395, 2396-2397, 2398-2399, 2400-2401, 2402-2403, 2404-2405, 2406-2407, 2408-2409, 2410-2411, 2412-2413, 2414-2415, 2416-2417, 2418-2419, 2420-2421, 2422-2423, 2424-2425, 2426-2427, 2428-2429, 2430-2431, 2432-2433, 2434-2435, 2436-2437, 2438-2439, 2440-2441, 2442-2443, 2444-2445, 2446-2447, 2448-2449, 2450-2451, 2452-2453, 2454-2455, 2456-2457, 2458-2459, 2460-2461, 2462-2463, 2464-2465, 2466-2467, 2468-2469, 2470-2471, 2472-2473, 2474-2475, 2476-2477, 2478-2479, 2480-2481, 2482-2483, 2484-2485, 2486-2487, 2488-2489, 2490-2491, 2492-2493, 2494-2495, 2496-2497, 2498-2499, 2500-2501, 2502-2503, 2504-2505, 2506-2507, 2508-2509, 2510-2511, 2512-2513, 2514-2515, 2516-2517, 2518-2519, 2520-2521, 2522-2523, 2524-2525, 2526-2527, 2528-2529, 2530-2531, 2532-2533, 2534-2535, 2536-2537, 2538-2539, 2540-2541, 2542-2543, 2544-2545, 2546-2547, 2548-2549, 2550-2551, 2552-2553, 2554-2555, 2556-2557, 2558-2559, 2560-2561, 2562-2563, 2564-2565, 2566-2567, 2568-2569, 2570-2571, 2572-2573, 2574-2575, 2576-2577, 2578-2579, 2580-2581, 2582-2583, 2584-2585, 2586-2587, 2588-2589, 2590-2591, 259

CHOPIN, James, Esq., of the City of New York, has been appointed Agent for the sale of the above property, and will be held by ISAAC PIENCE, at the 8th Street in Washington.

that the co-partnership of William B. Foster & John Salisbury is dissolved, the result of Salisbury's late conduct being: that creditors are hereby notified.— That he is liquidating all persons from trusting the said John Salisbury or his late company or account.

Plim. 42 1775 Wm. Hall 7 CR D

A new Neck, on High St Road (15 D) after
the Battle on Bunker's Hill, viz. 1756, and B
belonging to the Subscribers, and a T. Canst
of Chaise B. of Work, viz. Buckles, Ser. does
Winter Braides for Harnef. to in. value of fo
er five Pounds L. M. Whoever has. the 17 P
section and will bring them safe to Deacon Jones
at the Sign of the Light-House in Cambridge sh
be intitled to a Reward of Twenty Shillings, L
for each or either of them.

WILLIAM & BENJAMIN GOODWIN
No. 21 Cornhill Cambridge: ALB 14 127

STOLEN or RAYED a **Dua Mare** of the In-
ling Ball, 14 & $\frac{1}{2}$ hands high about four
years old, has a blaze in her Forehead, a bla-
break on her back, and hind feet white, her mane
and tail dark has a wart under her left ear
and paces well, if any person will bring the said
Mare to the said Incampment to Col. Greason,
to the subscriber in Me. field, shall receive **TE**
DOLLARS Reward.. *SABIN MANN.*

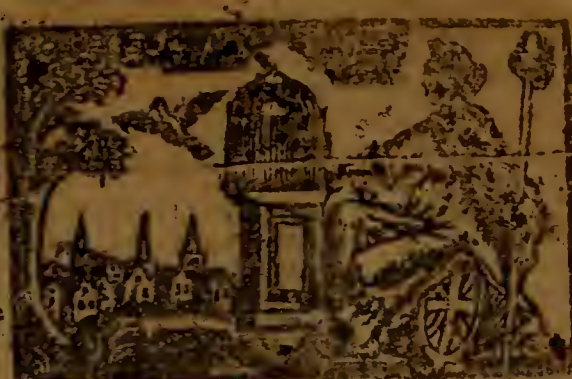
S Trayed or stolen from Cambridge on the 15th of the 15th Instant, four Oxen, two of the 4 and the others 3 years old two red, one red & white, and the other 2 dark brindles.—Any person who will bring them, or give information of them so that the right owner may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.
Benjamin Town, of Methuen.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Shop opposite the North Corner of
Lothrop's Tavern, in Cambridge.

Sundry sorts of English PIECE GOODS
Among which is a small Quantity of genoeel W
for Waistcoats and Breeches; likewise a few pi
of Green and Yellow Ribbons for Coclades.

THE Boston- AND COUNTRY



Gazette, JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in W A T E R T O W N.

M O N D A Y, September 4, 1775.

Mr. Hutchinson's Letters and Extracts continued.

Boston, 18th April, 1771.

Dear Sir, [Secretary Pownall.]

I F the affirming by writing or printing, that parliament has no authority to make laws to limit and bind the descent of the crown, or that any person has a right to the crown except his present majesty and such as by act of parliament are to succeed him, be made high treason; certainly by writing or printing to affirm that an act of parliament is of no validity, in any case whatsoever [Here Mr. H—n artfully changes the point in dispute, by saying in any case whatsoever, instead of all cases whatsoever, which makes a vast material, even an essential difference] ought to be made treason. If such an act of parliament had passed soon after the Virginia resolves, I think we should not have had many offences against it. Unless parliament intends to give up its authority, such an act is still necessary. An act to make an explicit acknowledgment of the supreme authority of parliament, a necessary qualification for any office, would make a great convulsion; but an act to restrain from an open denial of this authority, seems to be unexceptionable, and the first step to the establishing this authority, which first or last must be done, or you will lose the colonies; and if we are suffered to go on in this way without any notice, the time is not so great a distance as is generally imagined. I am not sure that the grand jury would find a bill, or a petty jury convict upon such an act; but, if they should refuse, it would be a good reason for altering the method of trials, and perhaps declaring the statute of Henry 3d, the trial of treasons committed beyond sea, to extend to the colonies.

If it should be thought proper to alter the government of the town, a constitution like that of New York may be as proper as any, unless the mayor as well as aldermen should be in the election of the people, in order to make the change more easily submitted to, the form of government in all its parts having been more popular here than at New York.

Whether it may be advisable to distinguish this particular instance, I cannot determine; but I cannot help repeating it, that if a public avowal of such principles by towns and provinces is tolerated or passed over without notice much longer, it will be impossible to reduce us to a submission by any other means than mere force.

No. 2. Boston, 23d April, 1771.

Dear Sir, [Sir F. Bernard.]

I AM not able to perfect a plan for accomplishing what I know to be the one thing needful, I mean the punishment or prevention of the denial of the authority of parliament over the colonies. It is more necessary here that the punishment of the denial of the king's right to the crown ever was in England; and until this provision is made by an act of parliament, the form of government being altered will not be sufficient to preserve order in the colonies. I am shocked at the impudence of the news papers upon this subject; and were so, at some of the messages or resolves of the assemblies, and yet all seem to pass without notice in England.

I send you a new piece in the infamous paper of this week, which perhaps you will think proper to show my Lord Hillsborough. After the court is up I shall write further. I am, dear Sir, your faithful and most obedient servant.

No. 3.

Boston, May 1771.

My Lord, [Lord Hillsborough.]

IN conformity to the uninterrupted usage from the first year of the present charter, I have dissolved the assembly and issued writs for a new election. I can find no clause in the charter, which makes a new house of representatives necessary every year, and I think if the practice had been otherwise, it would have been well warranted; and it would have strengthened government, if the governor could have continued a house of representatives, that should be well disposed; but an usage of fourscore years has rendered such continuance as impracticable as if the charter had been expressly in favour of it.

No. 3.

Dear Sir,

Boston May 10, 1771.

[Sir F. Bernard.]

OUR sons of sedition are afraid of a change of members in many towns.

They rejoice at the news from London, and called it blessed confusion, and yesterday after dinner at Erving's, one of the council who always used to give Lord Chatham for his toast, gave the Lord Mayor, which you may well think could not be swallowed by every body. I hope before this time, something has been done more effectual, than sending to the tower to come out in triumph, when parliament rises. A few examples in England, would strike terror here.

Boston, May 13, 1771.

Sir, [Gen. Gage.]

I Have the honour of your letter of the 3d, and have received the warrants for the store keeper's and signal man's pay, at Castle William, to the 15th of April.

My only difficulty with the troops would have been in the town of Boston. I have had no complaints any where else from the recruiting parties. The efficacy of an act of parliament, must be settled before peace and order can be established in this and the other British colonies in America, and I thought there would be no better opportunity, than when an act was carrying into execution, for the protection and defence of the colonies. As the recruiters are ordered to join their respective corps, it's possible there may be no further like opportunity, until the absurd principles, that the parliament is not the supreme legislative of America, shall have taken such root in the minds of the people in every colony, that it will be impracticable to eradicate it.

There are letters from London, dated the beginning of April, which say that a bill would be brought into the house after the adjournment was over, for inflicting pains and penalties. When juries are corrupted or intimidated so that the law can no longer have its course, this seems to be the only resource in the English constitution. The terror of such an example might extend a great way. I rather wish than hope it may be effected.

I am with very great regard and esteem,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

Boston, May 14, 1771.

Dear Sir, [Mr. Whately.]

PERMIT me to congratulate you upon the honour done you in your late appointment. It is what I have long wished for, and I hope the junction of so many of Mr. Grenville's friends will strengthen government, & render the present administration of long continuance. A durable ministry, and a few examples in England, of punishment for the seditious principles and practices so prevalent there, would discourage the disturbers of the peace here. They triumph when their correspondents write that you are in danger of a great convulsion; as soon as their hopes of it are over, they are depressed and hide their heads.

Among the acts passed in the last session of the general court you will see one for incorporating a township by the name of Whately. This is but a poor mark of respect. I wish it may be in my power to give you farther proof of my being with very great regard and esteem, Sir,

your most humble and most obedient —

Dear Sir [Unknown] Boston 24 May 1771.

I Received by the January packet an anonymous letter, for which I have no doubt to whom I am obliged. The facts which it contains will be of use to me. They confirm the opinion I had formed from the news paper performances, &c. of the persons character to whom they principally relate. I find there are late letters from doctor F— to the late speaker of the house of representatives intimating his intention of visiting America, and that if he should do it he would deliver the public papers to Mr. L—. They will be of no use to him, nor to the party here, for he can have no authority to make him admissible to any of the boards, and if he judges from what has already passed in my short administration, he has no reason to think, that when I have a good cause I shall easily

be induced to give it up; and therefore he can expect no pay in the character of agent to the house and he had much better lay down his pen, or employ it on the other side of the question, for then instead of raising or propagating wicked calumny or slander, which one time or other will give him remorse, he may employ himself in refuting them and in the discovery and establishment of truth, which, if he has any ingenuity of mind, must give him pleasure.

The faction in this province against government is dying, but dies hard. I have waved all dispute with them upon the general points between the kingdom and the colonies, and have obtained the victory in all the controversy upon points confined to our particular constitution. They are now reduced to personalities, and those of a general nature, hypocrisy, ambition, tyrannical disposition, &c.

As far as I can judge by their conduct, they have increased the number of my friends, and there is the probability of a better house the ensuing year than there has been for several years past, and where they have returned the same members as formerly, the election has been carried by a bare majority, and probably in the course of another year, there may be a more general change unless the public affairs of the kingdom prevent. If government should recover its vigour there, and instead of a release from the tower with bonfires, illuminations and other marks of triumph, pains and penalties shall have been inflicted and the shocking insolences offered to the supreme legislature, incompatible with a state of government, be the form what it may, shall have been more effectually punished than by a short confinement, considered as honorary by the faction, our faction here will sink their spirits, and administration will have but little trouble from us. Notwithstanding all the puffs and vain boastings you see in the prints, as soon as they hear that vigorous measures will be taken in England, that the ministry stands strong, that the opposition grows weak, and that there will be nothing to hinder an attention to the state of the colonies, their countenances fall, and you hear that one and another of them say they have gone too far; but upon the first news of fresh disturbances, that they have enough to do in England to take care of themselves, and no mention will be made in parliament of America, their spirits rise again and faction, in part at least, recovers its strength. Our late news was but two or three days after the commitment to the tower. I long to hear that some farther step was taken.

The town of Boston is the source from whence all the other parts of the province, derive, more or less, troubled waters. When you consider what is called its constitution, your good sense will determine immediately that it never can be otherwise for a long time together, whilst the majority which conducts all its affairs, if met together upon another occasion, would be properly called a mob, and are persons of such rank and circumstances as in all communities constitute a mob, there being no sort of regulation of voters in practice, and as these will always be most in number, men of weight and value although they wish to suppress them cannot be induced to attempt to do it, for fear not only of being outvoted, but affronted and insulted. Call such an assembly what you will, it is really no sort of government, not even a democracy, at least a corruption of it. There is no hopes of a cure by any legislative act among ourselves to compel the town to be a corporation, the people will not seek it, because every one is sensible his importance will be lessened. If ever a remedy is found, it must be by compelling them to swallow it, and that by an exterior power, the parliament.

I am Dear Sir,

your faithful and most obedient servant.

[As the Public, no doubt, are by this time convinced of Mr. Hutchinson's having been a great Traitor to his Country; we shall desist for the present, giving any more of his Letters, Extracts, &c.—and
[See last Page] in

To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.
Most gracious Sovereign.

WE your Majesty's faithful subjects of the colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Counties of New Carl. Kent, and Suffolk or Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, in behalf of ourselves, and the inhabitants of these colonies, who have deputed us to represent them in GENERAL CONGRESS, entreat your Majesty's gracious Attention to this our humble PETITION

THE Union between our mother country and these colonies, and the energy of mild and just government, produced benefits so remarkable, so important, and afforded such an assurance of their permanency and increase, that the wonder and envy of other Nations were excited, while they beheld Great-Britain rising to a power, the most extraordinary the world had ever known. Her situation, however, that there was no probability of the happy connection being broken by civil dissensions, and apprehending its future effects to be any longer undisturbed, resolved to prevent her receiving its continual and formidable accessions of wealth and strength, by checking the growth of these settlements from which they were to be derived.

In the prosecution of this attempt, events so unfavorable to the design took place, that every friend to the interests of Great-Britain and these colonies, entertained pleasing and reasonable expectations of seeing an additional force and extension immediately given to the operations of the Union hitherto experienced, by an enlargement of the dominions of the crown, and the removal of ancient and warlike enemies to a greater distance.

At the conclusion therefore of the late war, the most glorious and advantageous that ever had been carried on by British arms, your loyal colonists, having contributed to its success, by such repeated and strenuous exertions, as frequently procured them the distinguished approbation of your Majesty, of the late King, and of Parliament, doubted not, but that they should be permitted, with the rest of the empire, to share in the blessings of peace, and the emulations of victory and conquest.

While these recent and honourable acknowledgments of their merits remained on record in the journals and acts of that august legislature, the Parliament, undisturbed by the imputation or even the suspicion of any offence, they were alarmed by a new system of statutes and regulations, adopted for the administration of the colonies, that filled their minds with the most painful fears and jealousies; and to their inexpressible astonishment perceived the danger of a foreign quarrel, quickly succeeded by domestic dangers in their judgment of a more dreadful kind.

Nor were these anxieties alleviated by any tendency in this system to promote the welfare of their Mother Country. For though its effects were more immediately felt by them, yet its influence appeared to be injurious to the commerce and prosperity of Great Britain.

We shall decline the ungrateful task of describing the irksome variety of artifices, practised by many of your Majesty's ministers, the delusive pretences, fruitless toilers, and unavailing severities, that have from time to time been dealt out by them in their attempts to execute this impolitic plan, or of tracing through a series of years past the progress of the unhappy differences between Great Britain and these Colonies, that have flowed from this fatal source.

Your Majesty's ministers, persevering in their measures, and proceeding to open hostilities for enforcing them, have compelled us to arm in our own defence, and have engaged us in a controversy so peculiarly abhorrent to the affections of your still faithful colonists, that when we consider whom we must oppose in this contest, and if it continues, what may be the consequences, our own particular misfortunes are accounted by us only as parts of our distress.

Knowing to what violent resentments and incurable animosities, civil discords are apt to exasperate & inflame the contending parties, we think ourselves required by indispensable obligations to Almighty God, to your Majesty, to our fellow-subjects and to ourselves, immediately to use all the means in our power, not incompatible with our safety, for stopping the further effusion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities that threaten the British Empire.

Thus called upon to address your Majesty on affairs of such moment to America, and probably to all your dominions, we are earnestly desirous of performing this office, with the utmost deference for your Majesty; and we therefore pray, that your Majesty's royal magnanimity and clemency may

make the most favorable constructions of our expressions on so uncommon an occasion. Could we represent in their full force the sentiments that agitate the minds of us your dutiful subjects, we are persuaded, your Majesty would ascribe any seeming deviation from reverence in our language, and even in our conduct, not to any reprehensible intention, but to the impossibility of reconciling the usual appearances of respect with a just attention to our preservation against those awful and cruel enemies, who abuse your royal confidence and authority, for the purpose of effecting our destruction.

Attached to your Majesty's person, family and government, with all devotion that principle and affection can inspire, connected with Great-Britain by the strongest ties that can unite societies, and deploring every event that tends in any degree to weaken them. We solemnly assure your Majesty, that we, not only most ardently desire the former harmony between her and these colonies may be restored, but that a concord may be established between them upon so firm a basis as to perpetuate its blessings uninterrupted by any future dissent or to succeeding generations in both countries, and to transmit your Majesty's name to posterity, adorned with that signal and lasting glory that has attended the memory of those illustrious personages, whose virtues and abilities have extricated states from dangerous convulsions, and by securing happiness to others, have erected the most noble and durable monuments to their own fame.

We beg leave further to assure your Majesty, that notwithstanding the sufferings of your loyal colonists, during the course of this present controversy, our breasts retain too tender a regard for the kingdom from which we derive our origin, to request such a reconciliation, as might in any manner be inconsistent with her dignity or her welfare. These, related as we are to her, honor and duty, as well as inclination, induce us to support and advance; and the apprehensions, that now oppress our hearts with unspeakable grief, being once removed, your Majesty will find your faithful subjects on this continent ready and willing at all times, as they have ever been, with their lives and fortunes, to assert and maintain the rights and interests of your Majesty, and of our mother country.

We therefore beseech your Majesty, that your royal authority and influence may be graciously interposed to procure us relief from our afflicting situation, occasioned by the system before mentioned, and to settle peace through every part of your dominions, with a humble submission to your Majesty's wise consideration, whether it may not be expedient, for promoting those important purposes, that your Majesty be pleased to direct some mode, by which the united applications of our faithful colonists to the throne, in presence of their common councils, may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation; and that in the meantime measures may be taken for preventing the further destruction of the lives of your Majesty's subjects; and that such statutes as are immediately distressing any of your Majesty's colonies may be repealed.

For by such arrangements as your Majesty's wisdom can form for collecting the united sense of your American people, we are convinced, your Majesty would receive such satisfactory proofs of the disposition of the Colonists towards their sovereign and the parent state, that the wished for opportunity would soon be restored to them, of evincing the sincerity of their professions, by every testimony of devotion becoming the most dutiful subjects and the most affectionate colonists.

That your Majesty may enjoy a long and prosperous reign and that your descendants may govern your dominions, with honor to themselves and happiness to their subjects, is our sincere and fervent prayer.

By the Duke of Cumberland Pocket, Capt. Marshall, and Captain M. Davitt, arrived at New-York; and several Vessels arrived at Philadelphia from London, Bristol and Scotland, we have the following Advices.

L O N D O N,

June 17. We hear that the Cabinet is much agitated with contrary opinions since the last dispatches from America; Lord North is for conciliatory measures, the Blombury party all bluster; while the cunning Lord R——d is for withdrawing the troops from Boston, and blocking up all their harbours so entirely to destroy their trade.—Which of these measures is most salutary, or which is likeliest to be pursued, time only must determine.

June 20. No more troops, we are assured, will be sent to America, till the resolutions agreed to in the Congress are known on this side the water.

Insurance is advanced ten per cent, on ships outward-bound to America.

A correspondent about the court of good intelligence, sends us the following information. "The General Officers are brought with full powers to give and take; The mode of taxation is to be charged into that of requisition; and the acts of parliament are to hang over the heads of the Americans, to procure a due observance of the terms."

The militia cannot be embodied (except in case of invasion or actual rebellion in these kingdoms) without the consent of the parliament.

June 22. It is thought the General Congress in America will take the government of that continent into their own hands, raise an American army, & establish a paper currency for its support.

Government are hiring transports in order to send more troops to America.

The Cabinet, it is consistently reported, is rent into parties, but it is believed that firm decisive measures will prevail, as these, after several days consultation and deliberation, seem to be most favoured by a great Personage.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

The resolve for raising 2000 riflemen, for the service of the United Colonies, was passed about the 10th of June last, and whether Lord Sandwich will believe it or not, the orders were not dispatched before that day, and most of the express had to ride 3 or 400 miles to the persons who were ordered to raise them; the men, to the amount of 1430, instead of the 2000 were raised, completely armed, (most of them with their own rifles,) and accounted for the field with such expedition, as to join the army at Cambridge, one company on the 25th day of July, and 800 more on the 5th and 7th instant, all of which had marched from 4 to 500 miles. All this was performed in less than two months, without a fetching of money being advanced by the continental treasury.

Since our last arrived here three vessels from Ireland, with 550 passengers, most of whom will make good soldiers for America.

N E W Y O R K, August 24.

The Provincial Congress have resolved that the Cannon should be removed from the Battery, a Number of the Citizens collected for that Purpose last Night; and, Part of the Provincial Artillery, under the Command of Capt. Lamb, were posted on the Battery, to prevent the landing of any Party from the Asia Man of War, to annoy them while at Work. When they marched down, they observed one of the above Ship's Barges, lying at some Distance from the Shore, where she continued for upwards of an hour; then she got under sail, and fired a Musket at the Cannon, which were posted on the Battery. This was immediately returned by a constant Fire from the Artillery Men, and a number of Citizens, that were likewise posted there for the above purpose.—Upon this the Asia fired more than twenty eight times; some of their Cannon were loaded with Grape Shot: But as far as we have learnt, without doing any further Mischief, than damaging several Houses, and wounding two or three Men.—But, notwithstanding the Fire from the Asia, the Citizens effected their purpose, and carried off Twenty one Pieces of Cannon, that were mounted on their Carriages.

On Monday arrived the Duke of Cumberland, Capt. Marshall, from Falmouth, which he left the 18th of June, a Ship from Bristol, Capt. M'Davitt, who brings Bristol papers till the 24th June, a Ship from Ireland and another from Scotland with passengers, and sundry other vessels. The intelligence by these vessels is very immaterial, except that it seems to be the determination of the Ministry, that if they cannot enforce they will destroy the inhabitants of the British colonies.

August 1. The Continental Congress resolved that the non importation and exportation agreements should extend to the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, Alderney, and Man, as well as to Great-Britain, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated August 21, 1775.

I have made the necessary enquiry about the resolutions of our merchants, as to shipping flour feed up to the 10th of next month, and find that none of them are preparing any quantities of that article, nor is it their opinion any will be shipped, unless there may be a few casks accidentally on hand, of old stock; it is not their opinion, that the letter of the continental resolution, forbids it (the immediate stoppage) but all agree, that such a measure (shipping to the extent of the limited time) would immediately, and directly tend to defeat the effect and design of that restriction.

We hear a number of Officers Ladies, have lately arrived at Boston, from England, Ireland, &c. and on their Landing they were to a Woman, Widenus.

Captain Couper carried with him the account of the taking possession of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

HARTFORD, August 28.

Last week about six hundred Indians from the Six Nations, arrived at Albany, where they are to be met by a number of gentlemen from this and the neighbouring colonies. We hear their business is to enquire into the cause of the present controversy between Great-Britain and the colonies.

NEW LONDON, August 18.

The accounts in our last, of a Treaty with the Six Nations of Indians, is confirmed by Capt. Breed from Wyoming, who adds that he (Capt. Breed) was desired by some of their Chiefs to give the love to the Great Man at the head of the Congress at Philadelphia and desired that all future messages from the Congress to the Six Nations, might be communicated to them through the medium of Col. Butler:—But the Congress being prorogued before Capt. Breed's arrival at Philadelphia, prevented his delivering their message.

NEWPORT, August 28.

Extract of a letter from Middletown, Connecticut, August 23, 1775.

"By express last night, to Hartford from Crow-Point, we hear that all the Indians have left Johnston, except thirty, and that 'tis expected our men are passed St. John's by this time, where all the regulars are posted; that they intended to be with them before they could get their vessels ready. I am in expectation we shall have Governor Carlton at Hartford soon."

WATER TOWN N. September 2, In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, August 22d, 1775.

RESOLVED and Ordered, That all and every Person and Persons, in this Colony, possessed in behalf of any Town or District of any duplicate of Receipts, given by Henry Gardner, Esq; since his first appointment by the Congress of this Colony, to the Office of Receiver General, for the same, satisfying his Receipt of any Sum of Money as the Province Tax, or part of the Province Tax, for any Town, or District, for any Year now past, do, as soon as may be, transmit and lodge in the Office of the Secretary of this Colony, lately appointed, by the Council, such duplicate whereof he is possessed as aforesaid, and that every Constable or Collector, or other person who may be possessed of any receipt of any such Monies, whereof duplicate was no given, is hereby directed and required to procure a Copy of such Receipt to be made, and to be examined by the Clerk of the Town, where he resides, in this Colony, and certified by the same Town Clerk to be a true Copy, and the Person so possessed of such single Receipts, to transmit the said Copy, with such Certificates hereon, as soon as may be, to the Secretary's Office aforesaid; and that every such Town Clerk, who may be applied to to make such Examination and certificate, is hereby required to do the same; and the said Secretary is hereby ordered to keep all such Duplicates and Copies as may be transmitted to him, in the most careful and safe Manner, to be improved by this Colony in settling their accounts with their said Receiver General.

This RESOLVE to be published in the *Connecticut, Watertown and Worcester Papers*.

Sent up for concurrence.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker. August 22, 1775. In Council read and concurred. SAML. ADAMS, Secretary.

Consented to,

James Otis,	Benjamin Lincoln,
W. Sever,	Eldad Taylor,
B. Greenleaf,	M. Farley,
W. Spooner,	S. Holton,
Caleb Cushing,	Jabez Fisher,
J. Jeph Gerrish,	Cha. Chauncy,
J. Winthrop,	Ezekiel Freeman,
John Whitecomb	

A true Copy,

Attest, PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

Massachusetts Bay.

In COUNCIL, August 26, 1775.

ORDERED, That Mr. Richard Dorens, Paymaster, be, and he hereby is empowered to pay to the Order of all those sick and wounded Soldiers, who are absent on Furlow, the advance pay that is due to them.—And to pay to the Order of the Widows and Relations of such Men who are lost in Battle, or by Sickness in the Camp, and did not in their Life Time receive their advance Pay, upon their producing a Certificate from the Selectmen of the Town where they reside, that they have a right to receive it.

P. MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

The following ACTS passed the General Assm. of this Colony in their late Session, viz

An ACT to confirm and establish the Resolves of several Provincial Congresses of this Colony.

An ACT for making and emitting of Bills of the Credit.

An ACT declaratory of the Right of certain Towns and Districts in the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, to elect and deputise a

Representative or Representatives to serve for, or represent therein any Great and General Court or Assembly, at any Time to be held, and kept for the Service of the said Colony.

An ACT for removing from their respective Offices and Places, all the Officers, both Civil and Military, belonging to this Colony, of holding or claiming to hold their respective Offices or Places, by or under any Nomination, Appointment or Commission, made or granted by any Governor or Lieutenant Governor, of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, either with or without the Advice and Consent of the Council, or Assistants of the said Province, or by the major Part of the Council or Assistants of said Province, in the Absence of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, before the present Meeting of this General Assm.

An ACT prescribing the form of an Oath, to be taken by all Commissioned Officers, both civil and military, who have been commissioned for this Colony, since the 19th Day of July last, or may be hereafter commissioned, until the further Order of the Great and General Court.

So rapid have been the changes of governors in America, since the death of the late King, that there are no less than three persons now in England, who have been Governors of Boston, viz. Pownall, Bernard, and Hutchinson; three who have been Governors of New York, Hardy, Monckton, and Tryon; four who have been Governors of New Jersey, Pownall, Bernard, Boony, and Hardy; four who have been Governors of South-Carolina, Lyttleton, Pownall, Boone, and Montague; and three who have been Governors of Virginia, Loudoun, Pownall, and Amherst; besides Dunmore, Franklin, Gage, Colden, and Ball, now presiding in their Governments.

By a gentleman from Dartmouth, we hear, that a few days ago, one of the piratical ships of war (supposed to be the King-Fisher) was passing up the Sound between Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth Islands, the flood into Tarpole Cove, close in with one of the houses, where stood a number of people without arms, looking at the ship; when, without the least provocation, they received a number of cannon balls, and some musket shot, from the ship, which obliged them to secure themselves: After which the ship fired a number of cannon shot at the house, some of which went through the same and damaged several barrels of provisions, &c. but happily no person was killed or wounded.—As soon as this was done, the ship immediately put about and came to anchor at a considerable distance from the shore, and soon after made off.

It may be remembered that about the beginning of June last, on one of the said Islands, a number of poor people were robbed by Capt. Murray, in the Faulkland ship of war, of more than 200 sheep, besides other stock, for which they have received no redemption.—But, after such repeated abuses, the admiral and commanders of the king's ships cannot think it hard if they are not suffered to land in those parts.

Early last Wednesday Morning the *Taste Mar of War*, with three Tenders, was observed chasing several small Vessels into the Harbour of Stonington, supposed to be from Block Island; one of the inhabitants being down on the Shore with a Trumpet, attempting to pilot the Vessels into the Harbour, was ordered by one of the Tenders to desist, or he would fire on the Town; he returned for Answer, he might do as he pleased: Immediately the Tender ran along side of the Wharves, and fired a whole Broadside on the Town and People, which was returned by a Volley of Small Arms from the People, and after exchanging several Volleys, the Tender bore away and joined the *Man of War* and its Tenders, and at Ten o'Clock the *Rose Ship of War* and the three Tenders were close within Gun or Boats of the Town, and began a heavy Fire on the Town and its inhabitants until the Middle of the Day, when they ceased for two Hours; in which Interval Application was made to know the Reason of these Hostilities, Answer was returned, that they began the first Fire on him (than which nothing can be more false) and after about two Hours, the fire began again and continued till Night.—Thursday Morning they took sundry Vessels out of the Harbour, one from Surranam belonging to Patuxet with *Slaves*, and appeared as if going into New-London. It is supposed there hath been no Stock yet taken from Block Island. It is surprising that during this whole Action there was only one Man wounded, it is feared mortally. Our People killed two Men and wounded several others belonging to the *Man of War* and Tenders.—There is 250 Men now arrived and are on Block Island, for the Purpose of guarding the Stock.

Bunker's Hill, Plow'd Hill, and Winter Hill are situated in a range from East to West, each of them on or near Fall River; Plow'd Hill is in the middle, and is the lowest of the three, the summit of which is about half a mile from the Eacmy's works on Bunker's Hill.

The Continental Society, in Boston, have subscribed \$1000 for the relief of the Widows of the brave American who fell in the battle of the 19th of April.

The merchants of New-Mexico have unanimously agreed to ship no more War from that place, during the continuance of the present disturbances.

We are told that a Captain and Lieutenant, both belonging to the regulars of the regular army, lately fought a duel in Boston, occasioned by a political dispute; in which the captain was killed, and the lieutenant badly wounded.

It is said the port of Boston is open on the same footing as the other Governments, trade being allowed to be carried on to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British West-Indies.

The enemies to Liberty and America, headed by Tim Gage, lately gave a noble specimen of their hatred to the very name of liberty. A party of them, of whom one J. Williams was the ring-leader, a few days since repaired to a tree at the south end of Boston, known by the name of Liberty-tree, and, armed with axes &c. made a furious attack upon it. After a long fight of hewing and gnawing, sweating, sweating and sweating, with malice diabolical, they cut down a tree, because it bore the name of liberty. To execute which, a soldier mounted in a high spring to dismanle it of one of its branches, and in the movements, which killed him instantly.—But he is known to this infamous band of traitors, that the GRAND AMERICAN TREE OF LIBERTY, planted in the center of the United Colonies of North America, now flourish with unrivalled, interesting beauty, and bud forth in a short time, to afford under its wide spreading branches a safe and happy retreat for all the sons of liberty, however numerous and dispersed.

We hear that it is the Determination of all the Southern Colonies, That the Non Importation Agreement shall take Place, which commences the 10th Instant.

Died at Hartford, on the 25th of August last, the Rev. JOSEPH HOWE, late pastor of a church in Boston.

There has been a heavy Canoeade, more or less every Day the Week past; notwithstanding which we have had only four Men killed, and two wounded.

At a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence for the town of Taunton, the 22d day of August 1775.

The committee being informed of sundry letters from Newport to sundry merchants and traders in this town, desiring them to collect all the Flax-Seed in their power, to take it may be shipped before the tenth day September next; and as such conduct at this time must essentially militate against the spirit of the Association of the Continental Congress:—

They have resolved, That no person in this town be guilty of transporting or exporting any flax seed, so that it may go off the continent.

For order of the committee,

James Williams, Junr, Clerk.

Just Published, and Sold by the Printer hereof.

SEVERAL methods of making SALT-PETRE; recommended to the inhabitants of the UNITED COLONIES, by the honorable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.—And re-published by order of the GENERAL-ASSEMBLY of the colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.—Together with the RESOLVE of the Town, and an APPENDIX, by Benjamin H. H. H.

GOOD FLEECED WOOL.

In large or small Quantities, To be Sold upon the following Terms in Warrington.

Given for clean Cotton and Linen Rags, at the Printing Office in Warrington.

Dublin, June 12. A person named John, a native of the County of Wick, who was a great lover of the British, and like a true patriot, got drunk with his last sixpence; the next morning the Americans had defeated the King's troops, and he was on the board, and after having the good old Gold of Liberty to wish him to the pure crown of our towns of New-England, desired his master to pay him his day's wages; adding, "I will no longer live in the shade of Liberty, and be clip to death by the sword of an immortal power; they shall never call me off my liberty, while I am with you, and I will not be a brother in Boston, and I will fight and fight for him."

in the Interim we shall expose to the Public such little VILLAINS, as may be found out by any intercepted Letters, as Opportunity offers.]

Mr. EDES, — Please to give the public the extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to Mr. George Erving, in Boston.

We have every day instances of the basest ingratitude from men, who are obliged for all they possess, to the country they are constantly endeavouring to traduce; and to gratify their unbounded avarice, are tools to administration, as far as their little abilities will admit.

The public have experienced this not only from the above-mentioned gentleman, but likewise from his ingenious brother John, who, as reported, in conjunction with other slanderous traitors and rebels to their country, have attempted to be witty on the committee of inspection for the town of Boston, in a late hand bill said to be published in London. Such wretches excite the pity, as well as a contempt of the friends to mankind; and their ravings are generally considered as nothing more than the effect of disappointment in an infamous banditti of Misanthrop's.

The extract is as follows.

London, May 13, 1775.

— I Thank you most heartily for the great trouble you have given yourself in sending our house, as well as myself, so particular an account of the state of your present unfortunate country: Sorry, very sorry am I, to find so many thousands of its inhabitants act as if they were infuriated, and determined as much as in them lays, that every thing shall be in confusion. I have for many months flattered myself there was no chance that any blood would be shed on account of the present disagreeable contest. I still hope the wide breach may be healed, without proceeding to such extremities; but really, I have now my fears. However, trusting that an overruling providence will order every thing for the best, I will patiently wait the event. — I am sorry your trade, as well as ours, is so much interrupted; when it will be otherwise, I cannot say. Your Brig Harmony lays in our river, and what is to be done with her I cannot say; on her arrival, our J. L. sent his servant with a note to Lord North, acquainting him that the vessel was come, and that he was ready to wait upon his Lordship. I am surprised he has not sent a line, 'tis probable he may have forgot it. Mr. Lane tends to him again, to-morrow; I am the more surprized he has not desired him to come to his house, because he read your letter with great attention; expressed his uneasiness that the friends of good order laboured under so many inconveniences, which he wish'd might be avoided in future. You have before been informed of his Lordship saying he was glad your Brig was gone forward because it gave him an opportunity of well considering the application you have made. From his silence, I should apprehend he doth not mean the scheme should be put in execution. He hinted to Mr. Lane, that if permission was given, we must apply to the admiralty. In short, I wish you success in all your engagements; but whether or no you and I may have reason to have desired that Capt. Shayler might come fully loaded with merchandize from hence, is a point that I cannot determine. You must allow that affairs are in a very critical situation; and although a civil war may never break out, yet there has been a great appearance of one. If you shou'd for once lose the profit you expected to make by the Harmony, I hope it will be amply made up to you, when matters get settled; then there may be some comfort in executing our friends commissions. You may believe me, when I say, I have experienced very little satisfaction for these two years past, and scarce know what course to take with the little business we have left. I trust that when matters once get settled, that administration will take proper notice of those who have ventured so much to serve them—your friends here will not be backward in promoting your interest on every occasion.

— I have neither time nor abilities to enter into the minutiae of things as I could wish. I have a great respect for Mr. Erving, and hope there will ever be a lasting friendship subsisting between us. What the Americans will think of the Restraining Act of the Fishery, &c. I cannot tell; I should think it must bring about universal confusion and anarchy, or a happy and speedy settlement—this last I earnestly wish may take place. Mr. Lane proposes when he sees Lord North, to desire him to destroy your Letter, though as it had been in his possession many weeks before, presume it can signify but little, especially as I am pretty confident the contents of your letter will never be known to the publick. I am with great respect Sir,

Your most humble Serv't. THOS. FRASER.

An Assortment of Homespun Manufacture, suitable for the season, to be sold Cheap, Inquire of OLIVER MONROE, Taylor, near the Bridge in Watertown.

IN compliance with an order of the Hon. the House of Representatives for the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, passed the 22d August instant, the Freeholders and others, who were inhabitants of the Town of Boston, and were qualified according to Law to Vote for Representatives in May 1774, and are now dispersed; are hereby notified and warned to assemble & meet at the Meeting House in Watertown, on Tuesday the 5th Day of September next, 3 o'clock, P.M. then & there to Elect and depute one person being a freeholder (if they see cause) in the room of the Hon. Samuel Adams, Esq; chosen a Counsellor for this Colony, to serve for and represent the said Town of Boston in the Great and General Court or Assembly of this Colony, for the remaining part of this year, at their Session or Sessions to be held from time to time, until the dissolution thereof.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk of Boston.
Watertown, August 25 1775.

WHEREAS a Number of Candidates for Degrees at Harvard College the present Year have not yet complied with the requisite Terms; which is attributed to the peculiar Difficulties of the Times: All such Delinquents are hereby notified that by Vote of the Corporation and Overseers they may have their respective Degrees, if they fulfil the Conditions required by the Laws of the College, on or before the first Day of October next; otherwise they may be excluded from the general Diploma.

Likewise all the Students of said College are hereby notified that a Committee of the Corporation and Overseers is chosen to consult what Steps may be taken for calling the College together again, and determine Time and Place, and that when the Matter is determined, Time and Place will be advertised in the public Prints.

SAMUEL LANGDON, President.

Cambridge, August 15, 1775.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL, Aug 24, 1775.

ALL persons who have furnished necessities to, or have any demands on the late general Hospital for the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, are desired to bring or send their accounts to the subscribers, on or before the 14th of September next, that they may be laid before the General Court for a settlement.

ISAAC FOSTER, jun'r. } Surgeons.
JOHN WARREN. }

THIS is to notify all whom it doth concern, that the co-partnership of William Hall Jackson & John Salisbury is Dissolved, by reason of Salisbury's late conduct being such, renders it absolutely necessary. — Therefore I forwarn all Persons from trusting the said John Salisbury upon our late company account.

Plymouth, Aug 17 1775 Wm. HALL JACKSON.

To WILLIAM HALL JACKSON, of Plymouth, in Answer to your Notification in Monday's Paper of August 17, 1775.

REASON stands astonished at the thought that any man, even you, should stir the tongue or use the pen against your temporal benefactor, and to whom you owe all the little political experience, by publishing in a News-Paper a notification, something I suppose you thought calculated so nice as to make you appear of great consequence. — Poor man! I pity your inconsiderate conduct, in being so impertinent in forewarning all persons from trusting me upon late company account. None ever did, nor was your name ever used with mine in any account whatever: But to me only you are now, and ever was accountable for all the goods, wares and merchandize you now, or ever had to dispose of, in the shop kept by you in Plymouth. And that you was to follow my advice and instruction in the management of the whole business and concerns thereof, as I can prove by written compact. Injustice is your only bulwark of defence to indemnify you. When justice can have its course, it may be made to appear how indigent you are, by

JOHN SAILSBURY.

CHOICE Jamaica Spirit, West-India and New England Rum, Molasses by the Barrel, Keg or smaller Quantity, and good Brown Sugar, to be sold by ISAAC PIERCE, near the 8 Mile Stone in Watertown.

For L O N D O N,
The Brigantine INDUSTRY,
Captain McFARLIN,

WILL sail in about 10 Days from Barnstable or Wellfleet. For Freight or Passage, inquire of James Warren. Watertown, Aug. 19.

Chamber of Supplies, Watertown, August 21, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons having Accounts with the Massachusetts Committee of Supply still unsettled, that the same must be bro't in before the fifth of September next, if to be settled by this committee.

DAVID CHEEVER, per Order

BROAD-CLOTHS.

There is for Sale, at BICKER'S Shop, in Cambridge near the House formerly improved by Mr. Bradish, as a Tavern.

A Fine assortment of blue and other coloured broad cloths with trimmings to match, with a good assortment of checks, linens, silk cotton and linen handkerchiefs, bedticks, corduroys, striped holland, velvet and velvets, ratteens, serges, diapers, cambricks, lawns, worsted hose, breeches patterns of most colours, cambleteens, sewing silk, twist, threads, buckrams, quality binding crewels, tapes, needles, pen and jack knives, shoe and knee buckles, felt hats, loaf sugar by hundred or less, Lynn shoes, ribbons, nonsopretitica, gold & silver lace, gold buttons and loops, suitable for hats, with a variety of other articles.

WEST-INDIA RUM of the first Quality by the Hoghead, Barrel, or any less Quantity, at the lowest Cash Price; Loaf Sugar by the hundred or single Loaf, to be sold at the Lighthouse Tavern in Cambridge. Inquire of DANIEL JONES, who keeps said House.

N. B. Said Jones returns Thanks to his Friends and Customers, and prays the Continuance of their Favours.

To be by Sold WHOLESALE or RETAIL,

By William Thompson,

At his SHOP in Brookline, on the Road to Watertown, a Quarter of Mile from the Sign of the Punch Bowl.

ENGLISH and GERMAN STEEL, Fine and Coarse Salt, Jamaica Sugars, Jamaica Spirits, West India Rum, excellent Nantz Brandy, Tenerife, Fyal, Canary, Malaga & Claret Wines, Loaf Sugar, Molasses; Best fine Post Paper; Wafers, Quills; American Cake Ink; Threads, Tapes, Brooches Patterns, Checks, Chints; American Combs; Women's Shoes; Salt Petre; Raisins, Alpice, Pepper, Nutmegs Cloves, Cinnamon, Coffee, Chocolate, Rire, Flour, Oatmeal; Best Spanish Indigo; Legwood, Redwood, Chalk, Shoe Nails, Brads, Clout Nails, Tacks, Gimblets, Locks, Knives, Flint, Hinges, Lines, and many other Articles.

TAKEN out of a House above Charles-town Neck, on Mistick Road (the Day after the Battle on Bunker's Hill) an Account Book belonging to the Subscribers, and also a Tin Canister of Chaise Brass Work, viz. Buckles Screw dees and Winker Brasses for Harnesses, to the value of four or five Pounds L. M. Whoever has them in Possession and will bring them safe to Deacon Jones's, at the Sign of the Light-House in Cambridge, shall be intitled to a Reward of Twenty Shillings, L. M. for each or either of them.

WILLIAM & BENJAMIN GOODWIN.

No. 2. Incampment Cambridge, August 14 1775.

STOLEN or strayed a Dun Mare of the smilling Ball, 14 & 1/2 hands high, about seven years old, has a blaze in her Forehead, a black streak on her back, and hind feet white, her main and tail dark, has a wart under her left ear, trots and paces well, if any person will bring the said Mare to the said Incampment to Col. Greaton, or to the subscriber in Medfield, shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward. SABIN MANN.

Stray'd or stolen from Cambridge on the Night of the 15th Instant, four Oxen, two of them 4 and the others 3 years old, two red, one red and white, and the other a dark brindle.—Any person who will bring them, or give information of them so that the right owner may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble by Benjamin Town, of Methuen.

W A N T E D,

A BOY 12 or 14 years old, fit for Country Business; whosoever has one to put out, that can be well recommended, may inquire of the Printer or the Rev'd Mr. Ward of Brookfield.

Taken up by the Subscriber a black Mare, about 12 years old, some white spots on each side, paces and trots. The owner may have her by applying to the Printer or of Samuel Benjamin of Watertown. Watertown, August 14 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Shop opposite the North Corner of Mr. Lothrop's Tavern, in Cambridge. Sundry sorts of English PIECE GOODS Among which is a small Quantity of genteel Warfer Waistcoats and Breeches; likewise a few pieces of Green and Yellow Ribbons for Cockades.

Taken up by the Subscriber, last Week, an old Bay Horse, Trots and Paces, has a Star in his Forehead — The owner may have him again by applying to Samuel Wear, of Needham, and paying charges. Needham, Aug. 8.



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, September 11, 1775.

Mr. EDES,

If you think the following worthy of a Place in your Paper, give it one.

THE question upon which the grand contest between Great-Britain and America turns, is Whether the parliament of Great-Britain has a right to legislate for the American Colonies? The British ministry and their adherents have taken the affirmative side of the question, and the colonists the negative. The former have asserted without the shadow of proof, while the latter have offered incontestable arguments to support their position. By the British constitution of civil government, (and indeed it is the basis of liberty) no subject can be bound by any law to which he has not given his consent in person or by his representative. Americans have no voice in the laws made by the British parliament and therefore are not bound by them. The British ministry finding that the Americans could not, by their, and their tools sophistry, be persuaded to believe that wrong is right; have sent an army and navy to force conviction, which are the powerful arguments used by tyrants. Much blood has been shed, and more will be, unless the British parliament give up their claim to legislate for America, excepting in matters that relate to the regulation of trade, which from the necessity of the thing, not derived from the constitution, is allowed. Happy for America, that it does not admit of a doubt that the British troops were the aggressors, in firing upon, and destroying several of its worthy inhabitants, without any provocation, unless their being in the road at the time such majesterial fellows were marching, can be viewed as such. Happy for America, that three or four hundred of her sons, who lived near to the scene of blood, were inspired with such courage, as to prompt them to oppose eighteen hundred butchers! and to compel them to retreat to the place from whence they came. Happy for America, that such an union prevails among the colonies, as is the admiration of the world, and must be of future generations. Under the influence of this union, we at this day see a large army, composed of the worthy Yeomenry of this country, commanded by men, whose characters are established, and bid defiance to the attacks of those who partake of a diabolical spirit; commonly called Tories. In every enterprise, success has attended the AMERICAN ARMS. Perhaps it may be thought that the author does not recollect the battle at Bunker's-hill. It is fresh in his mind, and he thinks it must be allowed, that altho' the troops of Britain obtained the ground, yet it was at so dear a rate, as to justify a declaration of victory upon the side of the Americans. As the cause is righteous; as the war is strictly defensive, and therefore justifiable; the divine blessing may be expected to attend the future efforts of the Army of the United Colonies, as it has done the past. Much depends under the blessing of Heaven, upon the continuance of this Union; and as every measure is carrying into execution by the British ministry to interrupt and destroy it; it is the indispensable duty of every friend of mankind to make it his chief business to establish it. It has been said, and with good authority to support it, that British goods may be expected to be clandestinely carried (if possible) among the people, in order to break the non importation agreement; which if closely adhered to, will produce great distress and trouble in Britain, such as may cost the lives of the British ministry. Let it be the desire and endeavour of every American to comply with, and see that others particularly observe the resolutions of the Continental Congress: and I doubt not we shall have the happiness ere long, of viewing the rights and privileges of America, established upon a more sure basis than ever yet they have been, upon which as will remain to the end of time.

PHILO-PATRIA.

Saturday, September 5, 1775.

From the New York Journal of August 21.

To the PRINTER.

THO' you gave some of your customers in your last paper, a short account of the hostile attack upon the city, by Capt. Vandeput of the Asia man of war, yet as that account was hastily drawn up, and not so full as it might have been, and as a more particular account would still be very acceptable to your readers, I herewith send you the best I have been able to collect, both from my own knowledge and the information of others, which I shall be pleased to see in your next paper.

The Provincial Congress, now sitting in this city having passed an order that the cannon belonging to the province, should be taken from the battery, the service was performed on Wednesday night, between eleven and three o'clock. It appears that Vandeput, Capt. of the Asia man of war, had notice of the order, soon after it had passed in Congress, for by the motions of his boats and his own acknowledgment in his letter to the Mayor, it seems he intended to oppose the execution of the order, and was upon the watch for that purpose; and what sort of an opposition he intended to make.

As by the speeches of several ministerial people in town, and the motions of the man of war, some opposition to the removal of the guns was apprehended, a detachment under the command of Capt. JOHN LAMB, of his Artillery company, was ordered to defend the service, which was about half performed, very quietly, when a boat which had been observed before, lying at a little distance to hoist sail, and at going off fired a musket at the people, who were at work in removing the guns from the battery. On this hostile attack from the boat, the detachment who were resting on their arms behind the ramparts, immediately fired at the boat, which went off towards the ship. This was presently followed by a discharge of three or more loaded cannon from the ship; at this time about half the cannon from the battery were removed, and the rest followed with all convenient speed.

Nothing material happened further, till after the whole 21 pieces of cannon, being all that were mounted on carriages, fit for service, were removed. Before this, on the firing of the cannon the drums having been about the city and beat to arms, many people under arms and others, assembled at the battery, apprehending that a party might be sent to land in the city from the man of war. There had been a considerable interval since the last firing, when it was began again from the ship. Some imagine it was on the firing of a musket by some body on the battery, or the beating of a drum there; others that it was on the boat's getting on board with one man, or more killed, and probably some wounded—whatever was the cause, it is certain that when there were great numbers of people on the battery the man of war renewed the firing, first, a large volley of musquetry from her tops, and immediately after a whole broad side from the ship, from about 24 pounders downward to about 6 pounders, the guns loaded with shot of all sizes, and so exactly aimed to destroy the people on the battery, that it seems almost miraculous they escaped with so small a number hurt, none mortally, and but two badly! It is hardly possible the guns could have been more fully pointed than they were, to do mischief, hence most people imagine they were levelled in the day time; besides a great number of shot elevated but little above the ramparts; several large ones were more raised, and fired among the houses in town, by which a chimney was beat down, and considerable damage done to several houses and furniture, and many lives endangered. From all which it is plain, that the guns were fired with a design to murder the inhabitants and destroy their property. The pretence of this atrocious proceeding was, that the cannon was the King's, whereas, in reality the King has no property at all in them; they belong entirely to the province, and were intended

solely for its defence. I propose to make some future observations upon this extraordinary action, which I think according to the constitution and greatest law authorities in England, it will be impossible to vindicate from the guilt of murder, and high treason.

A. B.

The following are copies of letters sent to the Mayor of this City, by Capt. Vandeput, of the Asia man of war, the first and second day after his firing upon the city.

ASIA, August 24, 1775.

"After the event of last night, I think it necessary to inform you, that having information that it was intended by some people in New-York to take away the guns from the battery, which, as stores belonging to the King, it was my duty to protect. I sent a boat to lye near the shore, to watch their motions; soon after twelve, they began to move the guns from the battery, which being observed by the officer in the boat, left his station to come on board to inform me thereof, but being perceived from the shore, he was fired upon by a great many musquetry, by which one of the men in the boat was shot dead.—My duty called upon me to repel an attack of this sort, as well as to defend the guns, which occasioned me to fire upon the battery. I acquaint you with this, that the people of the town, may not imagine it is my intention to do them any hurt, which I wish as much as possible to avoid; but if they will persist in behaving in such a manner as to make their safety and my duty incompatible, the mischiefs that may arise must lie at their doors, and not mine.

An answer is desired.

I am, &c. G. VANDEPUT."

To the Mayor and Magistrates of New York.

Gentlemen, ASIA, Aug. 24, 1775.

"Whereas a boat belonging to his Majesty's ship Asia, (under my command) was between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, fired upon by a number of people, from the walls of the City; by which firing one man in the said boat was shot dead. And whereas his Majesty's cannon mounted upon the walls, were about that time, and afterwards taken off from thence; the perpetrators of which are guilty of the crimes expressed in the statutes for such offences; this is to require at the hands of the magistrates, due satisfaction for these high misdemeanors; as I must otherwise look upon these acts, not as acts of rioters, but as done by the whole community. I wrote a letter to you this morning to which I have not received any answer; I must therefore inform you, that if you do not think proper to send me some answer to this, as soon as may reasonably be expected, I shall look upon your silence as a negative to my requisition, and shall take such measures as may seem necessary to me accordingly. I am, &c.

G. VANDEPUT."

To the Mayor and principal Magistrates.

ASIA, N. River, Aug. 25, 1775.

SIR,

"I received a letter from you last night, in which you said that you would this morning send me an explicit answer to my former letters. As you certainly have had sufficient time to make every necessary inquiry. I am to desire you will send me your answer upon the receipt of this.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

G. VANDEPUT."

To W. Hicks, Esq;

ASIA, N. River, Aug. 25, 1775.

SIR,

"I have just now received yours; in return to which I am to acquaint you that the Musket fired from our Boat, was fired as a Signal towards the Ship, and not at the Battery, as the People in the Boat will likewise make their Affidavits of. You say you are at a Loss to account how my Duty could oblige me to fire upon the City, in defence of those Guns, in the Seat of Civil Government; and you add, that you can neither account for my inducement, nor an Hour after the return of the Boats and the Removal of the Cannon, for

firing a Broadside at the City at large. You surely cannot doubt its being my Duty to defend every Part of the King's Stores wherever they may be: For this Purpose I fired upon the Battery, as the only Means to prevent the Intentions of the People employed in removing the Guns. For a considerable Time I thought they had desisted from their Purpose: till their huzzing and their firing from the Walls upon the Ship convinced me to the contrary; this occasioned the Broadside to be fired, not at the City at large, but as the most effectual Method to prevent their persisting in their pursuit, which it were impossible I could tell they had effected. I have no more to add, but that I shall persist in doing what I know to be my Duty: in the doing which I shall, if possible, avoid doing Hurt to any one.

G VANDEPUT."

To W. Hicks, Esq;

Mr. EDEB.

Please to publish the following, and you will oblige the Committee of Inspection of Pownalborough East Precinct.

To deprive a man of the benefits of society by holding him up to the world as an enemy to his country, is a task that must be disagreeable to humanity; but the duty incumbent on every person who is intrusted with power to prevent the violation of the American Association, makes it necessary to publish the following facts.

At a meeting of the committee of inspection for the East Precinct of Pownalborough, on the 20th day of May last, they sent for Abiel Wood against whom some complaints were made, and the following facts were proved against him, viz.

1. That when the result of the Continental Congress was made public, the said Wood declared his disapprobation of the same, in every respect, and reported that the members of said Congress drank thirty bumpers of wine a piece before they passed their resolves, and added, if said resolves were adhered to, the country would be ruined, and said Wood declared he would not abide by said resolves.

2d. That said Wood did order out cordage, sail cloth and salt, after he had read the continental association.

3d. That the said Wood spoke disrespectfully of the method recommended by the Provincial congress for choosing officers, and said the officers were rebels and traitors and discouraged the men in this parish from exercising under said officers, saying they would be hanged if they should learn to exercise.

4. That the said Wood brought from Boston certain pamphlets, entitled, an address to all reasonable Americans, and spread the same, and extol'd the pamphlet, saying, it contain'd nothing but the truth, and was the best book that was ever wrote; and the said Wood speaking of a pamphlet wrote in England, entitled, Considerations on measures now carrying on in America, said it began with a lie, and ended with the same.

5th. That the said Wood was a seceder in 1774, and being applied to, to call a town meeting in order to choose a committee of inspection, but he would not grant a warrant for so doing, saying it was against law, and there was an act of parliament against town-meetings.

6th. That said Wood reported for truth, that the province of New York, and twelve towns in this and Connecticut provinces, had voted not to abide by the result of the Continental Congress; and thereby endeavored to discourage the people of this parish from approving of the same.

7th. That the said Wood declared the acts of parliament for raising a revenue in America were not grievances, but ought to be submitted to; and that the act for blocking up the port of Boston was a just punishment; and said that John Hancock, Esq; Sam. Adams and Josiah Quincy were the cause of all the disturbances and difficulties we are involved in.

8th. And the said Wood declared the provincial congress of this province ought not to be minded; for the greatest part of said congress were damn'd villains, and that they destroyed the Tea, and acted only to deceive the people, and stir up rebellion; and that the resolves recommending the choosing the officers in this province was high treason.

9th. That the said Wood commended the coasters for carrying timber to the troops.

10th. That said Wood being asked why he did not carry timber to the troops? said, because he was afraid of the people; and added, it was time now to throw off fear, for he had lost thousands by fearing to supply the troops; and on being informed the provincial congress had forbid supplying the regular troops; said Wood declar'd most of the congress were damn'd villains, saying there were Hancock, Adams and others, acted out of selfish views, in destroying the tea, and being inform'd Mr. Hancock did not destroy the tea, tho

said Wood offer'd to give his oath before any justice of peace, that Mr. Hancock was the first man that went on board the vessel, to destroy the tea, and that the devil had made them believe, that one of them should be a king, another a governor, and that they should be in some great places of honor and profit, and their views were to stir up the people to sedition, in order to accomplish their designs—this was spoke concerning Mr. Hancock, and the provincial congress in April 1775.

The committee thereupon voted, that Abiel Wood was an enemy to this country.

On the 24th day of May last, the ship Christiana, Christopher Williams, master, arrived here, having on board 198 coils of cordage, 278 bars of flat iron, and 6 anchors, which were shipped by John Hartley of Whitehaven, on the 20th day of February last, on account & risk of Abiel Wood, and to be delivered to him at said Pownalboro', the dangers of the seas only excepted—the committee order'd the cordage, anchors and iron should be sent back forthwith.

The ship sailed the 28th following, and Abiel Wood went in said ship to Nova Scotia—a sloop of said Wood, sail'd about the same time, and at sea said Wood had part of the cordage taken out of said ship, and put on board his sloop; said Wood had all the cordage, anchors and iron above mentioned, carried to Nova Scotia, & there landed and disposed of the same; said Wood has also made another trip to Nova Scotia, (since he carried the cordage) with salt; and on the 8th instant arrived here, having clear'd out from Nova Scotia to New York for provisions. The committee therefore think it their duty to, and they hereby publish the said Abiel Wood as a violator of the American Association, and an enemy to this country, and that he ought to be treated as such, notwithstanding a late publication in Mr. Hall's paper by the committee of correspondence, to the contrary—By order of the committee of inspection for the East Parish in Pownalborough,

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Chairman.

P. S. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Hall are desired to publish the above in their papers.

East Precinct in Pownalboro', Aug. 17. 1775.

L O N D O N, June 6.

To the M I N I S T E R.

*Adde sti m Italicas vires, Romanque suisque
Pugnantem membris: adjice & civilis bella:
Et Cambium in merio, mariusque in carcere
victum* MANIL. Lib. iv.

THE sword of civil war is at last unsheathed.

You are astonished; for you believed those sagacious Counsellors, who assured you that the Americans were cowards. You were persuaded, that what you are pleased to call "firmness" in the King, and "headiness" in his Ministers, was alone sufficient to resist that thing called "Liberty," which having fled from this island, took shelter in America. You find, my Lord, you were deceived, and from that fatal hour in which the hostile sword first glittered in America, every ship will bring fresh proof of your error. I know the Americans, my Lord, better than any of your military informers. You are deceived, abused, wretchedly abused, and you will find your error when it is too late. Just God! I lose all patience, when I recollect the incredible absurdity of your conduct; the paltry, shallow, contemptible system of politics, by which every transaction of your Ministry hath been governed. With regard to America, you have struggled under an universal cloud of insatiation, and the arguments of your treasury.—Slaves in support of your tyranny, are a continued burlesque on argumentation. You have been equally unlucky, my Lord, in your pensioned scribblers, the two celebrated Doctors, who, unfortunately for your Lordship, are, in truth, most scurvy politicians.

But, my Lord, I will for the present, wave all other matters of discussion, and confine myself to the topic of the day. America, my Lord, America! You shudder at the sound. I marvel not: it will be your destruction. Your present game, my Lord, depends entirely on your ability to persuade the people of England that their fellow-subjects in America are in a state of rebellion. The people of England are less liable to mistake declamation for argument than any people in Europe. The people of England know, that to resist illegal exertions of power is not rebellion. If you, my Lord, have presumed to stretch the power of the Crown or of the Parliament, beyond its legal bounds, you are a rebel to the People and traitor to your Country. You have dared to tax America, an unrepresented part of the King's dominions. That taxation and representation is inseparable is the avowed opinion of the first Lawyer in the kingdom: It is not only an opinion, but a glaring axiom of the constitution; and if you dare deny it, my Lord, I thus publicly declare you an errant traitor to your country. America

is not represented, and therefore cannot be taxed but by themselves, and whatever may be your present position, I pledge my credit with the public, that I will bring you, or your advocates, to acknowledge the truth of this position. If, therefore, you have presumed to tax America illegally; if you have sent an army to enforce laws unconstitutionally enacted, the Americans are not in a state of rebellion: On the contrary they deserve our assistance; and you, my Lord, are the arch-rebel against whom all our vengeance should be directed. I am unexpectedly interrupted, and I must therefore beg leave to conclude myself,

My Lord, Your's, &c.

L O N D O N, June 20.

At the court held this day at Guildhall, Mr. Marshall read an address, remonstrance, and petition, from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery to his Majesty, couched in terms of the severest censure on the Ministry, as having embroiled us in a civil war, and beseeching his Majesty to dismiss them for ever from his presence; when the address was approved; but it was resolved, that it should be presented only to the King on his throne; and the sheriffs were ordered to wait on his Majesty to know when he will receive it on the throne.

Portsmouth, June 19. This morning Sir Peter Parker, of the Royal Oak man of war, gave the signal for all the ships at Spithead to prepare for sailing; and we hear that next Friday morning, if the wind permits, they will all get under sail. It is supposed they are bound for America.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, August 30.

We hear that Dr. FRANKLIN has been lately honoured by the Infanta of Spain, with a present of a volume of that Prince's works, beautifully and magnificently printed at Madrid.

The Hon. Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison, George Wythe, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Nelson, and Francis Lightfoot, Esquires, are appointed Delegates, by the Virginia Provincial Conventions, to represent that colony in the Continental Congress, to be held the fifth of next month.

N E W-Y O R K, August 31.

We hear from St. Croix, that an hurricane had happened in the West Indies, which occasioned many vessels from that, and the neighbouring ports, to put to sea.

A gentleman from Albany informs, that when he left that place 700 of the Mohawk and Onondaga Indians had arrived there declaring themselves to be our friends in the present contest. They say they are connected by marriage, and other ways with the Canadians, and hope to bring them over to our side, notwithstanding all Governor Carlton's endeavours to the contrary.

Captain Jenkins who left Quebec the 21st July informs, that the Canadians seemed well pleased with the Proceedings of the Colonies; that he understood they had received and highly approved a Letter sent them by the Continental Congress. That Ship Bread was 5 Dollars per Cwt White Bread 3 l. Wheat 6s. per Bushel. That 6 or 7 Transports were loaded with Provision for Boston, and one of 500 Tons had sailed. The Inhabitants uneasy, apprehending a scarcity. The Garrison in a poor State of Defence, not more than 25 Regulars in it. Governor Carlton had taken most of the Cannon to mount on the floating Batteries at St. John's. That it was said he had not with him above 5 or 600 Men, and had committed 3 or 400 Canadians to Goal for refusing to take up arms against the Colonies. That there was only one Vessel of War, the Gaspee Brig. That he saw a Letter from a Sergeant of the Regulars at St. John's, to his Wife in Quebec, informing her that he was so busy in building floating Batteries to retake the Forts from the Yankees, that he had not had his Clothes off in a Fortnight.

Sept. 4. Thursday evening a boat being received coming from the transport lying in the north river, in which were two negroes and two white men; they were waited upon when they came on shore by a number of the inhabitants to know upon what design they were on; but receiving but little satisfaction from them, they were all carried before the Congress. The negroes said they were freemen, and had been hired to carry two women on board the transport, which they did, and then fetched these men on shore. The negroes and one of the white men were discharged, the other being a suspicious fellow, and of a refractory temper, was committed to the care of the guard in the barracks, till further examination. The people that were on the wharf drew the boat out of the water, and carried it to the commons, where they set it on fire, and reduced it to ashes, amidst the acclamations of the thousands.

We are credibly informed that the Hon. Provincial Congress of New Jersey, have passed a resolve that all men capable of bearing arms, who depart from the city of New York, into the

since, in these times of distress, shall be compelled to return forthwith, and that the several Committees are enjoined to see the said Resolve carried into execution.

Saturday last the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; and his LADY, arrived here from Connecticut, and immediately set out for Philadelphia.

We hear the inhabitants of North Carolina, are raising three regiments of foot, in order to defend themselves against any attempts that may be made against that province.

Friday afternoon a sloop with dispatches from General Gage lying near the man of war, sent her boat ashore with four men and one woman, who being observed by some of our people, they were all taken prisoners, and carried to the guard-house; the woman was discharged, but the men are detained for further examination. The boat was stove to pieces on the beach near Greenwich, and then burnt.

Tuesday last a small sloop came down the north-river, from a place called Little Esopus, and anchored along side the Asia man of war, in order 'tis supposed to supply that ship with necessaries: A strict watch was kept on her from that day until yesterday morning, when she set sail and stood up the river, attended by an armed sloop and some boats from the Asia, but she was immediately pursued by a number of boats from this city, and soon taken.

FAIRFIELD, August 29.

Last Evening was Married at the Seat of Thaddeus Burr, Esq; by the Rev'd. Mr. Eliot, The Honorable JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; President of the Continental Congress, to Miss DOROTHY QUINCY, Daughter of EDMUND QUINCY, Esq; of Boston.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Commissioners appointed by the Hon. the Continental Congress, for the Northern District, were to meet the Chiefs and Attendants of the Iroquois, (which comprehends the five nations), and the Ojauaguas, inhabiting near Lake Champlain, last Thursday, at Albany. The names of the Commissioners are, Col. Francis, from Pennsylvania; Gen. Schuyler, and Col. Dowe, from New-York; Col. Oliver Wolcott, from Connecticut; and Major Hawley, from Massachusetts Bay. It was expected that the above Chiefs and their Attendants would amount to near 500 men.

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 7.

The people of New Hampshire are building a strong fort on Pierce's island in Piscataqua river, in order to prevent their capital, the town of Portsmouth from being attacked by the piratical ships of war, which now infest this coast.

We hear that a young gentleman lately from England, a volunteer in Gage's army, and one or two more, were killed in the enemy's floating battery, which was sunk the beginning of last week, by our battery at Temple's farm.

One of the enemy's serjeants, and a private, having ventured out a gunning, were taken prisoners at Noddle's Island last Tuesday.

Governor Wentworth has left his retreat at the mouth of Piscataqua river, and taken refuge at Boston, with the rest of the Tories.

It is said the enemy, since we began our works on plow'd Hill, have thrown from their several batteries above 300 shells, not one of which has occasioned the least hurt to a single man in our army.

The provincial congress of New-Hampshire have chose Col. Josiah Bartlet, of Kingston, a delegate to represent that colony in the continental congress, in the room of General Sullivan, now serving his country in the continental army.

Two deserters from the enemy came to Roxbury camp last week. It is said a number more endeavoured to come off with them, but were prevented.

WATER TOWN, September 11.

David Henley, Esq; late of Charlestown, in this colony, was lately appointed Major of Brigade in the Continental Army.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and others who were Inhabitants of the town of Boston, in May, 1774, at the Meeting House in this town, on the 31st Instant, Mr. William Cooper, was chosen a Representative of the said Inhabitants, in the room of the Hon. Samuel Adams, Esq; lately chosen a Counsellor for this Colony. The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday the 22d of September, inst. in order to receive the report of a committee relative to the suffering poor of Boston.

We hear that Captain Malbone arrived at Newport last Tuesday in about 6 Weeks from Ireland, and brings advice that the Parliament of Ireland have resolved that no more Troops should be sent to America; and also that no more Provisions should be shipped from thence. Several Recruiting Parties in attempting to enlist men there had been Killed.

'Tis said the Viper Sloop of War, arrived last Week at Boston, brings a similar Account, tho'

good Lady Draper's sloop did not permit her to mention it in her last Paper.

A large Ship of about 300 Tons, laden with Lumber, &c. bound from Piscataqua for the West-Indies, which was lately taken by Capt. Bishop in the Lively, and ordered for Boston, was on Friday last retaken by a Privateer from Beverly, and carried into Cape Ann. The Master, one Midshipman, and 6 or 8 Sailors Prisoners arrived at Cambridge last Saturday.

On Saturday Morning the 3d Instant, departed this Life, the Rev. Mr. Matthew Bridge of Framingham, in the 53th Year of his Age, and near the 30th of his Ministry. In him were found the true friend and sincere Christian. His affable Temper, and free, familiar Disposition, rendered him sociable and agreeable to his Acquaintance and Connections. He left a disconsolate Widow and five Children, together with the affectionate People of his Charge, to lament the insupportable Loss. His Remains were decently interr'd the last Monday.

Whatever Alterations there may have been in the Names of Persons who keep public Houses since the last Year's Almanack they are desired to send them forthwith to Mr. THOMAS of Worcester, Messieurs HALLS of Cambridge, or the Printer thereof.

The following Letters being wrote by a Person as learned in the Law as in Ironmongery, needs no Comment.

His Excellency Governor Hutchinson at Milton. Middleboro', Dec. 20, 1773.

Dear Sir!

SINCE we heard of the destruction of the Tea, we have been so anxious for your fate, that we could not delay to be informed of it. If you have leisure, you will be so kind as to write to me as particular as you can and with respect to the situation of those at the castle and whether the commissioners are there, as we hear.

I am obliged to you for your kind letters of late; as to the resolves of your council, they will make a fine contrast to the York council; which will be most agreeable, time may discover.

I would have inclosed to you the protest of 40 Plymouth signers to the resolves of the town, but you will see it in Draper or Fleet. I imagine they will be of service there and elsewhere too. Numbers of Plymouth now rise high in support of government and seem to be more roused since the resolves and destruction of the Tea. What do you think fir! of the Plymouth corresponding letter in the Spy, signed by Deacon Torrey. Let me tell you we have a colony Deacon will match any of your Boston Deacons, either in nonsense or blasphemy: which it is I will not say.

We are concerned for the fate of Mr. Clarke, at the Cape: as to the Plymouth Men destroying it, there is no danger for I have good reason to think numbers were ready to secure it and land it at Plymouth, in spite of all the noise to the contrary.

We are all well here and easy for ourselves and with our friends abroad were as well. Has any vessel sailed for London lately?

I am dear sir, your's sincerely,

P. OLIVER.

Gov. Hutchinson.

To Governor HUTCHINSON in Milton.

Dear Sir! Middleborough, April 25, 1774.

THIS goes by one of the Refugees; the other, by jumping out of the Milton frying pan into the Middleborough fire hath got so burnt that he is not able to return with the other.

I have not been to Worcester yet, and Mr. Sewall need not wonder at it, after his Brother Putnam's advice. I design for Barnstable, notwithstanding the Mashpee or Nauset Indians, but I hear I must not go to Plymouth; however I will attempt it if my brethren will sit and stand by me too, and it is of some consequence they should in this county.

At Mr. Winslow's funeral a gentleman told me that Nathan Cushing, Esq; a new justice, was the occasion of the Scituate resolves: if you were as sick of the name as I am you would be cautious of such promotions. I have heard that my old friend and brother Cushing, sneered at my answer to the house. Are such capable or have any idea of friendship?

If it is a matter of indifference to you, I shall be glad that you would appoint Mr. Ebenezer Spooner of this town, and Mr. Ichabod Shaw of Plymouth as Coroners for this county; they have both made themselves obnoxious for their firm attachment to government. In this town I don't recollect but one coroner, and he not qualified to serve writs.

I was much pleased with the paragraph of T—and F—; would to Heaven many more such villains might meet with the like or a worse fate. I want much to hear the result of the privy council in your favour.

We are informed that the tea act is repealed,

and the great guns we hear from B. R. are they say, confirm it. If it is not as yet true, it will be soon; and then farewell to all government on this side the Atlantick.

I have just received a letter from Governor Wanton, he tells me that Judge Smith charges 200l. sterling for his expences. I suppose I shall have no allowance, for my folly in charging but 17l. I wish you courtiers would let me into your arts. I design for Newport next week. The accounts went home from Newport a month ago.

Farewell dear Sir, and believe me to be your's with sincere affection.

PETER OLIVER.

Governor Hutchinson.

The Students of Harvard-College

are hereby advertised, that the town of Concord, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, is pitched upon by the the Hon. and Reverend Corporation of Overseers of said College as a proper place for convening the members of said public Seminary of learning; and that by vote of the Corporation, said Students are desired to come together at the town aforesaid, on the first Wednesday in October next, where all necessary provision is made for their reception, and they will have boarding and chamber furniture at a reasonable rate. At the aforesaid time and place, the President, Professors and Tutors, will attend to the usual instructions and business of said College.

N. B. There is not to be a fall vacation this year. SAMUEL LANGDON, President.

Cambridge, Sept 6 1775.

TAKEN UP last week, a Seal-skin Pocket-Book.—The owner describing the contents and paying for this advertisement, may have it again.

CYDER CASKS.

JOHN NEWELL, begs Leave to inform his Customers and others, That he carries on his Cooper's Business in Newton.—where they may be supply'd with all Kinds of Casks.

Stray'd out of a pasture in Roxbury, on the 11th of last Month, a Bay Horse, about 13 hands and a half high, black mane and tail, trots altogether, and goes a little lame with one of his hind legs:—If any person has taken up said horse, and will return him to the subscriber, in Roxbury, or to Mr. Joseph Pease in Suffield, shall receive a handsome Reward. AUGUSTINE PEASE.

Roxbury, September 7, 1775.

N. B. Said Pease is in Captain Hanchet's Company, in General Spencer's Regiment.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, August 22d, 1775.

RESOLVED and Ordered, That all and every Person and Persons, in this Colony, possessed in behalf of any Town or District of any duplicate of Receipts, given by Henry Garaner, Esq; since his first appointment by the Congress of this Colony; to the Office of Receiver General, for the same, testifying his Receipt of any Sum of Money as the Province Tax, or part of the Province Tax, set on any Town, or District, for any Year now past, do, as soon as may be, transmit and lodge in the Office of the Secretary of this Colony, lately appointed, by the Council, such duplicate whereof he is possessed as aforesaid, and that every Constable or Collector, or other person, who may be possessed of any receipt of any such Monies, whereof a duplicate was not given, is hereby directed and required to procure a Copy of such Receipt to be made, and to be examined by the Clerk of the Town, where he resides, in this Colony, and certified by the same Town Clerk to be a true Copy, and the Person so possessed of such single Receipts, to transmit the said Copy, with such Certificates thereon, as soon as may be, to the Secretary's Office aforesaid: and that every such Town-Clerk, who may be applied to, to make such Examination and Certificate, is hereby required to do the same; and the said Secretary is hereby ordered to keep all such Duplicates and Copies as may be transmitted to him, in the most careful and safe Manner, to be improved by this Colony in settling their Accounts with their said Receiver General.

This RESOLVE to be published in the Cambridge, Watertown and Worcester Papers.

Sent up for concurrence.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

August 22, 1775. In Council read and concurred.

SAML. ADAMS, Secretary.

Consented to,

James Otis,	Benjamin Lincoln,
W. Sever,	Eliad Taylor,
B. Greenleaf,	Al Farley,
W. Spooner,	S. Holton,
Caleb Cushing,	Jabez Fisher,
Joseph Gerrish,	Cha. Chauncy,
J. Winthrop,	Enoch Freeman,
John Whitcomb	

A true Copy,

Attest, PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

Mr. EDES, — Please to give the following a place in your next very valuable paper.

THE sub-committee of the joint committees of Rehoboth and Swansey, being conscious to ourselves that we with the utmost decency and moderation, have acted on the rules of the Congress in the case of Jeremiah Bowers, Esq; of Swansey; being willing at our first publication to publish his name only, as an offender against the rules of the Congress, without publishing his crimes, which appeared to us of a very dangerous nature; humbly hoping that the great end of discipline would be answered thereby, which is to take away the sin and save the sinner. We have procured some further Depositions to be published herewith, so that the impartial public may be able to judge for themselves in a case of this importance, to the bleeding cause of America; the said Bowers being by far the most popular man in the town where he lives, and over which he apparently presides, as appears by the tenor of the depositions. John Wheeler, Aquinon of the John Mason, said town's sub-Israel Barney, committee chosen Pelatiah Mason, for this purpose.

Swansey, Aug. 18, 1775.

Patience Law of Swansey, in the county of Bristol, &c. being of lawful age testifieth and saith, that on Wednesday following the battle at Bunker's Hill, Col. Jeremiah Bowers asked Mary Slead if her husband was gone to the Congress, she answered him yes; he asked her if Philip Slead had heard any news that made him go; he said it is best for the town to lay still, for there was an army there, and let them fight it out; and I have known him to use tea since the restrictions of the Continental Congress. PATIENCE LAW.

Bristol, N. Swansey, Aug. 18, 1775. **P**atience Law, above-named, personally appeared, and being cautioned to testify the truth made solemn oath to the truth of the above deposition by her subscribed — Before me,

EDWARD LUTHER, Town Clerk of Swansey.

Swansey, August 18, 1775.

WE the deponents of Swansey, in the county of Bristol &c. being of lawful age, testifieth and saith, that on Wednesday following the battle at Bunker's Hill, Col. Jeremiah Bowers, asked Mary Slead, one of the deponents, if her husband was gone to the Congress, who said yes; he said he had no need to have gone there, for it is best for us to lie still here, as we can; he asked him for what reason, he said there was an army there, and let them fight it out; and we have known him to use tea since the restrictions of the Continental Congress. Mary Slead, Martha Chafe,

Bristol, N. Swansey, Aug. 18, 1775. **M**ary Slead, and Martha Chafe, above named, personally appeared, and being cautioned to testify the truth, made solemn oath to the truth of the above deposition by them subscribed. — Before me, EDWARD LUTHER, Town Clerk of Swansey.

Swansey, Sept. 4th, 1775.

SAMUEL LAW of Swansey in the county of Bristol, being of lawful age testifieth and saith, that being in Free-town about the latter part of last March, when I saw several of the inhabitants of said Free-town receiving the king's arms out of Col. Thomas Gilbert's house; said Gilbert said to me that Col. Bowers and about ten more had occasioned all this difficulty, and if Bowers had behaved himself always as he had for three months back, it would have been better for him, the said Bowers, and your town too. I asked him for what reason he answered me, and said, because he was your representative and your town must answer for his conduct.

SAMUEL LAW.

Bristol, N. Warren, Sept. 5, 1775. **T**HE above named Samuel Law, appeared before me, and being cautioned to depose the whole truth, made oath to the truth of the above deposition, before me.

JOHN KINNICUT, Justice of the Peace.

IThe deponent of lawful age, do testify and say, that at a town meeting called in Swansey, in order to raise a company of minute men to be ready on the shortest notice to march in defence of our country; soon after the battle at Bunker's Hill, Col. Jeremiah Bowers appeared to be very fierce against raising said company, and said there was no men wanted, for there was more men there than they knew what to do with, and that it was not expected that Swansey should send any, and after debate with him it was voted to raise said company, and it was proposed to allow each man three shillings a day if they went out of the town on alarm, which thing Col. Bowers fiercely opposed, signifying that if they had three shillings a day, and went out of the town they would not care when they returned; and we could not get a vote in the town to allow them any thing: I

have also heard said Bowers upbraid the people for meeting together upon alarm: I have heard said Bowers say he looked upon it a damage their driving off the people of Free-town.

BENJ. MARTIN.

Bristol, N.

Warren, Sept. 5, 1775. **T**HE above named Benjamin Martin, appeared before me, and being cautioned to depose the whole truth, made oath to the truth of the above deposition. Before me,

JOHN KINNICUT, Justice of the Peace.

WE Benjamin Cole 2d and James Mason, of Swansey, of lawful age testify and say, that we was at a town meeting in Swansey, on Monday following the battle at Bunker's Hill, where a motion was made and seconded to raise a minute company to be ready on the shortest notice, for the defence of our country, which was opposed by Col. Jeremiah Bowers, notwithstanding it was voted; after which the said Bowers said that no men being wanted, and that men would be sent home that was gone, and then it was moved to reconsider the said vote, and it was done; after which it was moved to in list as many of the militia of the town of Swansey, in order to be ready on the shortest notice, for the defence of the country, and it was allowed that eight pence a piece for every half day that they should exercise, by order of the Selectmen of the town — and the above said Bowers opposed it, saying, he would protest against the meeting for it was illegal; and that every man should be taxed by the rate street, for his estate should not pay any of the cost, and called upon the people to take notice that he was against it, and would always be against it; and it was said by some, if we did not want men nor money we did not want a committee; and it was moved and seconded to have the Committee dismissed, and it was done accordingly. September 5, 1775.

Benjamin Cole 2d.

James Mason

Bristol, N. Warren, Sept. 5, 1775. **T**HE above named Benjamin Cole and James Mason appeared before me, and being duly cautioned to speak the whole truth, made oath to the truth of the above deposition, before me.

JOHN KINNICUT, Justice of the Peace.

Swansey Sept. 5, 1775. **S**imeon Mason, of Swansey, in the county of Bristol, being of lawful age, testifieth and saith, that being at a town meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Swansey, some time last fall for the raising of a supply of a sort of powder for said town, that Colonel Jeremiah Bowers being there opposed the stock being raised by them, and prevailed upon the inhabitants of said town not to raise said stock, notwithstanding the agreements of many of the inhabitants of said town to the contrary. Likewise being at a meeting of the inhabitants of said town of Swansey the Monday after the fight at Bunker's Hill, for raising an alarm company in defence of our lives and liberties, and our country, Colonel Jeremiah Bowers being there very much opposed it, and said it was contrary to the rules of the Congress to do it; and likewise said it was contrary to the plan, and very much opposed it, and said there was not enough at our camp at Roxbury, and said it was necessary for us to retire, for many that was there would be sent back again, for they was not wanted. SIMEON MASON.

Bristol, N.

Warren, Sept. 5, 1775. **T**HE above named Simeon Mason appeared, and being cautioned to depose the whole truth, made oath to the truth of the above deposition. — Before me,

JOHN KINNICUT, Justice of the Peace.

Swansey, Sept. 5, 1775.

WE the deponents of lawful age do testify and say, that at a town meeting called in order to raise a company of minute men to be ready on the shortest notice to march in the defence of our country, soon after the battle at Bunker's Hill, Col. Jeremiah Bowers appeared to be very fierce against raising said company, and said there was no men wanted, for there was more men there than they knew what to do with, and that it was not expected that Swansey should send any; and after a debate with him, it was voted to raise said company, and it was proposed to allow said company by said town a proper allowance for those learning the military exercise, two half days in a week; then said Bowers made a speech against the proceedings, telling them how costly it would be, and how hard it would be for the town to pay the cost, and that the learning of the exercise would do them no good; and all that it would hurt our cause, and earnestly moved to the moderator to call a vote to dismiss said company; and after a dispute, he prevailed to have a vote called, and the company was dismissed by a majority of one or two; and said Bowers seemed to be well pleased, and after which, amongst other things, a motion was made, that if there was no need of men, nor of money for our defence, that there was no need of a committee; and seconded by Col. Bowers, that the committee be dismissed, and they was dismissed accordingly: And afterward, when Col.

Bowers and his adherents had left the meeting, the town thinking it dangerous to be without a committee, and they chose a new committee, who now say, that we think said Bowers has acted the unfriendly part to his country, in intimidating his townsmen for about a year last past, so that they have done little or nothing for the good of the common cause.

John Mason,

Israel Barney,

Daniel Morton, jun'r.

Bristol, N. Warren, Sept. 5, 1775. **T**HE above named John Mason, Israel Barney, and Daniel Morton, being cautioned to depose the whole truth, made oath to the truth of the above deposition. Before me,

JOHN KINNICUT, Justice of the Peace.

Massachusetts Bay.

In COUNCIL, August 26, 1775.

ORDERS, That Mr. Richard Devens, Paymaster, be, and he hereby is empowered to pay to the Order of all those sick and wounded Soldiers, who are absent on Furlow, the advance Pay that is due to them — And to pay to the Order of the Widows and Relations of such Men who were left in Battle, or by sickness in the Camp, and did not in their Life Time receive their advance Pay upon their producing a Certificate from the Selectmen of the Town where they reside, that they have a right to receive it.

P. MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

Just Published and Sold by the Printer hereof.

SEVERAL methods of making SALT-PETRE; recommended to the inhabitants of the UNITED COLONIES, by the honorable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. — And re-published by order of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY. — Together with the RESOLVE of said Assembly; and an APPENDIX, by Dr. William H. King.

BROAD CLOTHS.

There is for Sale at BICKER'S shop, in Cambridge near the House formerly improved by Mr. Traub as a Tavern.

A Fine assortment of blue and other coloured broad cloths with trimmings to match, with a good assortment of checks, linens silk cotton and linen handkerchiefs, bedticks, cordzcoys, striped handkerchiefs, velvet and velvets, rattens, laces, cambricks, lawns, worsted hose, breeding patterns of most colours, cambricks sewing silk, twist, threads, buckrams, quality binding crewels, tapes, needles, pen and jack knives, shoe and knee buckles, felt hats, loaf agar by hundred or less, Lynn shires, ribbons, nonpareils, gold & silver lace, gold buttons and loops, suitable for hats, with a variety of other articles.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL, Aug. 24, 1775.

ALL persons who have furnished necessities to, or have any demands on the late general Hospital for the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, are desired to bring or send their accounts to the subscribers, on or before the 14th of September next, that they may be laid before the General Court for a settlement.

ISAAC FOSTER, jun'r } Surgeons.

JOHN WARREN.

CHOICE Jamaica Spirit, We - India and New England Rum, Molasses by the Barrel, Keg or smaller Quantity, and good Brown Sugar, to be sold by ISAAC PIERCE, near the 8 Mile Stone in Watertown.

SI ray d or taken (some time in July last) out of the pasture of Mr. Samuel Jackson of Newton, a black Mare, about 13 hands & half high, with a bunch on her right side, and lame in her fore feet, impressed by the Massachusetts Committee of Supplies some time in June last, for the service of the Colony. Whoever shall take up said Mare, and return her to said Committee, or to Mr. David Fiske of Lincoln, the Owner of said Mare shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary charges by said Committee.

September 2, 1775.

AN Assortment of Homespun Manufacture, suitable for the season, to be sold cheap, Inquire of OLIVER MONROE, Tax Collector near the Bridge in Watertown.

GOOD FLEECE WOOL,

In large or small Quantities,

To be Sold opposite the Printing Office in Watertown.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing Office in Watertown.



Containing the freshest Advertisements,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

M O N D A Y, September 18, 1775.

By Captain Lee, in 7 weeks from Liverpool, we have the following advices:

L O N D O N, July 6.

TH E Sheriff's Plomer and Hart waited on his Majesty at St. James's, in consequence of the King's appointment last Saturday at Kew. Mr. Sheriff Plomer addressed his Majesty in the following words, "May it please your Majesty, We are ordered by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, to wait upon your Majesty, humbly to know your Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, when your Majesty will be pleased to receive, upon the Throne, their humble Address Remonstrance, and Petition." His Majesty replied, "You will please to take notice, that I will receive their Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, on Friday next at the Levee." Mr. Sheriff Plomer then said, "You Majesty will permit us to inform you, that the Livery in Common Hall assembled, have resolved not to present their Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, unless your Majesty will be pleased to receive it sitting on the throne." The King answered, "I am ever ready to receive Addresses and Petitions—but I am the judge where."

At a meeting of the Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled, on Tuesday, July 4 1775.

Resolved, That the King is bound to hear the Petitions of his People, it being the undoubted right of the subject to be heard, and not a matter of grace and favour.

Resolved, That his Majesty's answer is a direct denial of the right of this court to have their petitions heard.

Resolved, That such denial renders the right of petitioning the throne, recognized and established by the Revolution, of no effect.

Resolved, That whoever advised his Majesty, directly or indirectly, to refuse hearing the humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition of this court, on the throne, is equally an enemy to the happiness and security of the King, and to the peace and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the following instructions be given to our Representatives in Parliament.

Gentlemen,

You are here instructed by the Livery in Common Hall assembled, to move immediately on the next meeting of parliament, for an humble address from the House of Commons to his Majesty, requesting to know who were the advisers of those fatal measures that have planted popery and arbitrary power in America, and have plunged us into a most unnatural civil war, to the subversion of the fundamental principles of English liberty, the ruin of our most valuable commerce, and the destruction of his Majesty's subjects. To know who were the advisers of a measure so dangerous to his Majesty's happiness, and the rights of his people, as refusing to hear the petitions and complaints of his subjects. You are further instructed, gentlemen, to move for an impeachment of the authors and advisers of those measures that by bringing them to public justice, evil counsellors may be removed from before the King, his throne may be established, the rights of the people be vindicated, and the whole empire restored to the enjoyment of peace, liberty, and safety.

The following is the address, petition and remonstrance, agreed to by the Common hall on the 24th of June, and intended to have been delivered to the King on the Throne.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Address, Petition, and Remonstrance, &c.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most faithful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, in Common Hall assembled,

are compelled again to disturb your Majesty's repose with our complaints.

We have already expressed to your Majesty our abhorrence of the tyrannical measures pursued against our fellow-subjects in America, as well as of the men, who secretly advise, and of the ministers, who execute these measures.

We desire to repeat again, that the power contended for over the colonies, under the specious name of dignity, is to all intents and purposes, despotism; that the exercise of despotick power in any part of the empire, is inconsistent with the character and safety of this country.

As we would not suffer any man, or body of men to establish arbitrary power over us, we cannot acquiesce in any attempt to force it upon any part of our fellow subjects; we are persuaded that by the sacred, unalienable right of human nature, as well as by every principle of the constitution; the Americans ought to enjoy peace, liberty, and safety; that whatever power invades these rights, ought to be resisted; we hold such resistance, in vindication of their constitutional rights, to be their indispensable duty to God, from whom these rights are derived to themselves, who cannot be safe and happy without them; and to their posterity, who have a right to claim this inheritance at their hands unviolated and unimpaired.

We have already remonstrated to your Majesty, that these measures were big with all the consequences, which could alarm a free and commercial people; a deep and perhaps fatal wound to commerce; the ruin of manufactures; the diminution of the revenue, and consequent increase of taxes; the alienation of the colonies, and the blood of your Majesty's subjects.

Unhappily, Sir, the worst of these apprehensions is now realized in all its horror: We have seen with equal dread and concern, a civil war commenced in America, by your Majesty's commander in chief: Will your Majesty be pleased to consider what must be the situation of your people here, who have nothing now to expect from America but Gazettes of blood, and mutual lists of their slaughtered fellow subjects.

Every moment's prosecution of this fatal war, may loosen irreparably the bonds of that connection, on which the glory and safety of the British empire depends.

If any thing could add to the alarm of these events, it is your Majesty having declared your confidence in the wisdom of men, a majority of whom are notoriously bribed to betray their constituents and country. It is the misfortune of your Majesty, it is the misfortune and grief of the people to have a grand council and a representative, under an undue and dangerous influence; an influence which, though procured by your ministers, is dangerous to your Majesty, by deceiving you, and to your people, by betraying them.

In such a situation your petitioners are bound to declare to your Majesty, that they cannot and will not sit unconcerned; that they will exert themselves at every hazard, to bring those who have advised those ruinous measures to the justice of this country and of the much injured colonies.

We have already signified our persuasion that these evils originate in the secret advice of those, who are equally enemies to your Majesty's title, and to the rights of your people. Your petitioners are now compelled to say, that your throne is surrounded by men avowedly inimical to those principles on which your Majesty possesses the crown, and this people their liberties: At a time of such difficulty and danger, public confidence is essential to your Majesty's repose, and to the preservation of your people; such confidence cannot be obtained by ministers and advisers who want wisdom; nor can any hope of relief be expected from a parliament, chosen under a national delusion, insiduously raised, by misrepresentations touching the true state of America, and artfully embraced by a precipitate dissolution.

Your petitioners therefore again pray and be-

seech your Majesty to dismiss your present ministers and advisers from your person and counsels forever; to dissolve a parliament, who by various acts of cruelty and injustice, have manifested a spirit of persecution against our brethren in America, and given their sanction to popery and arbitrary power; to put your future confidence in ministers, whose known and unshaken attachment to the constitution, joined to their wisdom and integrity, may enable your Majesty to settle this alarming dispute upon the sure, honourable, and lasting foundation of general liberty.

And a motion being made, and question put, to agree to the said address, remonstrance and petition, the same was resolved in the affirmative.

Signed by Order,

R I X.

L O N D O N, June 15.

The Premier hath repeatedly made different tenders of his resignation, with assurances of his disapprobation of the measures already adopted and to be adopted relative and towards America.

Two or three regiments of horse, we are informed, are ordered for America with all expedition, General Gage being of opinion they will do more service than ten of foot.

June 26. On Saturday evening an express arrived at the tower for the immediate getting ready 3000 stand of small arms; the place of their destination is not publicly known, but is generally imagined they are to be sent to Virginia.

It is now confidently reported, that Parliament will meet for a few days in the month of August, or early in the month of September, in order to take the very alarming and critical state of America into consideration.

Twelve frigates are ordered to be commissioned conditionally for the American service.

Four of the men of war now sitting out at Portsmouth, are designed for America; two for Boston, in order to strengthen the King's forces, and to assist the troops now there.

By letters received yesterday from New-York, by the way of Bristol, they write that all communication between that province and Canada was cut off by the New England troops being in possession of Tionderoga and Crown Point.

We hear that one of the following measures is immediately to be adopted by government; either to keep possession with troops of all the great towns on the coast of America, and shut all her ports with frigates; or to finish the war at once, by reducing with a military force, the provinces of New-England to obedience. This measure it is thought will be pursued, as an example is necessary (says our correspondent) after the Americans have drawn the sword.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated June 25, says, "Friday night an express arrived at the victualling office here to set another oven at work, to bake 14 suits a day (a suit is an hundred weight) for the service in America, as all their supplies must come from England."

The fortrels of Tionderoga, surprized and taken by Col. Easton, held out in the last war, a siege of 17 days.

There is a report current, that the Congress has wrote to Lord Dartmouth a conciliatory letter to settle the difference between Great Britain and America.—This letter is to be laid before the privy council, and the Congress Delegates are to remain at Philadelphia, in an adjourned state for their answer.

Three frigates, with a line of battle ship, are ordered to cruise on the coast of South Carolina, while a bomb ketch under their protection, is to lie before Charlestown to awe that town, and prevent the people, at their peril, from sending any aid to the Bostonians. The same precautions are to be used with respect to Virginia and Maryland. In short, all the ports of the refractory colonies are to be shut up, and their whole commerce is to be entirely stopped.

L O N D O N, June 27.

A correspondent informs us, that the reason of the present appearance of inactivity among the servants of the crown is the difficulty of giving instructions to the troops how to proceed in the project of over-running the provinces of New-England; whether they are to treat them with all the rigour of war indiscriminately, or only attack and seize such as oppose them in the field. It is said the form of an oath is prepared, which is to be tendered to such as submit; the purport of which is, owning the supremacy of parliament in all matters whatsoever with regard to America; and that, for the future, no person without taking such oath, shall be capable of acting in any civil or military capacity whatsoever. [*Two words to this bargain.*]

June 30. A letter has been received from General Burgoyne, informing his friends of his arrival at Boston, with the generals Clinton & Howe, and the marines from England, but no troops from Ireland. He says they have nothing but salt beef, salt fish, and pease, to live upon. However General Gage and they have determined not to attempt any thing further, till they know the resolutions of the Continental Congress.

We hear that orders were dispatched on Thursday last to General Carleton to come down across the lakes from Canada with the regulars under his command, and to invade the back of New-England, while General Gage is to press the insurgents on the other side. General Burgoyne, with another body of 5000 men, is to possess himself of the province of New York to intercept any aids that may be sent from the southern provinces.

July 1. We are well informed that some Spanish agents are buying up here large parcels of goods that were originally intended for the American markets. This shews that the Spaniards intend availing themselves of our unhappy dispute with the Americans, by supplying them with such goods as they will not import from us.

July 4. This day a common-hall (agreeable to a government) was held at Guildhall, in order to receive the report of the sheriffs, on whom the election had fallen for the shrievalty for the ensuing year. About one o'clock the sheriffs and their officers came on the hustings and declared the election to have fallen on Alderman Hayley and Newham; they then retired, and about a quarter of an hour after the Lord Mayor, attended by the sheriffs, and the aldermen Bull, Lewes, Hayley, Newham, and Lee, ascended the hustings, when the sheriff declared the election a second time.

It is now believed that our army in America will be considerably augmented; that posts and communications will be occupied and kept open in that country, and that some considerable inland part will be made a place of arms, and the General's head quarters, other wise it will be impossible for the troops to remain much longer in their present situation.---There are however several material objections to the practicability of such a plan, at least, till the next summer. First it may be proper to enquire whether the King's troops are of force sufficient to penetrate into the country. Secondly, though they were, it they must not expect to have the country ruined and destroyed wherever they faced; and thirdly, if it would not be impossible in so short a time, to raise buildings, barracks, and cover for the troops, to defend them against the inclemency of the severe winters they have in that country.

It was yesterday currently reported that Halifax, and all the military stores in that town, had fallen into the hands of the insurgents from New England. If this intelligence should be confirmed, it will be impossible for General Gage to remain much longer in his present situation, and the troops will be obliged either to embark and return to Europe, or commence hostilities, by endeavouring to possess a district country sufficient to supply them with provisions.

Some resolutions, it is said, were certainly carried last week in the cabinet, and reported to be as follows: In case peace is preserved between England, France and Spain, then Lord North to continue at the helm but should a war break out, then for him immediately to resign with a pension, and Lord Chatham to succeed him, and to have such helpmates as he thinks proper.

July 6. It is said a draught of twenty men from every regiment is to be made immediately, who are to be embarked for America.

The 67th regiment of foot is ordered to embark from Scotland to Ireland, and the Royal Regiment of Highlanders now in that kingdom, are ordered over here to be augmented to a hundred men a company, besides non commissioned officers; after which, they are to be sent to America.

July 8. It is said General Gage has written in the most pressing terms, either to be recalled, or have 15 000 men sent him.

The Patty, Lawd Is, from New York, arrived at Liverpool, on Wednesday last, after a passage of five weeks; This vessel has brought the cargo back which she took from that port in Nov. last, not being suffered to land it at New-York.

July 11. Friday at a court of common-council held at Guildhall, in order to take into consideration the letters received by the Lord-Mayor from the committee at New-York, Mr. Staveland moved, that a number of resolutions he produced should be presented to the King by that court; which not being approved of, Mr. Hunt made the following motion:

"That an humble address and petition be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be pleased to cause hostilities to cease between Great Britain and America, and to adopt such measures as will restore union, confidence, and peace over the British Empire."

This motion, after several debates the question being put, upon the shew of hands was carried in the affirmative.

The numbers for the motion were:

Six Aldermen, sixty six Commoners,
and two Tellers, ————— Total 74

Against the motion:

Six Aldermen, sixty-one Commoners,
and two Tellers, ————— Total 69

Majority for the motion, 5

Mr. Hunt then moved, that a committee of six Aldermen and twelve Commoners, might be directly appointed to draw up a petition and address, which passed in the affirmative. The Committee withdrew and in a short time returned with a most respectful petition and address, which met with the approbation of the whole court except one dissenting Alderman.

We are well assured from persons of the first distinction in France, that the duke de Choiseul now triumphs over his enemies, and will soon appear again as premier; if so, and of which there is very little or so doubt, a war with France and Spain, whatever assurances are given to the contrary, will whenever opportunity serves, doubtless immediately ensue.

Our whole infantry consists of 70 regiments (besides foot guards & marines); seven regiments and one battalion of the first regiment are at Gibraltar. Six regiments and the second battalion of the first regiment are at Minorca; one in the Caribbee Islands, three in Jamaica, one in Antigua, and one in the Grenades. There are twenty regiments and five companies already on the continents of America. So that having thus forty regiments and five companies abroad, we have no more than twenty regiments in Ireland, and nine regiments and some companies of two others in Great Britain.---These, with the horse, and horse grenadier guards, four regiments of horse, three regiments of dragoon guards and eighteen regiments of dragoons, form the whole military defence of Great Britain and Ireland.

In one of the letters bro't by Captain Grant, there is a more favourable account of the skirmish on the Islands, by which the number of the killed and wounded are much lessened, and the loss of the King's ship accounted for on account of the lee shore, and strong eddies, that set in amongst the Islands.

There will be petitions from Liverpool and Bristol, upon American affairs.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, June 20.

"It is apprehended here, (and with great reason) that this unhappy country will soon be involved in a war. A Spanish army of considerable force is within a short march of our frontiers; and the Span. Ambassador seems upon the point of leaving this city, not having received a satisfactory answer whether the court of Portugal will join Spain in case a war should break out between England and them; the only answer he could obtain was, that the King or Portugal could not think of deserting their old ally; besides, they had only a sufficient force to guard their own territories, and protect their trading ships in the time of war. We have a tolerable strong fleet, well manned, and our land forces well disciplined; part of them have received orders to march to guard our frontiers from an invasion.

A number of officers from General Gage's army is shortly expected to arrive in England, they having thrown up their commissions.

It is said that a certain personage is in a very dangerous way, the persons deputed to wait on him, having left him speechless. A consultation of the whole body will be held thereon, but it is apprehended as a *lost case*, his complaint being of a very obstinate nature.

B A L T I M O R E, August 29.

By Capt. James Wood, who was deputed by our Assembly, to invite the several tribes of Ohio Indians to a treaty to be held at Fort Pitt, on the 10th of next month, and who returned last night we learn, that he had visited the Delawares, Shawanese, Senecas, Wicandis and Tawwas.---That the

Commanding Officer at Detroit, and Deputy Agents for Indian Affairs, and Monsieur Baby, a Frenchman, had sent Belts and Strings of Wampum to several Native Nations, including those above mentioned; informing them, that unless they all united, the Virginians would take their Country from them: That they purposed to attack them, two different ways;—one by the Ohio, the other by the Lakes;—that the Virginians would invite them to a Treaty, but that they ought by no means to go, as they (the Virginians) were a people not to be depended on. That many other dastardly artifices had been used by these tools of Government, to instigate these Savages to attack our Frontiers.---Particularly the Virginians were represented to them as a distinct people, and that their attacking them, would not be resented by the other Colonies.

Capt. Wood had this Account first from the Delawares, who appeared friendly, and gave him the Belt and String which had been sent them. All the other Tribes confirmed this Account, and promised to attend the Treaty.---The Shawanese assured him, whatever they had received from Fort Detroit, they had buried in the Ground never more to rise; but that the foolish Tawwas and Peets, had accepted the Belts.

Cherufaw, one of the Hostages who escaped from Williamsburg sometime ago, arrived at the Shawanoy Town the Day before Captain Wood. He had informed the Indians, that all the People of Virginia were preparing for War, and determined to attack the Indians, except the Governor, whom the People had obliged to go on board a Man of War. That the Hostages had discovered they were to be made Slaves, and sent to some other Country, which he assigned as the Reason for his Escape. But on Captain Wood's explaining the Matter to the Indians, they appeared entirely satisfied.

Winchester, August 16, 1775.

N E W-Y O R K, September 7.

We are credibly informed that the hon. the provincial congress of New Jersey, have passed a resolve, that all men capable of bearing arms, who depart from the city of New York, into that province, in times of distress, shall be compelled to return forthwith, and that the several committees are enjoined to see the said resolve carried into execution.

We hear the Inhabitants of North Carolina are raising three regiments of foot, in order to defend themselves against any attempts that may be made against that province.

The following is an Extract of a letter from an Officer at Ticonderoga to a Gentleman in Connecticut, dated August 23.

"Our regiment is in a good state of health; we have not lost a man by death, since we left Connecticut.---Col. Hinman's has never lost one since they landed, which I think something remarkable.---I expect we shall go for St. John's within ten days; we have all the encouragement from the Canadians and Indians, that we can desire, and they will assist and join us, if need be. I was at Crown Point yesterday, and had the pleasure to see Major B——, who I as lately been at Canada as a spy; he said he was extremely well liked by the inhabitants in general, secreted from the enemy, and conveyed back from place to place.---He has received letters since his return, which say, that if our army will come on, they will join us with five thousand men.---Major E. who has been at the Point all summer, told me, that he should not doubt of taking St. John's with 500 resolute men. By the best accounts that we can get there is about 700 regular troops, and Johnson is there with about 300 Beggary Scotchmen, and a very few Indians. Our men are very scarce to push forward.---We are about 2400 strong, and more coming in daily.---We hope to complete what we have to do, and be on our return in six weeks.

Since our last several vessels with provisions, &c. have been stopped and detained by the man of war, who put his own price upon whatever he thought proper to take---on the other hand, several vessels which had been on board the man of war, have been seized by our people, the men examined; some were discharged and others confined, and the vessels destroyed. Twelve persons from one vessel were confined, and still remain so.

Yesterday afternoon two sloops Captains Hedley and Hazard, from New Fields or Pequannock, loaded with grain, flour, provisions, and live stock, came down the sound to this city, and having no clearance or other necessary papers to produce, were taken into custody on suspicion of being intended for Boston or to fall into the hands of the men of war. In their defence they said, that the committee of Fairfield knew of and did not disapprove their design; and that the reason of their want of a clearance, &c. was that they could not obtain them in Connecticut, by reason of an embargo there upon all vessels, and that they came to New York to clear out.

To Governor Hutchinson.
Middleboro' Feb. 5 1773.

Dear Sir,

WE all rejoiced to hear of your recovery from such dangers and that the gazettes ad not the pleasure of informing us of your having slipped your wial. You have given to me a particular detail of your disorders and the occasion of it; from whence I pronounce, as a quick, that there was an infundibulus

errors: but as a moral philosopher I can elucidate the mystery. You say it began in a certain house: I experimentally know that same house hath induced worse disorders than a billious ailic, for it hath been productive of many, an eartach and disorders of the brain; and he that hath ever once sat there for 24 hours deserves a suspendatur for another 24 hours, and I hardly say you for bringing your self into such risque with your eyes open.

Another thing you are to blame for, and that is your dabbling with so many disikes and I dare say, if it had not been for the whipt syllabub it could have gone worse with you

The cards also have given many a man gripes of body and soul too, and would have given more, had not the halter or pistol prevented.

Methinks when I see you wiggling and twisting with pain, I have a perfect idea of the oracle of Delphi in its violent agitations of spirit, labouring to be deliver'd of its burdens; and as you are sensible all its responses were vented from below, so when they uttered all was ease and quiet; thus when the Castor oil has operated, the *ibis* & *edibus nunquam* fixed your future fate: I hope the period was at the *nunquam* and not at the *edibus*.

This subject affords matter for great improvement.

1st. Hence we see the truth of that maxim, evil communications corrupt good manners, and ought to weigh the effect of the old proverb, a burnt child dreads the fire.

2d. From what has been said in the foregoing pages, we learn of intemperance and that Lindsey Woolsey

most painful disorders.

3d. That whipt syllabub is an antidote against next food.

4th. Whereas, as you said, that you drank 10 * Glasses of rich port, we may learn that it is necessary for a governor to carry a good part, but that too much of it is a matter of humiliation and pain.

So much for your case.

Now for my own.

I am inform'd that the court, when they sit, are to meet with a rubbers, and as I am chief, I suppose am to be capitally punish'd. Be it so, I will not distress myself. I see plainly by a certain answer that independence is aimed at, and I don't now

have my share in it.

they have thrown out I can-

not say, I trust time will soon discover The old story is coming over again and he is a cool that hath not a hand in it, for there seems no rotation elsewhere. Yes. P. O.

* *Quere, Whether it is not probable he might have made an addition of one or two more, and so overset his ink upon the letter; for it is so blurr'd where the blanks are, that it is not possible to make out the words.*

To His Excellency Governor Hutchinson,
Castle William.

Middleborough, May 15, 1774.

Dear Sir!

I Sincerely congratulate you on your present relief from a most troublesome government, and that your successor is a gentleman of so amiable a character, and who doubtless will act with that firmness which is so absolutely necessary at his important crisis. I am sorry that you are obliged to retire from the castle, but am persuaded you are quite right.

I did not go to Bostnble, by reason of violent breathings; and the gentlemen of the county thought me prudent for it. I was determined to go to Plymouth court this week, and great numbers of my neighbours urged me, and were to go with me; a number of gentlemen also, had agreed in Plymouth to meet me in the road, to escort me as a guard, and others in the town to receive me as entering. On Friday last I wrote to Mr. Trowbridge in Plymouth, to let me know his mind, as to the legality of holding a court at all, there being but four justices in commission, and the council refusing to appoint a fifth: as also to know whether the court, if they met, would dispute with the grand or petit jury, on their refusal to take the oaths, or fine upon refusal. Instead of writing an answer to me, Mr. Trowbridge came here on Saturday: I could obtain no answer to the first question, and as to signing on refusal, I

could not be supported, and so the court is to be adjourned: and I am determined to make no further attempts to sit in court, until I can find myself supported in maintaining the honour of the court, and securing my person. As to the affair of the grand jury's libel at Worcester court, I did not know of their conduct, until I saw it in the news paper; and had any of my brethren been charged in so infamous a manner, I would forever have quitted the bench, rather than have suffered such indignity to them, to have passed unnoticed. How it is possible to let a brother judge, a friend, or even a brute to be treated in so indignant a manner, I have no conception of in my ideas of humanity. But so it is, and if the supreme court is content with such rudeness, inferior jurisdictions are to be excuplated in suffering the common wealth to be destroyed.

I wish you could find a moment to tell me when you design to embark, for I shall be very uneasy to suffer myself not to see you before you leave us.

I am, dear Sir! with the sincerest affection,

PETER OLIVER.

Gov. Hutchinson.

To the PUBLIC.

HAVING been acquainted by the gentlemen, the committee of correspondence in Weston, with some uneasiness arising in the minds of people from the conduct of myself and family upon last day, the 20th of last July; and having a desire to live in good fellowship with every friend to American liberty, I beg leave publicly to declare, that the part I bore in those transactions that gave offence was dictated solely by the principles of religion and humanity, with no design of displeasing any one; and that I am sorry it was in the eyes of one of my fellow countrymen, attended with any disgusting circumstances. As it has been suspected that I despised the day, and the authority that appointed it, I must in justice to myself, and from the love of truth affirm, that I very highly respect and revere that authority, and, were it not for the appearance of boasting, could add, that I believe no person observed it with greater sincerity than ASA DUNBAR.

Weston Sept. 8th, 1775.

THE gentlemen, the committee of correspondence of Weston and Sudbury having taken into consideration the above declaration of the Rev'd Asa Dunbar, and questioned him respecting the transaction he refers to, receive it as satisfactory, and think it ought to release him from any unfavorable suspicions that have arisen to his disadvantage.

BENJ. PEIRCE, Moderator.

NEW-PORT, September 11.

The fore part of last week, one of the men of war's tenders having taken a sloop from the West Indies, bound to Connecticut, a number of boats boarded the sloop, up the sound, and carried her in to her right owner, with 7 or 8 of the tender's men.

The beginning of August the people of South Carolina took between 12 and 14,000 lb. of powder out of a snow in the ministerial service, which arrived at Augustine. About the same time a TORY Negro was hanged, and burnt at Charlestown, for endeavouring to excite the Negroes to sedition and burn the town.

There are now upward of 20 sail of Vessels, great and small, stopped by Capt. Wallace, and riding at anchor between Coaster's harbour and Treaton's point.

WATER TOWN, September 18.

By a Vessel arrived from Cape Francois, we learn, that about 7 Weeks ago a Vessel arrived there from Bordeaux, after 52 days passage. The Master of which says, that he saw in the French News Paper, which he read, that the English Ministry had made an offer of Canada to the French King, if he would engage not to assist the English Colonies in the present Dispute; but that the French King reply'd, that he would not accept it as a Present, as he could take Canada when he pleas'd. He also read in the French Papers, that the English Ministry had offered West Florida to the Spaniards, on Condition that they would not assist the Colonies; but the Spaniards had rejected the offer, bidding the English Ambassador to remember the Conduct of the English when the Seven Provinces of Holland revolted from Spain.

On Monday last a Regular Soldier, from the besieged Army in Boston, went off in a Canoe, with a Design, as is supposed, of deserting; being discovered, a Sergeant and four Men hailed in Pursuit of him; but he had reached so near Dorchester Point, before they took him and having an unweildy Boat to manage, and the Wind against them, they could not recover the Wharf again. Lieut. Sparrow, of Col. Cotton's Regiment, marched down with a small Party, and by his Dexterity soon got within Musket Shot, and threatening to fire in Case they attempted to

escape, they all surrendered themselves Prisoners. The Boats were immediately secured.—The same Day the 6 Prisoners were brought under Guard to Head Quarters in Cambridge.

The Beginning of last Week, a Brig returning from a Whaling Voyage, belonging to and bound for Newport, was taken by Capt. Wallace; but on Friday last she split her Cable, and got safe into Warren.

The following Lists of the Persons now confined in Boston Goal, for no other Crime than that of being the Friends of their Country, was brought out of Boston a few Days since.

Prisoners taken at Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775.

Lieut. Col. Parker	of Chelmsford,	Dead
Capt. Benjamin Walker	Ditto	Dead
Lieut. Amariah Fesset	Groton	Dead
Lieut. William Scott	Peterborough	Alive
Serjeant Robert Phelps	Lancaster	Dead
Phineas Nevers	Windsor	Dead
Oliver Stephens	Townsend	Dead
Daniel M'Grath	Unknown	Dead
John Perkins	New Rutland	Alive
Jacob Frost	Tewksbury	Alive
Anasa Fisk	Pepperrel	Dead
Daniel Sessions	Andover	Alive
Jonathan Norton	Newbury Port	Alive
Philip Johnson Peck	Boston Mansfield	Alive
Benjamin Bigelow	Peckerfield	Alive
Benjamin Wilton	Billerica	Alive
Archibald M'Intosh	Townsend	Dead
David Kemp	Groton	Dead
John Deland	Charleston	Alive
Lawrence Sullivan	Weatherfield	Alive
Timothy Kettle (a Lad, dismissed)	Charlestown	
William Robinson	Unknown	Dead
Benjamin Ross	Afford, Conn.	Dead
John Dil'on	Jerry, Old Eng.	Dead
One unknown		Dead
William Kench	Peckerfield	Dead
James Dodge	Edinburgh, Scot	Dead
William Rollinson	Connecticut	Dead
John Lord	Unknown	Dead
James Millikin	Boston	Dead
Stephen Foster	Groton	Dead

Dead 20. Alive 10. Dismissed 1.

Rifle Men Prisoners.

Walter Cruse Taken York County, Pennsylvania.

John Brown Ditto

Coraelius Tunison deserted from the American Camp, and confined for attempting to get back.

Prisoners, Inhabitants of Boston, Sept. 2.

Master Lovell, imprisoned 65 Days, charged with being a Spy, and giving Intelligence to the Rebels.

Mr. Leach, 65 Days, charged with being a Spy, and suspected of taking Plans.

Mr. Peter Eder, Son of Mr. Benjamin Eder, Printer, and Mr. William Starr, 75 Days each, for having Fire Arms concealed in their Houses.

Mr. John Gill, Printer, 29 Days, for printing Treason, Sedition and Rebellion.

THE Committee of Inspection for the Town of Londonderry, have done themselves great Honour by their Affidavits, in collecting a Quantity of Wearing Apparel, and some Household Furniture, which was taken from the unhappy Sufferers on the Day of the Battle at Charlestown.—Said Goods are in the Keeping of Mr. RICHARD DAVENS, at Watertown; an Inventory of them will be published as soon as the General Court shall direct some Person to deliver them.—It is hoped that other Towns will copy after this laudable Example!!

WHEREAS the Meeting of the late Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON stands adjourned to Wednesday 20th Inst. at Watertown. It is earnestly requested that all the Members of the Committee of Donations that are out of Boston, would meet at the Widow Coolidge's Tavern, near the Bridge, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said Day, to consult upon Matters of Importance.

Just Published and sold by the Printer Lices.

A SERMON preached at Roxbury Camp, before Col. Cotton's Regiment; on the 20th of July, P. M. 1775.—Being a day set apart for Fasting and Prayer, throughout all the United Colonies in America. By EZRA SAMPSON, Colleague Pastor of the first Church in Plympton. [Published at the request of the Officers of said regiment.] "My heart is toward the governors of Israel, that offered themselves willingly among the people. Judge" 91

On last Wednesday on the road between Cambridge and Roxbury, four harped Cattle, belonging to the Public; and as they strayed out of a large Drive, it could not be ascertained whether they were Oxen, Cows, or young Cattle, as there were of each Sort in said Drive: Therefore it is desired that whosoever may take up the same, or any part thereof, will convey them to Major Nathaniel Ruggles in Roxbury. They shall be satisfied for their Trouble by

Sept. 16 1775. DANIEL MOWRY, junr.

DR. Shebbeare has been much condemned for the frightful picture he has drawn of our great and glorious deliverer, William the Third. Whether the share this Prince had in bringing about the Revolution should not exempt his character from too strict an inquisition, I will not determine: Though I know it is the opinion of many judicious men, lawyers as well as others, that the conduct of dead Princes should be examined with the utmost freedom for the sake of the living; and that King William may be censured with as little ceremony as James the First, and his three immediate successors, who were all of them enemies to the people of England, whom they were bound by the most sacred ties to govern with justice and equity, and according to the laws of the land.

But, to show you what a set of blessed monarchs have ruled this nation, from the conquest down to the succession of the House of Brunswick, I will present you with a short but faithful character of each Prince, from William the First to George the First exclusive.

William the First, who was called the Bastard, made a thorough conquest of this island, and was resolved to make the English feel their bondage, for he taxed them too highly, that he left them nothing to enjoy but a bare subsistence. He was avaricious and cruel to excess. He dispeopled a great part of Hampshire, and demolished houses and churches to make a forest for the habitation of wild beasts to enjoy his favourite diversion of hunting.

William Rufus had all the vices of his father without any of his virtues. It is enough to say that all historians speak ill of him, and none produce any of his good actions.

Henry the First, in order to secure the crown of England to himself, against the just claim of his elder brother, Robert Duke of Normandy, restored the laws of Edward the Confessor, and acted in many respects with great prudence and wisdom. He fulfilled his reputation by the cruelty he shewed to his brother Robert, whom he kept a prisoner 26 years. Some historians say, that he caused Robert's eyes to be put out by burning glasses.

Stephen obtained the Crown by perjury, and brought in an army of foreigners to support his illegal claim. Stephen was, notwithstanding, brave and merciful.

Henry the Second, was one of the greatest and most accomplished Princes that ever lived. Brave, generous, just, learned, affable, and magnificent. But, notwithstanding all his good qualities, his life was rendered unhappy, and his reign inglorious, by Becket, the proud Archbishop of Canterbury, and his rebellious children.

Richard the First had nothing to recommend him but a kind of brutal fierceness called bravery. Pride, avarice and lust were his favourite vices. He loaded his people with excessive taxes and impositions, which the good natured English did not repine at, because they acquired some honour by the King's prowess.

His successor John, was still more odious than his brother Richard. He is said to have killed his nephew Arthur with his own hands. He was insolent in prosperity, and dejected in adversity.

Henry the Third was more weak than wicked. His chief fault was excessive profuseness to his favourites.

Edward the First was a great Prince, and a good Legislator, but his ambition carried him beyond all bounds. His several ravages of Scotland are unjustifiable, and his behaviour to Sir William Wallace, whom he put to an ignominious death for fighting in the cause of his country, will be an indelible blot on his memory.

Edward the Second was of an easy, weak, impotent character, and governed entirely by his favourites. He was cruelly murdered by his wife, and her minion, Earl Mortimer.

Edward the Third was certainly a Prince of great abilities, and a successful warrior, but his conquests were of no service to England; he lost most of them in the latter part of his reign, when he abandoned himself in his old age to a favourite mistress.

Richard the Second was cruel, headstrong and unjust; governed by mean and insignificant favourites. He was deposed, and put to death by his successor.

Henry the Fourth having usurped the crown, and put his lawful Sovereign under close confinement, could not be easy till he had put him to death. He was a man of abilities, and supported with vigour his unjust title to the crown. He is said to have felt remorse for his crimes of murder and usurpation.

Henry the Fifth was a brave and successful warrior, but his conquests in France were of no use but to drain England of men and money, and to acquire territories which could not be preserved.

The weakness of Henry the Sixth gave rise to the disputes between the House of York and Lancaster, which occasioned the shedding deluges of blood. This Prince would have made a good headman.

Edward the Fourth was brave, and wanted neither wit nor judgment, but at the same time was luxurious, debauched, cruel and perfidious.

Edward the Fifth was murdered, when a boy of thirteen years old, by his uncle and successor.

Richard the Third made his way to the throne through dissimulation, perfidy, and every act of injustice and cruelty.

Henry the Seventh enacted good laws, but he was jealous, and suspicious in his temper to an extravagant degree. He descended to the low arts of an usurer to raise money; he let loose his two bloodhounds, Empson and Dudley, to rob and pilage his subjects.

Henry the Eighth was a Prince of fine outward accomplishments; but became a monster of cruelty and lust. Sir Walter Raleigh says, that if the characters of all other wicked Princes were lost, they would be found in Henry the Eighth.

Edward the Sixth was a very promising Prince, but he died very young.

Queen Mary was a weak, persecuting Bigot. She felt no remorse for shedding the blood of her innocent subjects. Religious frenzy is the worst species of madness.

Elizabeth, her sister, was adored by her subjects, and admired and dreaded by foreign nations. But the Rev. Dr. Hurd has, in a pedantic dialogue, endeavoured to tarnish her reputation by representing her in odious colours.

The very name of James the First excites ridicule, contempt and disgust. He was called the wisest fool in Europe, for he excelled in nothing but trifles. He was entirely governed by two satirical boys, his minions. He was always poor because he lavished on them and his flatterers immense sums of money. He was so pusillanimous, that though he well knew that Buckingham's persuading his son to go to Spain was contrary to common sense, as well as sound policy, yet he suffered himself to be lulled by that unprincipled nobleman. He had no other consolation but in shedding tears, when he found he had not sufficient power to act as a King ought to have done on the occasion.

Charles the First had many good qualities fit to adorn a private Gentleman, but he was exorbitant, inflexible, and fond of arbitrary power. He detested Parliaments, and even despised the Assembly at Oxford called by that name, because they dared to think and act like freemen. His death was exemplary.

Charles the Second had a good understanding, much wit, great affability, and a pleasing address; with all this he was perfidious, ungrateful, tyrannical, luxurious, mean and cruel: a prisoner of France, and a betrayer of his people.

James the Second was a Prince of great opionomy. He understood commercial affairs well, but his love of arbitrary power, and his attachment to the Romish superstition, induced him to commit the most flagrant acts of oppression and injustice. He was justly punished with perpetual exile for acting contrary to those laws he had sworn to maintain.

William the Third was the first who introduced what is called the influence of the Crown. The landed interest gave way in his time to funds and stocks; and this will in all probability produce in the long run despotic government. Many instances can be produced of a cruel disposition in this Prince. The Business Glencoe, and the unhappy issue of the settlement of Darien with some other facts equally flagrant will be an eternal stain to his memory. As to the brutality of his temper I need only to produce what is related by the Duchess of Marlborough. This man who could himself devour a dish of peas at Christmas in the presence of two ladies, the one his Queen, and the other a Princess, big with child, without asking them to partake, wanted the manners of a Gentleman, and the feeling of a man.

Queen Anne was a good-natured Lady, but weak and inconstant in her temper. She wanted a sound understanding, and this want made her a dupe to others.

I have now given a very impartial, though short view of the characters of twenty nine Princes, Monarchs of this country; and a choice collection they make of weak, wicked, cruel, and worthless wretches, for if you except about three or four of them, they come properly under these several denominations. However, it must be confessed, that the least respectable of our Princes have occasionally, and contrary to their own intention, conferred on this kingdom the most signal benefits. To John's oppressions, and Henry the Third's weakness, we owe the two great charters. To Henry the Eighth we are indebted for our freedom from the power of the Court of Rome,

and the Pope's supremacy. To James & Charles the First we are beholden for the position of right. And lastly to James the Second's bigotry we must place the settlement of the revolution.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
A cheap, easy & tried Remedy for the Bloody Purgings

TAKE Mollasses, Rum, and Sweet Oil, of each like quantity, mix them well, with a gentle heat. To a grown person may be given, a spoonful at a time, once in an hour or two, till he recovers. — Persons newly taken have received help by this medicine very speedily, and have been recovered in a few days: And persons who had been afflicted with it a month, or more, found much benefit by it toward the recovery.

The Students of Harvard-College

are hereby advertised, that the town of Concord, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, is pitched upon by the Hon. and Reverend Corporation of Overseers of said College as a proper place for convening the members of said public Seminary of learning; and that by vote of the Corporation, said Students are desired to come together at the town aforesaid, on the first Wednesday in October next, where all necessary provision is made for their reception, and they will have boarding and chamber furniture at a reasonable rate. At the aforesaid time and place, the President, Professors and Tutors, will attend to the usual instructions and business of said College.

N. B. There is not to be a fall vacation this year.
S. MUEL LANGDON, President.

Cambridge, Sept 6, 1775.

CYDER CASKS.

JOHAN NEWELL, begs Leave to inform his Customers and others, That he carries on his Cooper's Business in Newton. — where they may be supplied with all Kinds of Casks.

Stray'd out of a pasture in Roxbury, on the 11th of last Month, a Bay Horse, about 13 hands and a half high, black mane and tail, trot altogether, and goes a little lame with one of his hind legs: — If any person has taken up said horse and will return him to the subscriber, in Roxbury or to Mr. Joseph Pease in Sudbury, shall receive a handsome Reward. **AUGUSTINE PEASE.**
Roxbury, September 7, 1775.

N. B. Said Pease is in Captain Hancock's Company, in General Spencer's Regiment.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL, Aug. 24. 1775

ALL persons who have furnished receipts to, or have any demands on the late general Hospital for the Colony of Massachusetts Bay are desired to bring or send their accounts to the subscribers, on or before the 15th of September next, that they may be laid before the General Court for a settlement.

ISAAC FOSTER Jan. 2 } Surgeons.
JOHN WARREN.

CHOICE Jamaica Spirit, West-India and New England Rum, Molasses by the Barrel, Keg or smaller Quantity, and good Brown Sugar to be sold by **ISAAC PIERCE**, near the 8 Blue Stone in Watertown.

BROAD-CLOTHS.

There is for Sale, at **BICKER'S** Shop, in Cambridge near the House formerly improved by Mr. Bradish, as a Tavern.

A Fine assortment of blue and other coloured broad cloths with trimmings to match with a good assortment of checks, flannels, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, bedticks, corduroys, striped hollands, velvet and velverets, rattens, ferges, dappers, cambricks, lawns, worsted hose, breeches patterns of most colours, cambletens, sewing silk, twist, threads, buckrams, quality binding crewels, tapes, needles, pen and ink, shoe and knee buckles, felt hats, loafers, and a hundred or less, Lynn fices, ribbons, gold & silver lace, gold buttons and loops suitable for hats, with a variety of other articles.

Stray'd or taken from me in July last) one of the pasture of Mr. Samuel Jackson of Newton, a black Mare, about 13 hands & half high, with a bunch on her right side, and lame in her fore leg, impressed by the Massachusetts Committee of Supplies some time in June last, for the service of the Colony. Whoever shall take up said Mare, and return her to said Committee, or to Mr. David Fisk of Lincoln, the Owner of said Mare, shall have **TWO DOLLARS** Reward, and all necessary charges by said Committee.

September 2, 1775

AN Assortment of Homespun Manufacture, suitable for the season, to be sold cheap Inquire of **OLIVER MONROE**, Taylor near the Bridge in Watertown.



Containing the freshest Advice,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, September 25, 1775.

Mr. EDES,

If you should think that publishing the following will be beneficial to America, insert it in your valuable Paper.

I HAVE read with pleasure several Resolves of the city of London, and their Address, Petition, and Remonstrance, to the King. Every line breathes the spirit of liberty, sympathy and impartiality. However, I cannot but fear its tendency in America. If it should operate to put the colonies off their guard, and to sink them into supineness from an apprehension that the dispute between them and Britain, is so near to the point of settlement, as to render any further efforts from them unnecessary, it is ten chances to one but America is ruined. Let a supposition be made (which perhaps is not a bad one) that although the respectable citizens of London are alarmed at the strides to destroy American liberty, in order the more easily to complete its ruin in Britain; yet a large majority in that Island may possibly be led to think, by express declarations from that venal Herd who compose the British ministry, that they had been and were striving only to keep America properly dependent upon Britain, and to make her pay a proportion of Governmental charges. If this should be the case, and we should become negligent in our preparations to oppose arbitrary power, we shall be convinced of our error too late, and be involved in all the miseries of slavery. Let the contrary supposition be made, that the majority of the inhabitants of Britain think that the late acts of the British parliament relating to America are unconstitutional; and that the said parliament has not a right to legislate for the American colonies; and are determined that American grievances shall be redressed in the manner proposed by the continental congress; let that be supposed, and at the same time let America be considered as not in the least degree abating in her preparations to repel force by force, it will be vastly agreeable to view these preparations as having answered their end without using them. The further effusion of human blood is to be deprecated, provided the liberty of America can be established without it. I am sure that nothing will have a greater tendency to prevent the further shedding of blood, than to prepare to shed it, which must be a considerable reason to induce every one, to whom is committed the conduct of American affairs, to use his utmost endeavours that the best preparations be made for the defence of his Country. Full confidence, I doubt not, ought to be, and is placed in the Representatives of this Continent. Their proceedings loudly declare them to be men of discernment & integrity; men in every respect calculated to perform the important business to which they are appointed; men whose names will be mentioned to the latest period of time with the highest applause; and who (if their private virtues are equal to their public ones) will spend an Eternity of bliss in elevating the praise of redeeming love. It is easy to believe that my Countrymen in general, are determined to abide by and support their resolutions. Some who are without the limits of the garrisoned Metropolis of this Colony, it is to be feared, will secretly strive to defeat the plans laid by the wisdom of this Continent to secure liberty upon a permanent basis. How vigilant ought every friend to his country to be to detect and expose such enemies to human happiness; such beings, whose affections centre in their dear selves. I think the Committee of Information for the East Precinct in Pawtucket, ought to be esteemed by the disinterested, for detecting and exposing a certain Abiel Word, of said town, for his opposition to the resolutions of the continental and Provincial Congresses, and for his aspersions upon some of the best Characters in the world. It is to be hoped that Committees in other towns will follow their example, if there could be found such vile fellows amongst them. The blessing of heaven attending such vigilance

over our internal enemies, and the efforts of the Army of the United Colonies against our external adversaries, we may expect that the dawn of a bright day will soon succeed the dark clouds that hang over us.
Sudbury, Sept. 16 1775.

PHILO-PATRIA.

[From the LONDON EVENING POST of June 20]

A FUNERAL ORATION.

To the surviving relations and friends of our deceased brethren, who fell bravely at a late action in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, gloriously sacrificing their lives in defence of the legal and constitutional rights of America.

Worthy Citizens!

O R that I call you beloved friends and brethren! Whatever titles might sound most grateful to your tender hearts, by such I would address you. I am come uninvited, to go with you to the house of mourning. Permit a friend, would I could boast a nearer relation, to revisit with you, at least in remembrance, the still bleeding relics of your undaunted heroes. Let us go tread together, let us traverse in thought the solitary walk of death. I will sympathize with you in every expression of grief, breathe your sighs, and shed your tears! Ah, a scene of horror presents itself to my view! Images of terror rise before me! And my trembling feet seem unwilling to bear me over this blood-bespinked road! Alas, how many fatherless and widowed mourners have trod the same road before me! Hither a doubtful son has come searching, in silent, solemn grief, for an affectionate parent! Hither a frantic wife has come, demanding in raving accents her murdered husband! The dishevelled virgin too has here, with streaming eyes, washed her lover's wounds! Oh, my friends, well may amazement sit upon your brows! Unnerved be their arms, whose swords have safely spread this ruin around us! Methinks I now see you pointing to the remains of our beloved brethren! Methinks I hear you say, "That mangled body, whose garments are now wet with blood, was a wife and just Magistrate; such a one as England would desire, and whose acts will live after him in America, as incentives for survivors to imitate his uncorrupted example! See how those five children pour forth a shower of tears! It is a natural shower! That was their father; a careful, prudent, industrious husbandman! Weep not, sweet innocents! You are now children of the public; you belong to those who will love, provide, and are ready, in their turns, to die for you! The Father's wish that lies there, was once a skillful soldier, one who had been trained up from his youth, not as a mercenary for spoil, but as a faithful guardian of the state, to be called forth whenever public service required his presence. His presence has been demanded, and you now behold a striking instance of duty and affection on a brave, honest citizen! Death only, you see, could take him prisoner. There sleeps, he seems even now to smile in death, a friend of America, a friend to his mother country, the world's friend as far as his charity could reach. He was a merchant. It was a cruel stroke that could deprive the poor of so generous a benefactor! How will destitute orphans deplore their loss! Many a tear will hereafter be shed in commemorating his good actions! One would think he chose to collect them together in one moment; in one moment to close a life of beneficence and public utility, by doing the best, the greatest of human actions, that of dying for the honour and good of his country!

Enough, fellow citizens! We are come here not to mourn over our departed brethren, but to commemorate their virtues for the benefit of the living. You might, indeed, have found a sufficient

cause for grief and lamentation, had these brave men, so fitted, and therefore designed by Providence for public action, departed in the chambers of peace, or on a bed of sloth; whereas we now see them stretched along, having died as valiant men should, in the field of Mars. Is there one among you who would not wish for the same end, under like circumstances? How much more eligible is a life thus finished with glory and reputation, than a prosperous one continued and ended with shame and infamy! It is, we confess, a ghastly spectacle, it is a melancholy sight, to see the bodies of our dear friends weltering in their blood; it affords a heart rending thought, to recollect they were slain by the hands of unnatural enemies; yet who would not be thus humbled in the dust? Who would not be laid thus low? Who would not thus bleed in defence of their country? Who, that hath worth and merit, would not quit a present uncertain life, to live eternally in the memory of present and future ages? Death, to such meritorious characters, is their harvest, wherein they reap ample honours, and gather never fading laurels. Happy! eternally happy must they be, the day of whose death is to the better than the day of their birth! Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord; blessed must these our friends be, henceforth and for ever, for their works will follow them. And seeing we are persuaded they fought valiantly, and died honourably, why droops the head? Why languishes the eye? What mean our flowing tears? Let us rejoice—rather I should say—let us offer unto God sacrifices of praise. If we consider all the oppressions that are done under the sun, were we to hear the groans and complaints of the unhappy, particularly of those upon whom attempts may have been made to put them under circumstances of slavery, should we not praise these dead more than the living who are yet alive? We may consider every drop of blood spilt upon this spot, as the price of freedom in future generations. We consider these public victims as awful monitors, silent, yet eloquent orators, by whose untimely end oppressors of the earth are taught, that Providence can raise up instruments, and will be glorified in the demolition of tyrannical and unjust projects. Nor is there one of us, but may receive from their death a lesson of valuable instruction. They teach us the nature of true heroic virtue; that, in every humiliating case of affliction, it is our duty to endeavour a prolongation of life, but in case of threatened slavery life loses its value; that then it is our duty to hazard it, to risk every advantage, when the cause of freedom calls for our assistance. What a pleasing, a delightful thought is it, when we know the bodies of our friends will be brought home to us, and that in contemplating their wounds, we can look upon them as testimonies of their bravery, and as honourable triumphs after their death! O, that from their death we may learn to live, to live a life of virtue! O, that all our griefs with our present troubles might be buried in their graves! Go, fellow mourners, attend the funerals of our countrymen with praises; dry up every tear; adorn their tombs with garlands; rejoice, and esteem it an honour that you are related to men, whose actions have glorified their bodies, and will render their memories immortal. The dust shall return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return to God, who gave it. Farewell ye once precious repositories of noble minds! You died honourably, you shall be buried gloriously, and remembered eternally! Your bodies we commit to the grave, they must dwell in the dark regions of Death; but your better parts, your valuable and still beloved souls, shall dwell in Heaven.

Here the brave youth, with love of virtue fired,
Who greatly in his country's cause expired,
Shall know he conquer'd. The firm patriot there,
Who made the welfare of mankind his care,
Tho' still by faction, vice, and fortune cross'd,
Shall find the generous labour was not lost.

Cato.

HISTAPES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.

Yesterday arrived here the Hon. John Hancock, Esq; and Lady, from Connecticut; and the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq; and Lady from Virginia.

The same day arrived several other of the Delegates from the Southward to attend the Congress.

Yesterday the Honourable Continental Congress met agreeable to adjournment.

On the 22d day of July last, one hundred pounds, current money of the province of Pennsylvania, was sent to William Henry, Esq; treasurer of the county committee of Lancaster, collected from the inhabitants of Paxton, in said county, for the relief of our greatly oppressed and suffering brethren in Boston, to be transmitted thither for the benevolent purpose of the donors.—The township of Paxton has raised above fifty rifle men, who are gone with the Pennsylvania companies to join the continental troops at Boston; and they have yet in said township upwards of one hundred effective men, fit for and ready to enter on service, in support of our constitutional rights and liberties.

Sept. 9. We hear that Col. Francis has concluded a treaty with the Indians entirely to his satisfaction, and that he is expected in town this evening.

The account of the taking of Ticonderoga, with the fire at Boston, and other accounts of the 25 of May, were arrived in London the 27th of June.

NEW-YORK, September 14.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Albany, September 2.

"By an Express arrived last Evening, we hear there has been a Skirmish near St. John's, between a reconnoitering Party of our Men in a Boat, and a Boat of Regulars, Canadians and Indians.—The General's Letter on the Occasion mentions, that the Captain of our Party was killed (one Baker) and a Number of the Whites, and two Indians of the Enemy were slain;—that General Montgomery, with 1200 Men, set off the first of the Week for St. John's, and were to muster on the Isle of Noix, and joined by General Schuyler, who, with about as many more Men, has by this time arrived, so that within a very few Days it is possible the Blow will be struck, which shall determine the Fate of three Provinces; and here I must wait an idle Listener to News, merely because hard Necessity ties me down, as our Men cannot yet March for the want of their Campaign Equipage."

Extract of a Letter from the same Gentleman, Sept. 5.

"Before you get this you will hear of the unhappy affair of Capt. Baker, near St. John's: It seems Baker had often been sent out by General Schuyler, to make Observations, but always with strict Orders never to molest either Canadians or Indians. The last Tour he made was without any Orders from the General, and landing some where on the Shore of the Lake, he indiscreetly, or wickedly, snatched his firelock at some Indians he saw near him; immediately he was fired at and slain, on which his People returned the Fire, and killed two of the Savages.—This Matter was immediately represented in its true Colours by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, to the Six Nations, now in Congress in this City, who thanked them for their Conduct; and in order to put out the Flame which this unhappy Affair could not help kindling, a Lieutenant sets out to Day, with four Mohawk Indians, and an Interpreter, to join General Schuyler, wherever he shall be to endeavour to make up Matters. This Affair was prodigiously misrepresented here at first."

Extract of a Letter dated 31st August 1775 from a Gentleman at Ticonderoga, to his Friend in New York, (a Student of the Law)

"Col. Waterbury and Rizzema, under the Command of General Montgomery, embarked on Monday Night with 1200 Men for the Isle aux Noix, near St. John's to stop our Enemies from Vessels, by Pickets and Booms, till the Army and Artillery are ready. Your Country Men with united Voices, cry aloud for your utmost Exertion in this Time of Need, *Inter arma silent Leges*.—Pray to Arms, to Arms, my Friends!—Give your Country Testimony of your Attachment to the Cause in which we are engaged. Sapientia and Lukewarmness, breathe Destruction to a free People.—Our all is at Stake, I had rather never again return from the Field, than live and die a Slave."

"I am on the eve of Embarkation with the Remainder of the Army, and nine or ten Pieces of Artillery; four Twelve Pounders are gone, all soon hear of very bloody Scenes.—Hostilities are already commenced in this Quarter.—We are in five Days to be one of the Possessors of Montreal."

"The Indian Convention will be very favourable to our Cause.—Gage has got 2950 Barrels of Flour from Philadelphia."

Capt. Coupar left London the 13th of July, in Company with the Ship Duchels of Gordon, Capt. Harvey, and two Ships for Philadelphia, and parted from them twelve Days after he came out.

Capt. Coupar informs us, and all the Letters from England agree, that no more Troops are to be sent to America from Great Britain, and that the Ministry are much distressed to equip their Ships, owing to a Combination of the Carpenters in order to raise their Wages from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. per Diem; that the Inhabitants of Great Britain were impatient to know the Result of the Continental Congress, when it was not in the least doubted they would willingly come to such Terms as would be agreeable to the People of this Continent; and that the Parliament was to meet the 27th of July.

The Ship Rosamond was to sail from London for this Port, a few days after Capt. Coupar.

It is said that the Spaniards under Gen. O'Reilly, had lost 10000 in an Engagement with the Moors, but we know no Authority for the Report.

A few Days ago, Gen. Woofier with the Forces under his Command, returned to his Encampment at Harlem.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Army at Ticonderoga, to his friend in this City, dated August 25, 1775.

"I have now the pleasure to inform you, that we arrived here on the 19th ult. in good spirits, though we had a very fatiguing march, being obliged to go round by Skenesborough, as there were not boats at lake George to bring us over. Out of the 4 companies, we had twelve deserted from us on the road, and the most of those were old deserters from the regulars. We had a court martial at every other stage, and gave several of the unruly ones, Moses's law, i. e. thirty nine; and they now begin to behave very well, being kept under as strict discipline as any of the regulars. There is the greatest plenty of fresh and salt provisions here, the men have as much as they can use; a jill of rum and as much spirits as they can drink, every day, so that they have no occasion to drink the Lake water, it being reckoned very unhealthy.—The number of troops here at present is 1700 men, and 300 at Crown Point, about 12 miles from here. We expect this day 2 companies of the second battalion of New York forces, the boats being already sent for them. We are ordered to be in readiness in 8 days, to sail for St. John's, where we shall have a smart brush with the regulars; the batteries are now making with the greatest expedition and I am afraid the rest of our regiment will not be here in time. The General talks a good deal of their being so dilatory in coming up, and seem to regret very much the being obliged to go without them. There has been a French gentleman here lately from Canada, who has put our Men in great spirits, by assuring us that the greatest part of the Canadians would join us upon our arrival, but that they dare not make themselves known to be our friends, till we are landed amongst them. The same gentleman, who is a person of great property there, declared, that upon our arrival, he would kill five fat oxen to make a treat for the officers. As for my own part, there is nothing gives me the least uneasiness."

P. S. Since writing the above, a Spy of ours arrived from St. John's, who says, that there were two vessels ready to be launched at that post, each mounting 16 guns, in order to take possession of the Lake, which would render it impossible for us, for some time, to get past, therefore we have received immediate orders to embark for that place, and are to sail to-morrow morning the 28th.

Col. Waterbury's regiment of 100 men, Capt. Mott's company of 100 Men, and our own four Companies, with 7000 that are now at Crown Point; and 500 of the mountain boys are to join us. Our Spy informs that there were only 570 regulars at St. John's, and 50 Indians; so that I am in hopes we shall meet with very little resistance, if we do, we are pretty well prepared for them. We have 5 companies of the second battalion of New York forces here, and about 3 companies of the New-England troops. This is all the intelligence I can give you at present.

By a gentleman from Philadelphia, we are told, that on Saturday night the 2d instant, an armed schooner was drove on the shore near Norfolk, in Virginia, and immediately burnt by the populace, and that a frigate of 36 guns, supposed to be the Mercury, Capt. McCarty, was lying in only two feet water, and that another man of war had hauled up to prevent her sharing the same fate.

A person who arrived last Thursday Week at Baltimore, in the Brig Mary, Capt. Wallace,

from Bristol (which place the vessel left the 29th of June) says, that upwards of thirty transports, were in that port laden with provisions, and bound for Boston. That the Hunterman of war sailed express for Boston the last of June, with instructions for Gen. Gage.

HARTFORD, Sept. 18.

A correspondent says, the dispute about the mode of his Majesty's receiving the Address, Petition and Remonstrance, from the city of London, is of the greatest importance, because if the King receives a petition upon the throne, he is obliged to give an answer; but if it be presented to him off the throne, at the levee, or any other place, it is entirely at his own option whether to take notice of it, or treat it with silent contempt, which seems to be his intention, as usual, if the virtue and spirit of the citizens of London do not prevent him.

By the latest accounts from Ticonderoga we learn, that the army that went down the Lake, under the command of General Schuyler, landed the 9th inst. on the Isle of Noix, 15 miles this side of St. John's. Each side of this island is within gun shot of its opposite shore, by which it commands the whole Lake. From hence a brigade of 800 men were sent to parade themselves within sight of the fortifications at St. John's; but were attacked by a number of Regulars and Indians, who had formed an ambuscade, at the distance of about one mile and a half from the fort. Five of our men were killed on the spot by the first shot from the enemy, and eight more wounded, three of which are since dead. Major Hobby, and one Captain are among the slain or wounded. The enemy were soon routed and forced to quit the ground, leaving behind them six of their dead Indians. What other loss they sustained is not yet known. We are also informed that Col. Allen, with 400 Men had cut off all communication between St. John's and Montreal. Mr. Leffingwell, from Albany, who passed this town last Saturday with the above intelligence, further says, that Gen. Schuyler went on board to go down the Lake, sick with the fever and ague—that three large batteries were finished weekly, and sent after the army with military stores, provisions, &c.

At a Town Meeting legally warned and met at Swansey, Sept. 18, 1775.

1st. VOTED and chose Jeremiah Bowers, Esq; Moderator of said Meeting.

2d. Voted to dismiss the present Committee of Correspondence and Inspection, namely, John Mason, Israel Barney, Daniel Brown, Benjamin Martin, and Daniel Martin, jun.

3d. Voted and chose a new Committee of Correspondence and Inspection, viz. Jeremiah Bowers, Esq; William Brown, Capt. Luther Thurber, Charles Stead, and Capt. Levi Wheaton.

WHEREAS the conduct of Col. Bowers respecting the present dispute between Great Britain and America has been of late much called in question, and has occasioned much disturbance amongst us, the town taking the same into consideration think proper to pass the following vote—

Voted, That Col. Bowers has for a number of years back warmly contended for the rights and liberties of America and has to this day uniformly opposed the measures of a corrupt, wicked and insatuated ministry.

Voted, That Col. Bowers has been always free to give us his advice in what manner to conduct ourselves, and he has invariably urged us to continue our opposition, giving it his opinion that Great Britain was incapable of making any impression upon America by an armed force.

Voted, That it is the opinion of this town that those persons (inhabitants of this place) who have endeavored to persuade the public that Col. Bowers is unfriendly to the American cause, were actuated by no other motives but what were suggested by envy, malice and revenge.

Voted That it is our opinion, that the committee of Rehoboth, by visiting Col. Bowers, attended with a number of armed men, and forcing him from his house, and then publishing him as inimical to his country, without hearing what could be said in his behalf, and afterwards refusing to give him an opportunity of producing evidence when they were about taking depositions against him, have shew'd themselves rash, precipitate, and not sufficiently tender of mens characters: And we are also of opinion, that the conduct of the committee of inspection for this town, with some other of the inhabitants, in going out of this government in a secret manner without the knowledge of the said Bowers, and there making oath to certain matters which materially affected his character, are unprecedented and highly blameable.

The within votes passed September 18, 1775 at a town meeting in Swansey. Attest per me EDWARD LUTHER, Town Clerk.

Capt. Young, who arrived at New York last Week, from England, we have the following advices, viz.

L O N D O N, July 13.
We are informed, that should the disturbance in New England continue till next sitting of Parliament, an act will be passed to make it lawful to try, by a court martial, all such persons as shall be taken in arms after the promulgation of a proclamation, on a day to be specified in the act.

Others affirm, that a court of Oyer and Terminer shall be established for the special purpose of trying the rebels at Boston; and that no person, suspected by the King's Council as disaffected to the supremacy of Parliament over America, shall be permitted to sit upon any jury. His measure will be less liable to objections than the bringing of the culprits to be tried in this country.

It is said, that the reason for delaying the troops, which the Ministry designed to send to America, is, that the three Generals lately arrived at Boston have sent it home, as their opinion, that they may be able to defeat the Provincials without further assistance, though General Howe thinks 15,000 men absolutely necessary for the reduction of New England. The transports, however, are taken up, and several regiments have received orders to hold themselves in readiness at the shortest notice; so that in case the projected attack on the Provincials under Putnam should not appear practicable to our General Officers, the reinforcements shall be embarked in the first week in August.

L O N D O N, July 18.
The KING's ANSWER to the humble ADDRESS, and PETITION of the LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONS of the City of LONDON.

I AM always ready to listen to the dutiful Petitions of my Subjects, and ever happy to comply with their reasonable Requests, but while the Constitutional Authority of this Kingdom is openly Relisted by a Part of my American Subjects, I owe it to the rest of my People, of whose Zeal and Fidelity I have had such constant Proofs, to continue and enforce those Measures by which alone their Rights and Interests can be asserted and maintained.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Sept. 13.
Yesterday arrived Capt. Falcener, from London, which he left in company with Capt. Osborn of this port; by him we have papers to the 13th of July, which are filled with the regular advices from America, to the latter end of May and 1st of June, as also a great number of lies, with regard to affairs on this continent.—They have an account of the appointment of General Washington; of taking the army at Cambridge into the continental pay, &c.—By the papers, &c. we cannot find that any more troops are coming out to this country, they having only 7000 in Ireland, and 9000 in England for their own defence, and are apprehensive of a visit from the Spaniards; but we find several frigates already sailed, and more sailing; the ministry having determined to beat our towns down; to starve us in a plentiful country; or force us to build a fleet, to protect our trade, whenever we please to carry it on.

Extract of a Letter from London dated July 12, 1775.
“The Parliament is not sitting, and of consequence nothing transpires. Things seem rather to bear a more favourable aspect; that fiery spirit of administration, with which we were at first threatened, is in a great measure appeased; the unanimity and unexpected measures entered into by the Colonies, have opened the eyes of the Ministry, and I am inclined to hope, will convince them of their error.—The undauntedness of your conduct throughout the whole of this disagreeable contest, is such as does you honour, and deserves to be handed down to the latest posterity; you have already shewn them what you Americans can do, and that you are determined to risk your lives and properties in defence of your liberties.”

By Capt. M'Kenzie, we are informed, that the news of the battle at Bunker's Hill was arrived in Ireland.

N E W P O R T, Sept 18.
Several small vessels, which had been most unrighteously taken by the Ships of war on this Station, were last Monday stripped of every rag of sails, all their rigging except the shrouds, all their small stores, cables and anchors, turned adrift and drove ashore on Goat Island, &c. These vessels, we understand, belonged to poor, laborious people, the whole support of whose families depended on what they made by freighting wood, &c.—

W A T E R T O W N, Sept. 25.
Last Saturday se'nnight in the Afternoon, the enemy, with their cannon, fired briskly from their lines on Boston neck, but without doing us any damage. The next morning the firing was

returned, and, as we have since heard, with success; two of the enemy being killed and several wounded. The cannonading has been continued on both sides almost ever since, without any loss on our side. The enemy, we hear, had a lieutenant shot on Monday by one of our cannon balls. How many they have lost in the whole, since Saturday, we have not learnt; but supposed not to be less than 3 or 4 killed, and 5 or 6 wounded.

We hear that some Men are arrived at the eastward, in a few days from Canada, and inform that the Canadians, on hearing a report that our troops had taken St. John's immediately took possession the city of Quebec.

We hear that the besieged army in Boston have pulled down a number of houses between the hay market and the old fortification; but whether from the want of fuel, or to make room for erecting any new works of defence, or digging a canal, we have not been able to learn.

Five or six impressed seamen, we are informed, had the good fortune to make their escape from the enemy last Monday night. One of them informs that the sailors on board the men of war, are very sickly, and almost all of them very feeble and greatly emaciated, owing to bad provisions.

Wednesday morning one of the regular soldiers deserted from bunker-hill, and got safe over to our camp.

Saturday last the Ministerial Troops fired 108 Cannon Shot at our People from their Lines at Boston, without doing any execution except wounding one Man. How many were lost on their side we cannot say.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman, dated Edgarton, (Martha's Vineyard) Sept. 18 1775.

On the 16th instant his Majesty's Ship Swan, Capt. James Afcough, lay at Homes's Hole to Anchor, with a Tender. Said Tender being observed to take on board a number of Marines from the ship, and pursue several boats as they passed, and frequently running backward and forward by the Point of said Harbour, the people suspecting they were on no good Design, kept a Guard with about twelve Men, to watch their Motions; said Tender discovering three Men leaning on a fence near my house, they stood for the shore, as near as they could, and instantly fired two Guns, about 2 pounders, with Grape Shot which was followed immediately with several volleys of small Arms from the Marines, which put the women and children in great confusion.—Said Guard running direct for the shore, the Tender instantly stood off, and before they could get to the shore by reason of a pond, she was out of Shot. Altho' the Shot flew very thick, a number of Women and Children escaped without hurt.

Inscribed to the Hon. James Warren, Esq; Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Pay Master General of the Continental Army.

When late the hero * of our land took flight,
And soar'd all glorious to the realms of light,
The patriot sigh'd—each eye in grief was drown'd,
And every tongue cry'd, 'where's his equal found'.
But since thy worth, 'superior man' is known
Dry'd are our tears, and stifled every groan:
Those virtues, talents are in thee combin'd,
Which grac'd his noble, his exalted mind:
With new born joy each gladden'd breast admires,
A Warren fill'd with all a "Warren's" fires;
Alike in character, alike in name,
Both bosoms glow'd with freedom's godlike flame.
Long be the period of thy life, great man!
To perfect all thy predecessor's Plan;
In the full senate, long mayst thou preside,
Long with thy wisdom be our friend and guide.
And when thy lengthen'd years on earth are o'er,
When thou canst rest and we admire no more;
When (thy important trusts, all well discharg'd)
Thy conscious soul aspires to be enlarg'd,
May angels wait thee gently to the skies,
Where all thy virtues shall with lustre rise,
And claim the proffer'd glories, always giv'n
To those who from their country merit heaven.

E U G E N I C.
Province Massachusetts Bay.
* DR. WARREN.

W H E R E A S the General Court of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, have appointed a Committee to settle such accounts of the Committee of Supplies as yet remain unsettled.

Notice is hereby given that the Committee appointed for the purpose aforesaid are ready to proceed upon business at Watertown.

Published by desire of the Committee of Watertown. Sept. 25th, 1775.

T H E Committee appointed to receive Cloathing for the Army hereby give Public Notice, that they cannot receive any more Summer Breeches, the Season being so far advanced that that the Army will not receive them.

ABRAHAM WATSON, junr. per Order.
Watertown, Sept. 23, 1775.

I F the Person that received a Packet from Mr. John Geyer, who arrived (in Capt. Hill) from London, about the Beginning of last June, (directed for Joseph Warren Esq; President of the Provincial Congress at Cambridge, under cover directed for Mr. William Greenleaf, Merchant in Boston,) will leave it at the Printing Office in Watertown, shall be well rewarded for their Kindness.

Abington, September 16, 1775.

N O T I C E is hereby given, That Thomas Mansfield, Capt. William Tirrill, David Porter, Israel Lever, and David Ellis, all of Abington, do each of them refuse to comply with the association of the continental congress, and consequently prove themselves inimical to their country, and it is to be hoped every friend to his country will withdraw all trading, dealing and commerce with them. By order of the Selectmen, Committee of Correspondence, &c.

EBENEZER WHITMARSH.

T O B E S O L D, B Y
JOSEPH BILLINGS,

of Watertown, Tailor,
A few pieces of Superfine, blue and other colour'd Broad Cloths, with trimmings to match. Also Sudbury Say for Breeches, very cheap.—He makes Appulets in the newest taste. Inquire opposite the Printing office in Watertown.

A L L Sort of Goldsmiths and Jewellers Work done by WEBB and HOMES, from Boston, at the lowest Rate, at their Shop at Capt. William Homes, in Norton, where those that are pleas'd to favour them with their Custom, may depend upon being well used.

Said or sold, in Roxbury, a dark brown Horse, 5 or 6 Years old, black Mane and Tail, his Back rounds up, he is dock'd, very short, although he had much Hair on his Tail, had been gall'd a little on his Sides, the Hair on these Spots quite black; trots and paces well; it is desired that whosoever has or may take up said Horse, that they will bring him to Robert Pierpont, of Roxbury, and they shall be well rewarded for their Trouble.

Sept. 18 1775. **ROBERT PIERPONT.**

Lost between Cambridge and Watertown, a blue furcoat with a red cape, a pair of black breeches, a pair of silk stockings, a pair of shoes. Whoever will bring the same to Deacon Jones, at Cambridge, or Mr. Davis at Watertown, shall be handsomely rewarded. Sept. 23, 1775.

Stole out of the shop of the subscriber, in Sudbury, in the night of the 20th instant, about a dozen felt hats, lined with lead colour'd glazed linen; one small castor, cut in the fashion not lined nor looped; one beaver, part wore; one large brim'd castor, considerably worn; one shag blue short coat: six or seven mink skins, several poor racoon skins; with sundry other small articles. Whoever will apprehend the thief and find the articles aforesaid, upon delivering them or giving information, so as that they may be obtained, to the subscriber, or the printer hereof, shall have four dollars reward by

SARSON BELCHER.
Sudbury, Sept. 22, 1775.

N. B. Two dollars and charges for apprehending the thief if the hats, &c. are not found.

Sewell's Point, Sept. 21st, 1775.

Strayed or stolen from a pasture adjoining the fort at said point, in Brookline, on the 14th instant, a sorrel Mare, about 14 hands high, light mane and tail, branded C on the near shoulder, some white in her forehead, both trots and paces, about 12 years old, suckled a colt. Had on when she went away a pair of iron fetters. Whoever shall take up said Mare, and thief if stolen and deliver her to me the subscriber in said fort in Capt. Badlam's company, Col. Gridley's Regiment, or to Joseph Blanchard, at Sutton, shall be generously rewarded and all necessary charges paid by me.

JOHN BLANCHARD.

Strayed or stolen from the camp at Prospect Hill, a Sorrel Mare, about 13 Hands and three Quarters high, with light Mane and Tail, a white Stripe down her Face, and I think a white Spot on one Thigh about as big as a Topper.—Whoever will take up said Mare, and bring her to Capt. Nathaniel Carter, of Leominster, or Capt. David Wilder in Col Whitcomb's Regiment, shall be well rewarded for their trouble by

NATHANIEL CARTER.
Leominster, Sept. 13, 1775.

W E are assured it is an absolute fact, that on hearing of the Lexington battle, 'twas with great difficulty Lord Dartmouth could be kept from fainting; that the arch American traitor, old Hutchinson, was taken with such a trembling, that it was out of his power to write a bullet to one of his friends, whom he wanted to dine with him, and that his daughter was near going into fits.

Scituate, September 16th, 1775.

Mr. EDES,

Although you told us that the letters of the learned and renowned chief justice Oliver needed no comment, a facetious gentleman taking up your paper of Monday last, read the letters without hesitation, in the following manner.

To the Arch Traitor, Governor Hutchinson.

Middleborough, December 20th, 1773.

Dear Brother Tom!

SINCE we heard of the destruction of the tea we have been extremely anxious lest you have been destroyed with it. If you have leisure, dead or alive I know you will be so kind as to write with respect to the situation of *those* [chests of tea] at the castle, and whether the commissioners are there, in the state we hear they are in, i. e. stood among the chests of tea.

I am oblig'd to you for writing kind letters to me, when I am spoke against by so many. The resolves of your council, which you sent me, will be contrabated by Lord North with those of the New-York council. Which he will like best, time will discover.

I would have inclosed to you the protest of 40 signers of the Plymouth resolves, against their own dings; but if you should happen to see Richard Draper or Thomas Fleet, it will do as well as if you were to see this protest, or those resolves. I imagine the said Draper and Fleet will be of service in Boston, and elsewhere too. Numbers of Plymouth now rise high in support of your measures, and seem more roused since they have protested against their own resolves, and since you occasioned the destruction of the tea. What do you think brother Tom, of deacon Torrey's letter in the *spy*, which because letters are seldom designed for carrying on a correspondence, I shall, for distinction sake, call a corresponding letter? Let me tell you we have a deacon in this colony, who for nonsense, or blasphemy, can match any of the Boston deacons. But as I know not what distinguishes tools from blasphemers, I shall say no more about it.

We are concerned for the fate of Mr. Clarke, at the cape. As to the Plymouth protesters destroying him, there is no danger, for I have good reason to think they were ready to secure and load their brother Clarke at Plymouth, in spite of all the noise made by his enemies in Boston.

We Tories are all well here, and not afraid of the sons of liberty and with you, and all the rest will. Has any vessel sailed for London lately, by which you have had opportunity to write more letters to promote the bridgiment of English liberties? I am,

Dear Tom,

Yours, &c.

P. OLIVER.

To the religious Rascal, usually called Gov. Hutchinson.

Middleborough, April 25, 1774.

Dear Brother in Iniquity!

I send this by a poor Devil of a Tory, who fled here lately. The other is not able to return with the other having burnt himself plausibly by jumping out of the Milton frying pan into the Middleborough fire.

I dare not yet go to Worcester; and why should Jonathan, the *Antislavery*, wonder at it, when his dear Brother Putnam advised me not to venture? I'd sign for Barnstable, not being much concerned about the Mashpee or Nauset Indians; but I am afraid to go among the white People at Plymouth; however I will attempt it, if my Brethren will sit by me and stand by me; and it is needful that they should do both in this County.

A Gentleman told me, at Mr. Winslow's Funeral that year newly making Nathan Cushing, Esq; a Justice was the Occasion of the Scituate Resolves. If you were as sick of the Name as I have been ever since they have been sick of me, you would not promote any of the Family. I have heard that my Brother Cushing, my old Friend, has joined with all the Enemies to our new Place of Government, is laughing at my Letter to the House of Representatives. Are such capable, or are such have any Idea of Friendship?

If you think it will do neither Good nor Harm I shall be glad you would appoint (with or without the Advice and Consent of the Council) Mr. Ebenezer Spooner, of this Town, and Mr. Ichabod Shaw, of Plimouth, as Coroners for this County. They are both high Tories, which I know is, with you, a sufficient Recommendation. I don't recollect but one Coroner in this Town, and he is neither a Tory nor qualified to serve Writs.

The Paragraph of Temple and Franklin, which you sent me, pleased me as much as it did you. Would to Heaven many more such *Killians* might be handled by just such a Man as *Wetherburne*, or, if possible, by a worse. I have not yet learnt that the King and Privy Council have determined

your Letters, and all your Designs to be such as they ought to be; but I am sure they must have intended it previous to the Hearing, and I long to see it in black and white.

Some of our *old Apple Women* in Middleborough say they have been told that the Ten Act is repealed, and that they believe it, because they have heard the Poston go at Guns go off. If it is a Lie now, it won't be a Lie a Month or two hence; and as soon as Truth and Falshood are the same, then farewell to all Government on this Side the Atlantick.

Governor Wanton writes me that Judge Smith, one of the new Court established in Rhode Island, has charged to Government, for his Expences, about twenty Times as much as they really were. What a Fool I have been that I did not cheat as much as he did! I suppose I shall have no Allowance at all because I have *inadvertently* departed from the usual Practice. I wish you public Robbers would more thoroughly initiate me into your profitable Mytheries; for my £. 400 a Year may not be of long Continuance, or if it should, I am so deeply in Debt that I want all I can scrape together, right or wrong. I design again for Newport next Week. The first Accounts went home from Newport a Month ago; but if I do not match Judge Smith in my next Bill, then, dear Sir, whom I love with sincere Affection, believe that my Name is not

PETER OLIVER.

Governor Hutchinson.

WATER TOWN, September 25.

The effect of Military Law, or

Who would not live in Boston?

A few weeks past, as some of the light horse who are now in Boston, were passing towards their stables at Mr. Inches's rope walk at New-Boston, when they were opposite Mr. Lewis Gray's house, (son of the notorious Harrison Gray, late treasurer,) there fell a shower of rain, one of them dismounted and led his horse into the kitchen, but not liking that very well, he led him in to the sitting room; Mrs. Gray, who was above stairs and hearing a noise, called to the maid to know what was the matter, the fellow damn'd her heartily; when as it ceased raining, led his horse through the entry, and out of the front door, and went about his business. — This may be depended on as a fact.

On the 11th September, died at Dunstable after a short illness, greatly lamented, James Tyng, Esq; in the 45th year of his age. — In him were united the dutiful son, the affectionate husband and the tender master, the honest man, and sincere friend of mankind.

The Students of Harvard-College

are hereby advertised, that the town of Concord, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, is pitched upon by the Hon. and Reverend Corporation of Overseers of said College as a proper place for conveying the members of said public Seminary of learning; and that by vote of the Corporation, said Students are desired to come together at the town aforesaid, on the first Wednesday in October next, where all necessary provision is made for their reception, and they will have boarding and chamber furniture at a reasonable rate. At the aforesaid time and place, the President, Professors and Tutors, will attend to the usual instructions and business of said College.

N. B. There is not to be a fall vacation this year.

SAMUEL LANGDON, President.

Concord, Sept. 6, 1775.

CYDER CASKS.

JOHN NEWELL, begs Leave to inform his Customers and others, That he carries on his Cooper's Business in *Newton*. — where they may be supply'd with all Kinds of Casks.

Stray'd out of a pasture in Roxbury, on the 11th of last Month, a Bay Horse, about 13 hands and a half high, black mane and tail, trots altogether, and goes a little lame with one of his hind-legs: — If any person has taken up said horse, and will return him to the subscriber, in Roxbury, or to Mr. Joseph Pease in Suffield, shall receive a handsome Reward. AUGUSTINE PEASE.

Roxbury, September 7, 1775.

N. B. Said Pease is in Captain Hanchel's Company, in General Spencer's Regiment.

Just Published and sold by the Printer heresof,

A SERMON preached at Roxbury Camp, before Col. Cotton's Regiment; on the 20th of July, P. M. 1775. — Being a day set apart for Fasting and Prayer, throughout all the United Colonies in America. By EZRA SAMSON, Colleague Pastor of the first Church in *Plimpton*. [Published at the request of the Officers of said regiment.] His heart is toward the governors of Israel, that offered themselves willingly among the people. — Judge. v. 9.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, two horses one a black horse about 10 years old middling size: The other a small chestnut colour mare, about 4 or 5 years old. The owners describing their marks may have them again, paying charges.

EZRA COONEE.

Cambridge, Sept. 18, 1775

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

In COUNCIL, August 26, 1775.

ORDERED, That Mr. Richard Devens, Paymaster, be, and he hereby is empowered to pay to the Order of all those sick and wounded Soldiers, who are absent on Furlow, the advance Pay that is due to them — And to pay to the Order of the Widows and Relations of such Men who were lost in Battle, or by Sickness in the Camp and did not in their Life Time receive their advance Pay, upon their producing a Certificate from the Selectmen of the Town where they reside, that they have a right to receive it.

P. MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, August 22d, 1775.

RESOLVED and Ordered, That all and every Person and Persons, in this Colony, possessed in behalf of any Town or District of any duplicate of Receipts, given by Henry Gardner, Esq; since his first appointment by the Congress of this Colony, to the Office of Receiver General, for the same testifying his Receipt of any Sum of Money as the Province Tax, or part of the Province Tax, set on any Town, or District, for any Year now past, do, as soon as may be, transmit and lodge in the Office of the Secretary of this Colony, lately appointed, by the Council such duplicate whereof he is possessed as aforesaid and that every Constable or Collector, or other person, who may be possessed of any receipt of any such Monies, whereof a duplicate was not given, is hereby directed and required to procure a Copy of such Receipt to be made, and to be examined by the Clerk of the Town, where he resides, in this Colony, and certified by the same Town Clerk to be a true Copy, and the Person so possessed of such single Receipts, to transmit the said Copy, with such Certificates thereon, as soon as may be, to the Secretary's Office aforesaid: and that every such Town-Clerk, who may be applied to to make such Examination and Certificate, is hereby required to do the same; and the said Secretary is hereby ordered to keep all such Duplicates and Copies as may be transmitted to him, in the most careful and safe Manner, to be improved by this Colony in settling their Accounts with their said Receiver General.

This RESOLVE to be published in the Cambridge, Watertown and Worcester Papers.

Sent up for concurrence.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

August 22, 1775. In Council read and concurred.

SAM. ADAMS, Secretary.

Consented to,

James Otis,

Benjamin Lincoln,

W. Sever,

Eliot Taylor,

B. Greenleaf,

M. Farley,

W. Spooner,

S. Hutton,

Caleb Cushing,

Jabez Fisher,

Joseph Gerrish,

Cha. Chauncy,

J. Winthrop,

Enoch Freeman,

John Whitcomb

A true Copy,

Attest. PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

LOST last Wednesday on the Road between Cambridge and Roxbury, five horned Cattle, belonging to the Public; and as they strayed out of a large Drive, it cannot be ascertained whether they were Oxen, Cows, or young Cattle, as there were of each Sort in said Drive: Therefore it is desired that whosoever may take up the same, or any part thereof, will convey them to Major Nathaniel Ruggles in Roxbury. They shall be satisfied for their Trouble by

Sept. 16, 1775. DANIEL MOWRY, Junr.

Just Published, and Sold by the Printer heresof,

SEVERAL methods of making SALT-PETRE; recommended to the inhabitants of the UNITED COLONIES, by the honorable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. — And re-published by order of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY. — Together with the RESOLVE of said Assembly; and an APPENDIX, by Dr. William Whiting.

GOOD FLEECE WOOL,

In large or small Quantities,

To be Sold opposite the Printing Office in Watertown.

CASH given for clean Cotton in and Linen RAGS, at the Printing Office in Watertown.

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY



Gazette,
JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices.

Foreign--and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, October 2, 1775.

The CRISIS No. XXII.

SATURDAY, June 17. * 1775.

BLOOD calls for BLOOD.

To the People of England.

Friends and fellow Countrymen,

LET me conjure you by all you hold dear, *HERE* and *HEREAFTER*, by all the ties of *NATURE* and *JUSTICE*, to rouse in Defence of your persecuted brethren and fellow subjects in *America*, who daily fall innocent victims to *LAWLESS* power: let me intreat you to rouse in defence of your rights and liberties; those rights and liberties which Heaven gave, and for which your Fathers bravely fought, and gloriously fell, to preserve themselves, and us their posterity *FREE*; be assured if *BLEEDING America* can be reduced to slavery, all the boasted privileges of Englishmen must fall with her: let me therefore beseech you to *OPPOSE* with uplifted hands, and stretched out arms, the *CRUEL BLOODY*, and *UNNATURAL* tyranny of *GEORGE the Third*, and his diabolical tory minions: Perdition, Destruction, and all the miseries of a tortured death, attend the wretch, who calls himself an *ENGLISHMAN*, and yet can *TAMELY* see his *BROTHER*, or fellow subject, perish through wanton cruelty, oppression, or the sword.

No tyrant was ever more despotic and cruel than the present sovereign, who disgraces the feat of royalty in the British empire; no court ever more corrupt than his, and yet, O my countrymen, to this merciless and despotic tyrant, and to his wicked and corrupt ministry, you sacrifice your rights, and yield a *PEACEABLE* submission.

Consider the gloomy, the dreadful prospect before you, the plains of *America* are running with the *BLOOD* of her inhabitants, the essence of the English constitution destroyed, and nothing but the form, the mere shadow of it remains; all the dear bought liberties purchased and sealed with the *BLOOD* of your forefathers, wrested from you by the polluted hands of an abandoned set of miscreants, supported and defended by a *ROYAL TYRANT*; and a dark cloud of slavery, like a rising tempest, overspreads the land, it approaches swiftly, and at this moment threatens our destruction; it is therefore high time you should be roused and awakened to a sense of your danger, and by an appeal to heaven, by a glorious *RESISTANCE*, provide for your common safety.

This is the only way, we have no other, to prevent the *RUIN* that threatens us if we are inattentive or inactive at this time, our chains will be fast rivetted, and liberty must expire; your petitions and remonstrances have been spurned by the king, and you have now no remedy left but that of entering into an *ASSOCIATION* in defence of your common rights, and the rights of *America*. They have set you a noble example, an example worthy of Britons, an example which you are bound by all the principles of justice and self-preservation to *FOLLOW*; he must be blind that is not convinced of this, and he is an abandoned wretch, an enemy to mankind, who will not pursue the road.

Upon your virtue and resolution at this juncture, depends the *SALVATION* of England and *America*; it is now in your Power to prevent the further progress of despotism, the butchery of your fellow-countrymen, and yourselves from slavery and ruin.

When the humble supplications of an oppressed people are treated with contempt, and a deaf ear turned to their complaints, when their *RIGHTS* are daily invaded, their property unlawfully wrested from them, and their blood inhumanly shed, it is incumbent on them, it is a duty they owe to God and their Country, to take the field and resist their oppressors, to shew themselves *BRAVE*, when bravery is required, and dare to be resolute in the hour of danger. Remember, my fellow countrymen, our predecessors

led the way, the Americans have followed their noble example, and we are bound to follow them. Where would have been *LIBERTY* and *PROPERTY*, if it had not been for the virtue, bravery, and resolution of our Ancestors? they stood *FORTH* in the glorious cause, and many of them secured it to posterity by their *BLOOD*. Shall we then, *TAMELY* submit to have those privileges for which they *FOUGHT* and *FELL*, ravished from us by a lawless tribe of men, who call themselves senators or ministers, and who taking advantage of their prince, are laying waste their country, and spreading desolation through the land? Shall it be said in after times, that the year *ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED and SEVENTY FIVE*, was less glorious than that of *SIXTEEN HUNDRED and EIGHTY EIGHT*; and that as the age grew more and more enlightened, it became more and more *PUSILLANIMOUS*. Forbid it Heaven!

Let me intreat you, O! Englishmen, to rouse from that state of supineness in which you have so long lain; open your eyes to the danger that surrounds you, and stand forth the defenders of *AMERICAN VIRTUE & PUBLIC LIBERTY*. *HAVOC* is now the cry at *St. James's*, and the dogs of war are let loose to tear out the vitals of our brethren; *America* through the abandoned cruelty of an accursed administration, and an unrelenting King, is become a *FIELD of BLOOD*, overspread with desolation and slaughter. It is in your power to put an end to this horrid, unnatural *CIVIL WAR*, it must owe its extinction or continuance to you, if you are virtuous, brave, and resolute, the lives, liberties, and properties of your fellow subjects, may be preserved, and your country saved from destruction; if on the contrary, you should be irresolute and pusillanimous at this time (unworthy the name of Englishmen) thousands, many thousand lives must be lost; the liberties of England will be no more, and your property taken from you at the will and pleasure of the King and his ministers.

It can only be from the virtue and *UNITED* efforts of England and *America*, that the constitution of Great-Britain, and all our invaluable privileges can be preserved; should you remain quiet spectators of the present inhuman massacres, and destructive measures, you will deserve the writ of slavery and the cruellest punishment ever inflicted on a people.

If you have any honour, if you have any virtue, or any bravery, you will now stand forth and resist the tyrants, you will demand the heads of those men, who advised those sanguinary, fatal, and ruinous measures; you will declare to the world, you will not consent to arbitrary invasions of your liberties, arbitrary dispensings with the laws, and arbitrary governing by an army; that you owe no submission to a King, beyond the bounds of law; that your lives, liberties and estates shall not be disposed of at his *PLEASURE*; and that you are bound by the laws of God and man, to resist a tyrant; that you will oppose all unjust violence, and those who attempt the life of the constitution, as the great enemies of their country; this has been practised in all ages, and all nations determine, that when Kings invade the lives, liberties, or properties of their subjects, that tear up the foundations of public freedom, and the sacred constitution of their country, *MAY BE RESISTED*, either by calling in and joining with foreign assistance, or by taking arms in defence of the law and common liberty; this is what was declared at the *REVOLUTION*, and this is the foundation upon which the people took arms in the time of *Charles the first*.

The axe is now at the root of the tree; the overthrow of the constitution is the great design of the king and his ministers, the open and avowed enemies to the natural rights of mankind, who have already sufficiently proved to the world, that they mean the subversion of the universal right of Christians and of subjects. Let these, my countrymen, who plead for tyrants, submit to their power; but let us esteem liberty, religion, and

property, equally with our lives, every man's birthright by nature; no government ever received a *LEGAL* authority, to abridge or take it away; nor has God vested any single or confederated power in any hands to destroy it; and it is in defence of these glorious privileges, these common rights, I have written this paper and to preserve them unviolated by the polluted hands of lawless tyrants, I would lay down my life, for life is a burthen in any other state than that of *FREEDOM*.

It is notoriously known, notwithstanding all the royal and ministerial falsehoods which have been, and are daily advanced, to our disgrace, it is known that we do not enjoy, undiminished, one single privilege purchased by the blood of our ancestors, and confirmed to us by *MAGNA CHARTA* and the *BILL of RIGHTS*. Every man then, who remains passive at this time, is an enemy and a traitor to his country. I loose all kind of patience when I reflect upon the melancholy situation of England and *America*, and the villainous principles of those men, intrusted by the sovereign with the management of the affairs of this once great, free, and powerful kingdom. I am fired with a just indignation against the authors of our misfortunes; and if I appear too warm, I hope it will be imputed to my zeal in the public cause, and not to any malice or resentment, against individuals, for I here declare to have none, but I most sincerely wish to stop the further effusion of human blood, and would willingly sacrifice my life, could I rescue my country from the hands of *PARRICIDES* and *TRAITORS*, and from that destruction which now threatens it.

To the *PUBLIC*.
THE necessity, utility, and national advantage of a political paper in defence of the natural rights of mankind at this *IMPORTANT ERA*, must appear greater than at the last glorious revolution. We now see, and with infinite concern, the king and ministry, the lords and commons, all united, and firmly resolved, on pursuing measures, which (without a noble opposition from the people) must end in the destruction of the laws, rights and liberties, of the whole British empire, in *England and America*. It is therefore only necessary to say, this paper will be carried on by two gentlemen of literary abilities, alike enemies to the arbitrary efforts of *ONE*, or a purchased majority of *FIVE HUNDRED* and *FIFTY EIGHT TYRANTS*, to whom they, and they hope, their fellow subjects, never will submit.

Potior visa est periculosa libertas quieto servitio.

SALVET.

The *CRISIS* will be continued with spirit, in defiance of every exertion of lawless power upon the true principles of the constitution, against the secret machinations, and despotic designs, of the present corrupt court and ministry. The authors being determined, even at the risk of every thing that is dear to man, to rescue the liberty of the press, the natural rights of mankind, and the constitution of the British empire, in *England and America*, from that ruin, with which they are now threatened. In order with more ease to accomplish these great ends, they earnestly beg the assistance of those, who are real friends to the laws, liberties, and constitution of their country.

Mr. Printer;

Sir, please to insert the following Lines in your next Paper.

THIS may serve to certify the Public, That Eleazer Bradshaw, of Waltham, in the County of Middlesex, Hatter, has for some Time back employed himself in going to Albany, under a pretence of bringing Furr; also purchased the pernicious, detestable herb called *TEA*, which, all good Men and Friends to their Country hold in abhorrence. This Bradshaw has taken in Partnership with him one David Townsend, of Waltham aforesaid, Baker by Trade, to retail said *TEA*. We think it our duty and desire that those *Tea Merchants* may be treated as their Merits deserve.

* 'Tis worthy of Observation, that this *CRISIS* was printed in London, the Day of the Battle at Bunker's Hill.

The following Advertis will be published in Canada, on the Arrival there of Col. Arnold, with the Troops under his Command.

By His EXCELLENCY,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;
Commander in Chief of the ARMY of the United Colonies of NORTH-AMERICA.
To the INHABITANTS of CANADA.
Friends and Brethren,

THE unnatural Contest between the English Colonies and Great-Britain, has now risen to such a height, that arms alone must decide it. The colonies, confiding in the justice of their cause, and the purity of their intentions, have reluctantly appealed to that Being, in whose hands are all human events. He has hitherto smiled upon their virtuous efforts—the hand of tyranny has been arrested in its ravages, and the British arms which have shone with so much splendor in every part of the Globe, are now tarnished with disgrace and disappointment.—Generals of approved experience, who boasted of subduing this great continent, find themselves circumscribed within the limits of a single city and its suburbs, suffering all the shame and distress of a Siege. While the freeborn sons of America, animated by the genuine principles of Liberty and love of their country, with increasing union, firmness and discipline repel every attack, and despise every danger.

Above all, we rejoice, that our enemies have been deceived with regard to you—they have persuaded themselves, they have even dared to say, that the Canadians were not capable of distinguishing between the blessings of liberty and the wretchedness of slavery; that gratifying the vanity of a little circle of nobility—would blind the eyes of the people of Canada.—By such artifices they hoped to bend you to their views, but they have been deceived, instead of finding in you that poverty of soul, and baseness of spirit, they see with a chagrin equal to our joy, that you are enlightened, generous and virtuous—that you will not renounce your own rights, or serve as instruments to deprive your fellow subjects of theirs.—Come then, my brethren, unite with us in an indissoluble union, let us run together to the same goal.—We have taken up arms in defence of our liberty, our property, our wives and our children, we are determined to preserve them or die. We look forward with pleasure to that day not far remote (we hope) when the inhabitants of America shall have one sentiment, and the full enjoyment of the blessings of a free government.

Incited by these motives, and encouraged by the advice of many friends of liberty among you, the Grand American Congress have sent an army into your province, under the command of General SCHUYLER; not to plunder, but to protect you; to animate, and bring forth into action those sentiments of freedom you have disclaimed, and which the tools of despotism would extinguish through the whole creation.—To co-operate with this design, and to frustrate those cruel and perfidious schemes, which would deluge our frontiers with the blood of women and children; I have detached Col. ARNOLD into your country, with a part of the army under my command—I have enjoined upon him, and I am certain that he will consider himself and act as in the country of his patrons and best friends. Necessaries and accommodations of every kind which you may furnish, he will thankfully receive, and render the full value.—I invite you therefore as friends and brethren, to provide him with such supplies as your country affords; and I pledge myself not only for your safety and security, but for ample compensation. Let no man desert his habitation—let no one see as before an enemy. The cause of America, and of liberty, is the cause of every virtuous American citizen; whatever may be his religion or his descent, the United Colonies know no distinction but such as slavery, corruption and arbitrary domination may create. Come then ye generous citizens, range yourselves under the standard of general liberty—against which all the force and artifice of tyranny will never be able to prevail.

G. WASHINGTON.

Cambridge, Sept. 30.

LOST last Friday, on the Road between the House of Mr. Baldwin, Innholder in Weston, and the American Hospital in Cambridge, a worked Pocket Book, containing a twenty Dollar Bill, one or two smaller Bills, and a Number of Orders and Accounts, relating to Col. Cotton's Regiment in Roxbury. The Person who has found, and will bring it to the Printer hereof, shall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward.

W A T E R T O W N.

A LIST of the Civil Officers lately appointed by the Major Part of the Council of this Colony. The Places of Governor and Lieutenant Governor being vacant.

Justices of the Quorum for the County of Suffolk.
James Bowdoin, esq; William Phillips, esq;
James Pitts, esq; Samuel Winthrop, esq;
Samuel Dexter, esq; Josiah Quincy, esq;
James Humphrey, esq; Edmund Quincy, esq;
Thomas Cushing, esq; John Hill, esq;
John Hancock, esq; Samuel Niles, esq;
Samuel Adams, esq; Jacob Cushing, esq;
John Adams, esq; Arnold Welles, esq;
Benjamin Lincoln, esq; Benjamin Austin, esq;
Joseph Palmer, esq; Samuel Pemberton, esq;
Jabez Fisher, esq; Joseph Greenleaf, esq;
Benjamin White, esq;

Justices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk.
Ebenezer Fisher, esq; David Jeffries, esq;
Nathan Sumner, esq; Robert Pierpont, esq;
John Gould, esq; (esq; Norton Quincy, esq;
William Blair Townsend Samuel Watts, esq;
Cotton Tufts, esq; David Rawson, esq;
Benjamin Pemberton, esq; John Greenleaf, esq;
Jehua Clap, esq; William Cooper, esq;
Thomas Fairweather, esq; Moses Bullen, esq;
John Barrett, esq; Thomas Crane, esq;
Isaac Smith, esq; Elijah Clark, esq;
William Holden, esq; Stephen Metcalf, esq;
John Tudor, esq; Benjamin Cushing, esq;
Eben. Thayer, jun. esq; Thomas Penniman, esq;
William H. Ship, esq; Nathaniel Appleton, esq;
Jonathan Williams, esq; Oliver Wendell, esq;
Elihu Niles, esq; Thomas Lathrop, esq;
Thomas Allyn, esq; John Pitts, esq;
Theophilus Cushing, esq; Eleazer Weld, esq;

Justices of the Quorum for the County of Essex.
Caleb Cushing, esq; Samuel Holden, jun. esq;
Benjamin Greenleaf, esq; Azor Otte, esq;
Samuel Phillips, esq; Daniel Witham, esq;
Joseph Gerrish, esq; Joseph Appleton, esq;
Richard Derby jun. esq; Nathl. Peas. Sergeant, esq;

Justices of the Peace for the County of Essex.
William Atkins, esq; Micajah Sawyer, esq;
Samuel White, esq; Dummer Jewett, esq;
Benjamin Jones, esq; Stephen Barker, esq;
Francis Choate, esq; Abner Cheever, esq;
John Lee, esq; Patrick Tracy, esq;
Richard Greenleaf, esq; Stephen Hooper, esq;
Isaac Merrill, esq; Moses Little, esq;
Benjamin Prescott, esq; Richard Derby, esq;
Aaron Potter, esq; Elbridge Gerry, esq;
Josiah Fairfield, esq; Joshua Ward, esq;
Aaron Wood, esq; Tim. Pickering, jun. esq;
George Abbot, esq; John Baker, esq;
Samuel Plummer, esq; Peter Coffin, esq;
Samuel Moody, esq; Daniel Thurston, esq;
John Cushing, esq; Elijah Porter, esq;
Ebenezer Burrill, esq; Jona. Gardner, jun. esq;
Tristram Dalton, esq; Nathaniel Mighill, esq;

Coroners for said County.
Henry Ingalls J. remiah Pearson
Jonathan Baneroff Moses True
J. Fish Batchelder, jun. John Huse
Stephen Choate Jacob Allen
John Moody

Judge of Probate for the County of Essex.
Hon. Benjamin Greenleaf, esq;

Sheriff for said County. Hon. Michael Farley, esq;

Civil Officers appointed for the County of Middlesex.

Justices of the Quorum.
Hon. John Winthrop, esq; Henry Gardner, esq;
John Tyng, esq; John Vir. un, esq;
William Stickney, esq; David Cheever, esq;

Justices of the Peace.
Thadens Mason, esq; Oliver Prescott, esq;
William Reed, esq; Simcon Spaulding, esq;
Isaac Bowman, esq; Thomas Plympton, esq;
Joseph Buckminster, esq; Bradyl Smith, esq;
Joseph Haven, esq; Richard Devens, esq;
Joseph Perry, esq; Abrah. Watson, jun. esq;
Jonathan Hastings, esq; Thomas Marshall, esq;
Abraham Fuller, esq; Benjamin Hall, esq;
John Read, esq; John Remington, esq;
James Tyng, esq; James Barrett, jun. esq;
James Russell, esq; Ephraim Wood, jun. esq;
Jonas Prescott, esq; David Green, esq;
John Hunt, esq; Samuel Wyman, esq;
Leonard Williams, esq; Samuel Curtis, esq;
Sam. Phillips Savage, esq; Josiah Stone, esq;

Judge of Probate. Hon. John Winthrop, esq;

Register of Probate. Mr. James Winthrop,

Sheriff. Hon. James Prescott, esq;

Coroners.
Isaac Fainsworth Israel Hubbard
John White David Sewell
Samuel Stevens Josiah Smith
Benjamin Easterbrooks Ebenezer Stedman

The Remainder of the List will be in our next.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing Office in WATERTOWN.

To his honour Thomas Hutchinson in Boston Middleboro' March 6, 1770.

Dear Brother!
YOUR daughter sits by, but says she cannot write, but that I must write for her: doubtless you will be glad to know how she improves let me then tell you that she comes on desperately well for the time: she is deadly lively and bustling about like any mad: She can already wash six table cloths in one forenoon; and by the way, her hands being now in the suds prevents her writing. She can darn yarn stockings with a vengeance and knit them like distracted: She is fit for a maid of honour to such Queens as the great Elizabeth; can eat beef steaks, I do not mean fresh ones, or dried, herings for breakfast or supper: She can wade through snow or mud without taking cold, and designs to go without shoes or Stockings very soon: You would smile if you did not laugh, to see her at the washing tub without a gown and her petticoats tucked up with a button behind: She is so direful notable that our country women stare with joy at seeing his honour's daughter so industrious, and say that she is almost as good as we are; in short she can work like a horse, travel like a mule, and eat and drink and talk and laugh and play and read and be grave and do any and every thing but write, and she hopes very shortly to do that: But why do I launch out in her praises? Her excellencies are so many that this paper will not contain them: I would not have her know that thus I extol her; it would be too much for her modesty, for you must know that she is as modest as she is every thing else. I quit her and draw to a close I am glad you have disembogued and pray, next time you swallow, take in a lawyer, you may do good to others by it if you do not help yourself, but by all means avoid emetics and catharticks after it, for the more he is drenched the better beast he will prove. We are at the acts repeated, and that the mob killed 20 soldiers at New-York; killing time was formerly in November but tempora mutantur, et c. You will find yourself mistaken in our courts keeping peace, I imagine worse things. I believe the bearer may be trusted with a Letter, and I shall be glad to see the contents. In the mean time believe me to be
Yours sincerely
PETER OLIVER.

Concord, September 28. 1775.

BROKE GOAL last Night the following Persons, viz. Josiah Jones, aged about 3 Years, about 5 Feet seven or eight Inches high, dark Complexion short brown Hair; had on a Chocolate coloured Coat and Jacket, brown coloured Royal Rib'd Breeches, and grey coloured Worsted Stockings.

Dr. Jonathan Hicks, about 23 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 9 Inches, very straight, fair Complexion, dark straight Hair, club'd behind; had on a light blue Coat and Waistcoat, and brown coloured Royal Rib'd Breeches.

Capt. William Likely, Mariner, a Scotchman, about 40 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, dark Complexion, bushy Hair; had on a Cloth coloured Coat, a red and white Gingham Jacket, white Ticker Drawers, and a blue Surtout; had bad with him, a Suit of Chocolate coloured Cloaths, which he may probably have had on.

Whoever will apprehend the above Persons, and convey them to Ephraim Jones of Concord, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, for each or either of them, besides necessary Charges, paid by
EPHRAIM JONES, Goaler.

N. B. TEN DOLLARS, will be also paid to any Person or Persons, who shall discover any Person who may be convicted of being accessory to their Escape.

E. J.
The Advertisment is requested to be published in every News Paper in this Colony.

Weston, Sept. 29, 1775.

STOLEN from Capt. Samuel Baldwin, of Weston, on the Night between the 28 and 29th Instant, a large Chestnut coloured Horse, about 12 Years old; he is a very fast Carrying Horse, Toss and Paces well, goes in a Chaise exceeding well, lately Shod before, his hind Feet appears as if ring Boned, and has some white about the Foot Locks, considerable white in his Face, and a small hurt between his Ears; said Horse something raw Boned; it is supposed that one Josiah Jones, a Tory, who broke Goal at Concord the 28th Instant, has got him. Whoever will take up said Horse and convey him, or inform said Baldwin at Weston, so that he may have him again, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges, paid by
SAMUEL BALDWIN.

W A N T E D.
£. 600 Lawful Money, for which good security will be given—Any person willing to lend the same, may notify the Printer, and may depend the security will be sufficient, and the Terms made agreeable.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.

By Captain Henderson, of the Ship Two Brothers, who arrived in this port on Wednesday last from Carthagea and Malaga, which last place he left the third of August, we are informed that the Grand Spanish Fleet, consisting of 8 sail of line of battle ships, 10 frigates, 3 bombs, 12 sheerbarks, and 9 row galleys, 500 sail of transports, with 25,000 troops on board, had sailed from Carthagea the 23d of June, for the coast of Barbary, where they had landed (about 15 miles to the eastward of Algiers) 8000 men, who were opposed on the beach by 1500 men under cover of a slight breast-work, from which the Moors fired some cannon and musquetry, during the march of the Spanish troops, which did not prevent their taking possession of the breast work; immediately upon which the Moors retreated a small distance into the mountains, the Spaniards followed, and were surprized by a great number, supposed to be 2000 Moors, who had regularly intrenched themselves in expectation of the Spaniards following the retreating party, from whence they attacked the Spaniards with such impetuosity, that before General O'Reilly, who had landed with 8000 men, could come to their assistance, they were totally routed with the loss of 3000 men killed and wounded, with the General who commanded.—General O'Reilly covered the retreat of such as could get off, and with the whole troops immediately embarked on board the transports and returned to Alicant.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.

Intelligence received by the Congress from General Schuyler, Sept. 18, 1775.

General Montgomery from information received on the 15th of August, being apprehensive that the enemy's armed vessels might get into the Lake, unless an immediate movement was made to the Isle aux Noix, resolved to proceed with what force he could carry, of which he advised General Schuyler who was at Albany attending the Indian Treaty. General Schuyler upon receipt of this, immediately left Albany, and on the 30th arrived, very much indisposed at Ticonderoga, which place he left the 31st, after having given the proper orders for bringing up the artillery, &c. &c. On the 4th of September General Schuyler joined General Montgomery at Isle la Motte: On that day both moved on and arrived at Isle aux Noix. On the 5th General Schuyler drew up a declaration, which he sent among the Canadians. And as it was judged not going to St. John's, weak as he was, his numbers not exceeding 1000, might have a good effect on the Canadians and encourage them to join, he resolved upon the measure, and accordingly, early on the 6th embarked, and without any obstruction proceeded towards St. John's. When he arrived in sight of the enemy's works, and at the distance of about two miles, the enemy began a fire from their fortresses, but without doing any damage; he approached half a mile nearer, and then landed without opposition in a close swamp. After being formed, his army marched, in the best order, they could in grounds partly and covered with woods, in order to approach and reconnoitre the fortresses. Major Lobby and Captain Mead of the Connecticut forces being on the left and a little advanced, were attacked in crossing a creek, by a party of Indians from whom they received a heavy fire, but the troops gallantly pressing on them, they soon gave way and left us the ground. In this rencounter we lost a sergeant, a corporal, and three privates killed, one missing and eight wounded, three of whom are since dead. Besides these, Major Hobbs was shot through the thigh, but not dangerously, and Captain Mead received a light wound thro' the shoulder, as did Lieutenant Brown in the hand. The surviving wounded are in a fair way of recovery.

Night now coming on, our Generals drew their men together, and cast up a small entrenchment to defend themselves, in case of an attack in the night.

In the evening General Schuyler received certain intelligence, that the enemies fortifications were impregnable, and plentifully furnished with cannon; at one of their vessels was launched, and would be ready to sail in three or four days, and is to carry fifteen guns.

He also learned, that in the afternoon's engagement five Indians were killed, and four badly wounded, besides several others, the conditions whose wounds was not known, that Capt. Tyce, Johnstown, was wounded in the belly.

On the 7th, in the morning, (having been unharmed through the night, excepting, by a few shots which did no other damage, than slightly wounding Lieutenant Mills) it was thought most advisable to return to the Isle aux Noix, throw a dam across the channel, and erect the proper works for its defence, to prevent the enemies vessels from entering the lake.

Upon this General Schuyler ordered the troops to embark, and he returned to Isle aux Noix without any molestation, where, when the express came away, he was erecting proper works to secure the entrance into the lake, and to be in readiness on the arrival of farther reinforcements, which were expected, to take the advantage of any event that may happen in Canada.

Published by order of the Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

N E W - Y O R K , September 21.

It is said that his Excellency Governor Tryon, acquainted the Mayor of this city, on Tuesday last, that he had received a letter from Lord Dartmouth, informing him, that orders had been given to the commanders of his Majesty's ships in America, that in case any more troops should be raised, or any fortifications erected, or any of his Majesty's stores taken, that the commanders of the ships of war should consider such cities or places in a state of rebellion.

On Tuesday Evening the Amboy Stage Boat, in returning to this city with passengers, was brought to, by the assistance of war's boat, and Capt. Tiley, an Officer belonging to General Wooster's regiment, taken out and carried on board the man of war, with a box of papers in his custody, also 3 guns which were on board the stage boat. The pretence for this felonious piratical outrage, is said to be the detention of a suspected person, who is on his parole of honour, in Gen. Wooster's camp. This person having been observed to follow at a distance, a load of powder on its way to the Camp in Cambridge, was taken into custody by the Rifle Men and carried to Gen. Washington, who not finding any evidence against him, sent him to Gen. Wooster, who at his request, permitted Capt. Tiley to go for him to Borden Town, for a box of papers, which he said would clear his character, and prove him to be a true friend to the liberties of America. It is imagined, that on his intelligence, Capt. Tiley was detained. If so, it will be but justice to retaliate on him any ill usage Capt. Tiley may receive.

O R F O R D , (New-Hampshire,) Sept. 12.

Last Thursday began their march from Haverhill, Coos. Col. Timothy Bredel, with his three companies of Rangers, in order to join General Schuyler, in his Expedition against St. John's &c. Also marched at the same time part of a company under the command of Capt. Veal, who is one of the Green Mountain Boys, enlisted by Lieutenants Allen and Sculley; said company consisted of men from these parts. Likewise marched this day an independent company of Volunteers, under the command of Major Israel Curtis, of Haverhill, which he raised on hearing that troops were wanted to go to the Westward; they were enlisted, equipped themselves, and marched in three days:—This shews their warm zeal for their country's defence.

W A T E R T O W N , October 2.

In the House of Representatives, Sept. 28, 1775.

W H A R E A S a late Congress of this Colony, did on the fifth Day of December last, pass a Resolve prohibiting the Sale of all Goods, that were imported from Great Britain, or Ireland, Molasses, Syrup, Panels, Coffee, or Pickments, from the British Plantations, or from Deminica, Wines from Madeira or the Western Islands, after the 10th of October 1775. And as the Reasons for passing said Resolve, do not now justify.

Therefore, RESOLVED, That any persons whatsoever having in their Custody any of the above-mentioned Goods, be, and they hereby are, permitted to make sale and dispose of said Goods in this Colony as usual, after the said tenth Day of October next; any thing in the aforementioned Resolve to the contrary notwithstanding. And that this Resolve be published in the Cambridge, Watertown and Worcester Papers.

And it is recommended to the Committees of Correspondence, Inspection or Safety, in the several Towns in this Colony; and where no such Committees are appointed, the Selectmen of such Towns, that they take proper Care that no undue Advantage is taken in the Sale of Goods, but that all Persons making Sale thereof, strictly adhere to the Resolve of the Continental Congress respecting the Sale of Goods and Merchandise.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. WARREN, Speaker.

In Council, Sept. 30th, 1775:

Read and Concurred.

PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

Consented to,

William Sever,

Benjamin Greenleaf,

Benjamin Chadbourn,

Joseph Gerrish,

W. Spooner,

J. Winthrop,

J. d. Foster,

John Whitcomb,

A true Copy,

Attest. PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

James Prescott,

Charles Chauncy,

M. Farley,

J. Palmer,

S. Holten,

Moses Gill,

B. White.

His Excellency General Washington has been pleased to appoint John George Frazier, Esq; of Virginia, Assistant Quarter Master General, in the Continental Army, for the District of Prospect and Winter Hills.

Last Week Governor Wentworth arrived at the Isle of Shoals (a few Leagues off the Mouth of Piscataqua River) from Boston, for the Purpose of sending a Boat to Portsmouth with a Proclamation, proroguing the General Assembly to the 12th of April next. Having performed this important Business, and taken several Peeps up Piscataqua River, he returned safe to Boston.

The Authority of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, a few Days since, disarmed all those People in that Town called Tories (including Crown Officers) who would not declare their Readiness to use their Arms, in the present Contest, in Favour of the United Colonies.—The Sandamans urged their Religious Principles in Excuse for their not taking up Arms, which, as tending to effect a Revolution, they could not conscientiously do; but declared their Intention of peaceably submitting to whatever Form of Government might be established.

The miserable Tools of Tyranny in Boston, appear now to be somewhat conscious of their Infamy in burning Charlestown, and are, with the assistance of the Father of Liars, devising Methods for clearing up their Characters. One of them, in Mrs. Droper's Paper, asserts, that the Provincials, on the 17th of June, after firing out of the Houses upon the King's Troops, set the Buildings on Fire. This, doubtless, is as true as that the Provincials fired first upon the King's Troops at Lexington. Both of them are equally false and well known to be as palpable Lies as ever were uttered. The Propagation of them are, however, perfectly consistent with the Perfidy, Cowardice and Barbarity of Gage and his detestable Underlings.

A London Paper of July 18, say, "We are informed that a resolution is taken not to accept from the Americans any revenue under 350,000l. per annum, which is the expence government has been put to in defence of the colonies ever since the last treaty of peace."

Last Week, a Brig from New Providence with Turtle and Fruit, was taken by our People, and carried into Cape Ann. Also,

A Brig from Quebec with cattle and sheep, sent as a present from Gov. Charlton, to Gage. She sailed from Quebec with 32 head of cattle, besides sheep, 17 of the former were lost by bad weather, the remaining 15, together with 63 sheep, were safely landed at Cape Ann.

The following Extracts are taken from a New York paper of Wednesday last, just come to hand. Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Isle aux Noix, to his Friend at New York, dated Sept. 17, 1775.

I have just time to acquaint you, that tomorrow we intend to strike a decisive blow at St. John's. We have already had two skirmishes, in the first we lost seven men, besides 6 or 7 wounded. Our enemy had 9 Indians killed on the spot, with twice as many wounded, as we are informed. The savages appear barbarous to the last degree, not content with scalping, they dug up our dead, and mangled them in the most shocking manner: I had the pleasure to see two of them scalped as a retaliation for their barbarity. This happened after our last action, in which none of us were hurt. An armed boat, which threw shells & grape shot briskly at us for some time, though without doing mischief, was fortunately divided by a salute from a 12 pounder from one of our gondolas. This said there were 30 regulars in the boat, who all perished, either by the shot or in the lake. The chief obstacle we shall meet with tomorrow will be a strong schooner, which we are determined to board, she mounts 18 9 pounders, and was launched but two days before we took possession of this island. How this enterprise will succeed, God only knows, but I still have hopes to see you, and all my friends once more at New York.

Extract of another letter from Mr. Walter Livingston, Deputy Commissary General, dated at Albany, the 20th or 21st inst. September, 1775. to a Gentleman in New York.

General Montgomery is by this time, either in possession of St. John's, or defeated; he embarked with 11 or 1200 men, and a party of Canadians, who came to the Isle aux Noix, to join our army, the number is not mentioned.—Mr. Livingston, of Montreal, with a party of Canadians, attacked the King's troops, killed 12, and drove off the remainder;—he has sent for some men to Isle aux Noix, and they are granted him.

Stray'd or Stolen from Mr. John Lealoo's Tavern in Waltham, on Tuesday Night the 26th Instant, a black Horse, near 14 Hands high, three Years' old last July, with a white Stripe in one of his hind Feet, and Tails all.—Whoever shall take up said Horse, and bring him to Joseph Garfield of Weston, shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble, and have all necessary Charges paid. Weston, Sept. 28, 1775.

MR. WOOD informs the Committee, that at Cushocston, a Delaware town, on the 22d of July, he delivered a speech to the Chiefs of that place, inviting them to a treaty to be held at Pittsburgh the 10th of Sept. likewise he informed them that he understood that the Wiondots and French had lately been in council with them, that they made a speech, and delivered a belt to them and that he expected from the friendship that has for a long time subsisted between them and their elder brothers, the Virginians, that they would inform him what had passed between them. On the 23d of July, Newcomer, and some other Delaware Chiefs, delivered him a speech or answer to his of yesterday, in substance as follows: "Thanking him for his speech, and that they would cheerfully meet the Virginians at the treaty; and to convince their brothers, that they desire to live in the strictest friendship with them, they delivered to him a belt and string that was sent to them by an Englishman and a Frenchman from Detroit, with a message informing them, that the people of Virginia are determined to strike them, and that they would come on them two ways, the one by way of the Lakes, and the other by the Ohio, and that the Virginians are determined to drive them off and take their lands from them; and that they must constantly be on their guard, and not pay any regard to what the Virginians would say to them, as they were a people not to be depended on; and that the Virginians would invite them to a treaty, that they must not go by any means, and to take particular notice of the advice which they gave."

That he arrived at a Seneca town the twenty-fifth of July, and found Logan there, with some of the Mingoes that were prisoners at Fort Pitt. They all appeared very desirous to know his business, he called them together, and made the same speech to them that he did to the Delawares; they made no other answer than that they would acquaint the rest of their nation with what he had said. These Indians appeared very angry, and behaved with great insolence to him. That on the twenty-seventh he delivered a speech to the Indians at the Wiondots town, which was as follows:

"Brothers, the Wiondots and Taawaas,

"Your Brothers of Virginia, in their great council, are desirous of brightening the chain of friendship between you and them; they have appointed commissioners to meet the Chiefs of the different nations of Indians on the Ohio and the Lakes, at Fort Pitt, in forty-six days from this time; and have ordered me to come to this place, to assure you that their hearts are good towards you, and that they hope to agree upon a peace with all the Indians, so that their Children and yours may hereafter be in the greatest friendship, to give you a kind invitation to their council fire, and that they will give you a hearty welcome. Brothers, it is with great concern I have lately heard that some people, whom I consider to be enemies as well to you as us, have endeavoured to make you believe, that the people of Virginia intend to strike your nation; this you may depend upon is the greatest fallacy, as I can, with truth, assure you, that they desire to live in strict friendship with all Indians, while they continue to live peaceably with us."

"Brothers, the Taawaas,

"It is with great pleasure I take this opportunity of speaking to you in the name of my countrymen, to return you thanks for the kind treatment given by your nation to one of our young brothers, who was delivered into your hands, last summer, by the Shawanese, and to assure you that if any of your people should ever fall into our hands, they will meet with friendly treatment!"

To which the War Post returned the following answer.

"Brothers, the Big Knife,

"We have heard what you have said, and desire time to consider of it, when we will meet you in the Council House, at the time mentioned;"

The War Post, with six others, came to his camp. They came to talk with him as friends; that they always understood the English had but one King, who lived over the great river, that they were much surprised lately to hear that we were at War with ourselves, and that we had several engagements at Boston, where a great many men were killed on both sides; and as they had heard many different stories, they would be glad to hear and know the truth. Capt. Wood then explained to them the nature of the disputes, and acquainted them of the general union of all the colonies, and undeceived them in an error he found the Wiondots had been led into, viz. that the Virginians were a people distinct from the other colonies.

At the appointed time the War Post delivered

the following answer to Capt. Wood's speech of yesterday.

"Brother, the Big Knife,

"You tell us you were sent to our towns by the great men of Virginia, to let us know there is a large council fire kindling at Fort Pitt; that it would be ready in forty-six days, and that we should hear then and there every thing that was good. Brothers, we have listened, to every thing you have said with great attention, and considered it well. We think it is good, and will send immediately over the Lakes to our Chiefs, and will be ruled in our determination by them.— Brothers, I have nothing farther to say, than that it has always been a custom with us, that whatever news we hear, we immediately send it to our Headmen, as we shall on this occasion."

He arrived at the Shawanese towns the 31st. He desired the Headman to call the Headmen of the different Towns together as soon as possible, that he had something to say to them from the Headmen of Virginia. The Headmen then informed him that Chinseaw, or the judge, had returned home the night before; that he brought alarming accounts from Virginia, that all the people, except the Governor, were determined on war with the Indians, that the Governor was for peace, but was obliged to fly on board a ship; that the hostages found that they were to be made slaves, and sent to some other county; that the white people were all preparing for war, and that they showed him many Indian scalps, amongst which the Wolf knew his brothers; upon which they determined, if possible, to make their escape, and accordingly set off all together in the night; that the next day, he, being behind the others at some distance, was seized by three men; that he heard them say they would kill him, and one of them began to load his gun; while the other two, before the gun was loaded, held him by the arm, he found means to disengage himself and make his escape, leaving his gun, and every thing else he had behind him; soon after he heard several guns go off and was sure that Cutenwa and Newa were killed, as he had been sixty days travelling, and had heard nothing of them.

Capt. Wood told the Headmen that the most of what Chinseaw, or the judge, told him was false; and that he would be glad he would send for him, which he did. As soon as he came, Capt. Wood explained the whole matter to him and many more Indians, and informed them Cutenwa and Newa were both well, and on the road; and that they were bringing his clothes, and what other things he left behind him; and that it was very unlucky for him he did not turn back, as the others did, and have a horse and a saddle to ride home as the others had. That on the first of August he enquired of sundry squaws concerning the speeches and belts sent to the Shawanese by the French at Detroit. They all gave the same accounts he had received before, with this addition, that the Pigs and Twigtwes had accepted the belts, but that the Shawanese had dug a hole in the ground, and buried them never to use again.

The second of August he delivered a speech to the Shawanese, the same in substance to what he had delivered to other nations. He explained the nature of the dispute with Lord Dunmore, and convinced them that Chinseaw had not told the truth, and likewise explained to them the nature of the dispute with Great-Britain. The Headman returned them the following answer.

"Brother, the Big Knife,

"I am very thankful, as well as all my friends, who are now present, for your good speech this day delivered to us at our council fire. It gives us great pleasure to think that our brothers, the Big Knife, have not forgot us; and that we will have an opportunity of talking to them in friendship, at the time you mention. We are much obliged to our brothers, the Big Knife, for their care in directing all their people to let our brother Chinseaw come to us. His coming away in the manner he did, proceeded from a mistake. We are fully satisfied with what you have told us and hope you will not think hard of us for his bad behaviour."

WHEREAS the General Court of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, have appointed a Committee to settle such accounts of the Committee of Supplies as yet remain unsettled.

Notice is hereby given that the Committee appointed for the purpose aforesaid, are ready to proceed upon business at Watertown.

Published by desire of the Committee.

Watertown, Sept. 25th, 1775.

THE Committee appointed to receive Cloathing for the Army, hereby give Public Notice, that they cannot receive any more Summer Breeches, the Season being so far advanced that that the Army will not receive them.

ABRAHAM WATSON, junr. per Order.

Watertown, Sept. 23, 1775.

STray'd or Stolen from the camp at Prospect Hill a Sorrel Mare, about 13 Hands and three Quarters high, with light Mane and Tail, a white Stripe down her Face, and I think a white Spot on one Thigh about as big as a Copper.—Whoever will take up said Mare and bring her to Capt. Nathaniel Carter of Leominster or Capt. David Wilder in Col. Whitcomb's Regiment, shall be well Rewarded for their trouble by

NATHANIEL CARTER.

Leominster, Sept. 12, 1775.

IF the Person that received a Packet from Mr. John Geyer, who arrived (in Capt. Mill) from London, about the Beginning of last June, (directed for Joseph Warren Esq; President of the Provincial Congress at Cambridge, under cover directed for Mr. William Greenleaf, Merchant in Bolton,) will leave it at the Printing Office in Watertown, shall be well rewarded for their Kindness

TO BE SOLD, BY
JOSEPH BILLINGS,

of Watertown, Tailor,

A few pieces of Superfine, blue and other colour'd Broad-Cloths, with trimmings to match Also Sudbury Say for Breeches, very cheap.—He makes Appulets in the newest taste. Inquire opposite the Printing office in Watertown.

ALL Sort of Goldsmiths and Jewellers Work done by WEBB and HOMES, from Boston, at the lowest Rate, at their Shop at Capt. William Homes, in Norton, where those that are pleas'd to favour them with their Custom, may depend upon being well used.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, two Horses, one a black horse about 10 years old, a middling size: The other a small chestnut colour'd mare, about 4 or 5 years old. The owners by describing their marks may have them again paying charges.

EZRA COOMES.

Cambridge Sept. 18, 1775

LOST last Wednesday on the Road between Cambridge and Roxbury, five horned Cattle, belonging to the Public; and as they fly out of a large Drive, it cannot be ascertained whether they were Oxen, Cows, or young Cattle, as there were of each Sort in said Drive: Therefore it is desired that whosoever may take up the same, or any part thereof, will convey them to Major Nathaniel Ruges in Roxbury, they shall be satisfied for their Trouble, by

Sept. 15, 1775. DANIEL MOWRY, junr.

STray'd or Stolen from General WARD's Quarters in Roxbury, a dark brown Horse, 5 or 6 Years old, black Mane and Tail, his Back round up, he is dock'd, very short, although he has much Hair on his Tail, had been gail'd a little on his Sides, the Hair on these Spots quite black, trots and paces well; it is desired that whosoever has or may take up said Horse that they will bring him to Robert Pierpont, of Roxbury, and they shall be well rewarded for their Trouble.

Sept. 18 1775. ROBERT PIERPONT.

STolen out of the Shop of the subscriber, in Sudbury, in the night of the 20th instant about a dozen felt hats, lined with lead colour'd glazed linen; one small castor, cut in the fashion not lined nor laced; one beaver, part worn; one large brown'd castor, considerably worn; one shaggy blue short coat; six or seven mink skins; several poor raccoon skins; with sundry other small articles. Whoever will apprehend the thief and find the articles aforesaid, upon delivering them or giving information, so as that they may be obtained, to the subscriber, or the printer hereof, shall have four dollars reward by

SARSON BELCHER.

Sudbury, Sept. 22, 1775.

N. B. Two dollars and charges for apprehending the thief if the hats, &c. are not found.

Swallow's Point, Sept. 21st, 1775.

STrayed or Stolen from a pasture adjoining the fort at said point, in Brookline, on the 14th instant, a sorrel Mare, about 14 hands high, light mane and tail, branded C on the near shoulder, some white in her forehead, both trots and paces about 12 years old, suckled a colt. Had on when she went away a pair of iron fetters. Whoever shall take up said Mare, and thief if stolen and deliver her to me the subscriber in said fort in Capt. Badlam's company, Col. Gridley's Regiment, or to Joseph Blanchard, at Sutton, shall be generously rewarded and all necessary charges paid by me.

JOHN BLANCHARD.

CYDER CASKS.

JOHAN NEWELL begs Leave to inform his Customers and others That he carries on his Cooper's Business in Newton.—where they may be supply'd with all Kinds of Casks.



Containing the freshest Advices.

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in W A T E R T O W N.

MONDAY, October 9, 1775.

W A T E R T O W N.

A LIST of the Civil Officers lately appointed by the Major Part of the Council of this Colony. The Places of Governor and Lieutenant Governor being vacant. Contin'd from our last.

Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk.

Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq;

Register of Probate. William Cooper, Esq;

Sheriff. William Greenleaf, Esq;

Coroners for the County of Suffolk.

James Robinson, Nathaniel Fisher,

John A. Gould, David Capen,

Joseph Andrews, Samuel Leathbridge,

James Ellis,

Register of Probate for the County of Essex.

Daniel Noyes, Esq;

Register for Essex. Moses Putnam.

Coroners for the County of Middlesex.

John Stone, David Brown.

Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum, for the County of Hampshire.

Samuel Mather, Esq; Hon. Eldad Taylor, Esq;

Joseph Hawley, Esq; Edward Hinchey, Esq;

Justices of the Peace for the said County.

Timothy Robinson, Esq; Caleb Strong, jun. Esq;

Timothy Danielson, Esq; Noah Goodman, Esq;

John A. Gould, Esq; Moses Dickenson, Esq;

David F. Gould, Esq; Chauncy Brewer, Esq;

Benjamin Mill, Esq;

Judge of Probate. Samuel Mather, Esq;

Register of Probate. Caleb Strong, jun. Esq;

Sheriff. Elisha Porter, Esq;

Coroners. Elijah Hunt, William Pynebeck, jun.

Edward Taylor.

Civil Officers appointed for the County of Plymouth.

Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum.

Hon. William Sever, Esq; Nathaniel Cushing, Esq;

Daniel Johnson, Esq; John Thomas, Esq;

Nathaniel Clap, Esq; John Torrey, Esq;

John Cushing, jun. Esq; Joseph Cushing, Esq;

John Cotton, Esq;

Justices of the Peace.

Kenelm Winslow, Esq; David Jones, Esq;

William Watson, Esq; Edward Mitchell, Esq;

Thomas Mayhew, Esq; Richard Perkins, Esq;

William Cushing, Esq; Ebenezer Sprout, Esq;

John Lathrop, Esq; Joshua White, Esq;

George Partridge, Esq; Noah Ferris, Esq;

Samuel Thomas, Esq; David Wing, Esq;

John Turner, Esq;

Judge of Probate. Hon. William Sever, Esq;

Register of Probate. Joseph Cushing, Esq;

Sheriff. Hon. James Warren, Esq;

Coroners.

Andrew Croswell, jun. Increase Clap,

Stephen Sampson, Hawk Cushing,

Mahemiah Hammond, Samuel Oakman,

Samuel Savery, Joshua Smith,

Cornelius Sampson, David Jacob,

David Kingman,

Civil Officers appointed for the County of Barnstable.

Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum.

Hon. James Otis, Esq; Nathaniel Freeman, Esq;

Samuel Otis, Esq; Richard Baxter, Esq;

Joseph Otis, Esq; Joseph Nye, jun. Esq;

Daniel Davis, Esq;

Justices of the Peace.

Elisha Douce, Esq; Zenas Winslow, Esq;

Joseph Deane, Esq; Solomon Freeman, Esq;

Joseph Robinson, Esq; Jonathan Howes, Esq;

Moses Swift, Esq; John Atwood, Esq;

Beth Freeman, Esq; Benjamin Collins, Esq;

Daniel Taylor, Esq;

Judge of Probate. Hon. James Otis, Esq;

Register of Probate. Nathaniel Freeman, Esq;

Sheriff. Enoch Hallett, Esq;

Coroners.

George Lewis, Samuel Smith,

Joshua Davis, Benjamin Atkins,

Joseph Nye, Richard Sears,

Lemuel Pope.

Civil Officers appointed for the County of Bristol.

Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum.

George Leonard, Esq; Hon. Walter Spooner, Esq;

Timothy Fales, Esq; Hon. R. Treat Payne, Esq;

Ephraim Leonard, Esq; Jerathiel Bowers, Esq;

James Williams, Esq; George Godfrey, Esq;

George Leonard, jun. Esq; Benjamin Williams, Esq;

Elisha Tobey, Esq;

Justices of the Peace.

Ezra Richmond, Esq; Robert Liscoomb, Esq;

Aaron Kingley, Esq; Edward Pope, Esq;

Benjamin Akin, Esq; Thomas Durfee, Esq;

Thomas Cobb, Esq; John Dagget, Esq;

Zephaniah Leonard, Esq; William Homes, Esq;

Judge of Probate. George Leonard, Esq;

Register of Probate. George Leonard, jun. Esq;

Sheriff. Silvester Richmond.

Coroners.

Seth Pope, Nathaniel Leonard,

Philip Taber, William Gooding,

Joshua Hathaway, David Williams,

James Luther, jun. Isaac Hedges,

Jonathan Ingalls, William Dean,

James Williams, jun. Elisha May,

Jonathan Cobb, the 2d. Joseph Gilbert.

County of York.

Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum.

Hon. Nat. Sparhawk, Esq; Rufusworth Jordan, Esq;

Hon. John Bradbury, Esq; Joseph Storer, Esq;

Hon. James Gowen, Esq; David Sewall, Esq;

Berja. Chadbourne, Esq; James Sullivan, Esq;

Charles Chauncy, Esq;

Justices of the Peace. Joseph Frye, Esq; (Esq;

Edward Cutt, Esq; Humphrey Chadbourne,

Joseph Simpson, Esq; Ebenezer Sayer, Esq;

Tristram Jordan, Esq; Thomas Moody, Esq;

Officers for the County of York.

Court of Probate.

Judge. Hon. John Bradbury, Esq;

Register. David Sewall, Esq;

Sheriff. Jotham Mountain, Esq;

Coroners.

Edward Emerson, Andrew Bradstreet.

Civil Officers appointed for the County of Dorset.

County.

Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum.

Joseph Mayhew, Esq; James Atherton, Esq;

Jonathan Allen, Esq; John Worth, Esq;

Justices of the Peace. Ebenezer Smith, Esq;

Shubael Cottle, Esq; Eeriah Norton, Esq;

Enoch Coffin, Esq; Thomas Cook, Esq;

Judge of Probate. Jonathan Allen, Esq;

Register of Probate. James Atherton, Esq;

Sheriff. William Mayhew.

Coroners.

Ebenezer Norton, Robert Allen.

Civil Officers appointed for the County of Nantucket.

Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum.

Joshua Coffin, Esq; Ebenezer Caffin, Esq;

Grafton Gardner, Esq; Stephen Hufley, Esq;

Caleb Barker, Esq;

Justices of the Peace. Josiah Coffin, jun. Esq;

George Gardner, Esq; William Brock, Esq;

Judge of Probate. Grafton Gardner, Esq;

Register of Probate. Frederick Folger.

Sheriff. John Gardner, 2d.

Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum for the County of Worcester.

Hon. Artemas Ward, Esq; Edward Hartwell, Esq;

Jedediah Foster, Esq; John Caldwell, Esq;

John Whitcomb, Esq; Samuel Baker, Esq;

Moses Gill, Esq; Joseph Wheeler, Esq;

Justices of the Peace for said County.

Charles Brigham, Esq; Asa Whitcomb, Esq;

Moses Marcy, Esq; Israel Nickels, Esq;

William Ayres, Esq; Amos Singletary, Esq;

John Stone, Esq; Ebenezer Learned, Esq;

Nathan Tyler, Esq; Joseph Reed, Esq;

Daniel Heshaw, Esq; Paul Mandell, Esq;

Israel Taylor, Esq; Jonathan Ward, Esq;

Thomas Laggett, Esq; William Denmore, Esq;

Ephraim Woolson, Esq; Joseph Fox, Esq;

Edward Rawson, Esq; William King, Esq;

Jonathan Gaur, Esq;

Judge of Probate for the County of Worcester.

Hon. Jedediah Foster, Esq;

Register of Probate. Joseph Wheeler, Esq;

Sheriff. Eimeon Dwight, Esq;

Coroners for said County.

Thomas Gilbert, Nathaniel Longley,

Mark Lincoln, Reuben Taft,

John Black, Nathan Bridges.

John Fessenden,

Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum for the County of Berkshire.

Timothy Edwards, Esq; William Whiting, Esq;

Thomas Williams, Esq; Charles Goodridge, Esq;

Justices of the Peace for said County.

Daniel Brown, Esq; William Clark, Esq;

Theodore Sedgwick, Esq; Elijah Brown, Esq;

Lemuel Barnard, Esq; Joshua Warner, Esq;

Gideon Wheeler, Esq;

Judge of Probate. Mark Hopkins, Esq;

Sheriff. Israel Dickenson.

Coroners.

William Day, William Goodridge.

Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum.

For the County of Lincoln.

Hon. John Taylor, Esq; James Howard, Esq;

William Littlejohn, Esq; Nathaniel Twing, Esq;

Jonathan Bowman, Esq;

Justices of the Peace. Joseph North, Esq;

John Stinton, Esq; Joseph Gardner, Esq;

Alexander Nichols, Esq; Alexander Campbell, Esq;

Abraham Prebble, Esq; Berja. Woodbridge, Esq;

James McCobb, Esq; Samuel Harnden, Esq;

Ezekiel Pattee, Esq; Benjamin Foster, Esq;

Arthur Noble, Esq; Nathaniel Sinclair, Esq;

Samuel Jordan, Esq;

Judge of Probate. Jonathan Bowman, Esq;

Register. Roland Cushing, Esq;

Sheriff. Charles Cushing, Esq;

Coroner. Edward Budge.

For the County of Cumberland.

Justices of the Quorum. Solomon Lombard, Esq;

Hon. Jer. Powell, Esq; Jonas Malon, Esq;

Jedediah Prebble, Esq; William Simonton, Esq;

Hon. Enoch Freeman, Esq; Aaron Hinkley, Esq;

Justices of the Peace. William Allen, Esq;

David Mudgett, Esq; Samuel Freeman, Esq;

William Thompson, Esq; Samuel Thompson, Esq;

William Gorham, Esq; Nathl. Purrington, Esq;

John Lewis, Esq; William Silvester, Esq;

Richard Codman, Esq; Nathaniel Jones, Esq;

Peter Noyes, Esq; Joshua Fabyan, Esq;

Judge of Probate. Hon. Enoch Freeman, Esquire.

Sheriff. John Waitt, Esquire.

Coroners. Thomas Seales, Benjamin Massey.

There is just opened and ready for sale at

BICKER'S store in Cambridge, a fresh supply

of English goods, suitable for the approaching

season, which will be sold as cheap as they pos-

sibly can be afforded: the trouble he has been

at in procuring the articles, join'd with the

expence of conveyance renders them somewhat

higher than formerly, tho' he flatters himself

every considerate purchaser must be fully con-

vinced that they are cheap

Among his assortment are the following.

Broad cloths, bearskins, beizes, duffels,

lambskins, &c. ratts, frizes, kerseys, cam-

bleaters, shalloons, tammies, velvet, silveretts,

spotted ditto, breeches pieces, worsted and cotton

hosi, a fine assortment of 3 4, 7 8 and yard wide

cotton cheek, brown holland, Irish linen, hand-

kerchiefs of most kinds, Putt linen, diapers,

huckabuck, white and buff colour'd kerseys,

dowlas, oznabrigs, buckram, twill, treads, sewing

ilk, tapes, ribbands, qualities &c.

N.B. A few very neat epauletts, hangers, and

gold bands for hats. (t b c f)

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any

just Demands on the Estate of Mr. Zechariah

Maryard, late of Marlborough, Taylor, deceased,

are desired to bring in their Accounts to Deacon

Samuel Howe, of said Marlborough, Executor to

said Estate, in Order for an immediate Settlement.

Marlboro'. June 15. 1775.

L O N D O N,

July 12. It is at length discovered, that the King of Prussia is actually going to invade Haro-ur to procure an indemnification for his claim upon Great-Britain.

July 13. Sixteen sail of transports of large burthen, are ordered to be taken up in the river, for the service of government, in order to carry ammunition, &c. to America, the West-Indies, &c.

July 17. Orders are sent to America to put an entire end to the communication, by sea, between colony and colony. Ships of war are ordered up into every large river, with directions to destroy the towns, should the inhabitants show any disposition to take arms.

We are confidently informed, that a certain general officer is now on the eve of throwing up his commission having been greatly importuned to take upon him a command in America.

July 18. Yesterday fortnight arrived at Whitehaven, the Molly, Capt. Mitchinson, in 24 days from Norfolk in Virginia. She was not suffered to land her cargo in Norfolk; the committee was called, and express sent to Alexandria, where a congress was sitting.

Westford, June 23. In consequence of the present unhappy and melancholy disputes between England and her Colonies, the people in Newfoundland are in extreme want of provisions. Wednesday the Hercules, Capt. Thompson, in ballast; and the Byron, Capt. Reeves, with salt, arrived here from St. John's, in order to carry over with all possible speed 40 tons of bread and a quantity of other necessaries, to that harbour.

Yesterday the Valentine, Capt. Nowlan, also arrived here from St. John's, for bread, &c.

WILLIAM BURG. Sept. 15, 1775.

A few days ago the Kingfisher ship, Capt. Montague, arrived at Norfolk, with Lieutenant Graham on board, to take the command of his Majesty's ship Mercury, Capt. McCroney being put under arrest (for disobedience of orders, it is said) and is to be sent to Boston, to be tried by a court martial.

Lord Dunmore has received another reinforcement from St. Augustine, of no less than between 20 and 30 effective men, and soon expects to have his army augmented to 500; with which, we hear, he intends taking possession of his palace in this city, that he lately abandoned—if not prevented by these terms rebels.

From Hampton we learn, that Captain Squire has fallen down to Hampton road, where he now lies, and has seized three passage boats, with negroes in them, by way of reprisal, he says, for the stores, &c. taken out of his tender, when drove ashore in the late storm; which boats and negroes it is likely, he intends taking into the king's service, to send a pirating for hogs, fowls, &c.—A very pretty occupation for the Captain of one of his Majesty's ships of war!

N E W - Y O R K, Sept. 22.
Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Albany, dated Sept. 22.

"There is a report in town, that 2000 Canadians have posted themselves between St. John's and Montreal, to cut off the communication between the town and Carleton's garrison." The intelligence is almost too good to be credited until further confirmation."

N E W - P O R T, Sept. 18.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 8

"It is the determination of administration, at least part of them, with the King, to destroy such towns as lie on the sea. But don't be frightened or deceived, they cannot accomplish their horrid scheme. Your securing of Ticonderoga and Crown Point has overthrown their designs, and now in revenge they say, we will destroy their towns. You see by this what you are to expect. The heart of Pharaoh is hardened, and the chariot will be driven to roll that the wheels will fly off in a sea of blood.

"I understand Fort Ticonderoga is to be retaken by Carleton, who has 1000 Scotch Highlanders gone over to him, commanded by Col. Murray, with 1900 more who are now residing in Scotland. This you may depend on.

Our wise Ministry, in order to deceive the people, circulate false reports in the papers and otherwise every day, both for and against the Americans, that men's minds may be so confounded, they will not know what to depend upon: But you may depend upon it that should it cost all the blood and treasure of Old England, they would prosecute their efforts to deceive you. Even the officers who are to execute their plans, are ignorant of their ultimate designs.

"They now give out that Lord Chatham is to be called in to head a new administration, and that a new system of politics is to take place; but nothing can be further from their intentions. Lord Chatham never can come into their views. They have brought the King so far into their measures that he cannot recede; so that they are now to-

gether in the place where they will remain till your wisdom and bravery show the people of England, that tyrants are to be got at by very simple means.

"No statute can be made to put arms into the hands of Roman Catholics, and, in consequence, if you could procure proof that General Carleton has done this, and convey the evidence to this city, you would find the great cause brought to issue here in a few months, set verbum! Your salvation depends on your firmness and assiduity. If you submit, sixty of you are to be hanged in Philadelphia, and the same number in New-York; £500 is offered for Capt. Stair's head in particular; a secret order!"

[* The Printer of this paper, has also had repeated notices from persons of eminence in England, that he is among the number of the proscribed, who are ordered to be sent to England]

Extract of another Letter, dated July 9.

"The Ministry still intend to drive on, in hopes that you will in time submit and all will be theirs. They use every means in their power to deceive the people both here and in America, that they may get their plan established of keeping a large standing army in the colonies, increased by degrees till they become masters of the colonies and all their property, as they have done here.

"The Lord Mayor is assiduous to the last. The Livery of London are now all alarmed, and have sent petitions and remonstrances one after another: They have taken up the affair in such good earnest, as will very probably excite a civil war in England. The ferment in the city is certainly prodigious. The land holders also begin to be moved and aid the merchants, and the common people all entering into associations and consulting what is best to be done.

"Six ships put into commission to assist in blocking up the ports of Virginia. Orders have been sent to Gage to dispute a battle for the honour of Old England—Lord Mansfield was sent for to Buckingham house, ten o'clock at night, Friday.—Lord Dartmouth says he expects a submission from the Congress.

"If America sends any the least concession, may ever so small, they are undone—ruined; for orders will be thereupon sent to hang the provincial officers, to confiscate their estates, and advertise them to be sold in London, with a reward for their heads dead or alive—If America submits she must pay all the expenses of the land and sea armament, estimated at two millions, which it has cost England to reduce the rebels to obedience.

"Great News! that the rifle men resolve to take aim at the Scotch officers:—It affords great diversion to the English to hear of the American rifle men's resolve.

"The refugees who lately deserted their own homes to seek protection in England are very silent, keep close, and don't talk of American affairs, only seem to think they will go back and fight as they find the spirit of the times likely to drive them back.

N. B. An Englishman hates a coward.

"The fix men of war are not manned yet; draughts from the other ships are to fill them up.—The great plenty of wheat brought into England has kept people easy, as will no want, no complaint.—The names of all persons who write letters to America are to be returned. For the future no intelligence is to go over: Men are employed to stop letters, to lurk in Coffee houses, find out, fetch and carry."

Reber 2. On Friday the Nautilus, with two tenders, sailed, to convey four brigs to Boston; the next day one of the brigs, Capt. Benjamin Bowers, being near the shore of Dartmouth, was boarded by a number of Provincials, and carried into Bedford. After she was boarded, one of the ship tenders came up, fired two broadsides, and grappled her; the people on board lying close till the tender was fast, when they rose and fired a number of small arms into her, which 'twas tho't killed and wounded a number of the people; upon which the tender cut her fasts, and made off.

P O R T S M O U T H, October 3.

Last Thursday a Brig being seen, hovering off Marblehead, Cape-Ann, &c. the People on Shore sent a Boat to know who she was; and on finding her a Provision Vessel from Quebec, bound for Boston, man'd out some arm'd Boats, and brought her in; Forty Head of Cattle, a great Number of Sheep and Poultry of all Kinds, were found on board. This, though a valuable Acquisition, was not the most pleasing part of her Cargo—for on further Examination Letters were found from Governor Carleton, and other Officers at Quebec, to General Gage, &c. informing them, that they had given over all Hopes of getting any Canadians or Indians to join on the side of Government—but on the contrary, immediately on sight of the Rebel Army, (which they called the American) the whole Country would join them.

A ship from Bristol with 1800 barrels, and 400 half barrels of flour, is arrived here.

W A T E R T O W N, October,

The following Letters were lately intercepted by the Brig Dolphin, Capt. Wallace, from Quebec to Boston, and are now published by Authority, to show that the brave and enlightened Canadians are as fully sensible of the blessings of a free Government as their Southern Brethren, and will doubtless soon join the great Union now formed for the Defence and Preservation of American Liberty.

Quebec September the 6th 1775.

Sir

I have the Honour to inform Your Excellency, that by General Carleton's orders I have taken up a Vessel to Transport a Quantity of Cattle, Sheep &c. a present from the Province of Quebec to the Sick and wounded Soldiers of His Majesty's Forces at Boston; Bills of lading for which, together with the Charter Party I have Enclosed to Major Sheriff.

I still Continue to find (by order of General Carleton) as many bullocks and Sheep as the Deck of Each Transport will Contain, which I hope meets with Your Excellency's Approbation; I could wish the Cattle were better; but in General they are very Poor and Small in this Country; Gen. Carleton has given me Directions to Contract for some Forrage, in order to be in readiness to load the Transports he expects you will send to Quebec this Fall; and I am in hopes I shall be able to procure a Quantity of Oats &c. very time enough to dispatch the Transports you may think proper to send—

I hope You will Pardon me for Reminding You of my Situation; my Length of Service and Pretensions as an officer, I took the Liberty to set forth in a Memorial I transmitted to Your Excellency by the last Transport that Sailed; and I shall only add, that when a proper opportunity offers I hope you will take the Payer of it into Consideration; and Grant me Either the Purchase of a Company; or one in a New Corps; which ever Your Excellency shall think most proper.

No prospect yet of the Militia being Embedded here; nor do I think they will; Gen. Carleton I am apt to think is afraid to give the order that they should refuse to obey; and I believe this fear will pass over without the Canadians doing any thing in favour of Government; this says Post has brought an Account that the Rebels have taken Post at Point O'Fare with a Body of Troops; if so they may have thoughts of ascending it to this Province; two Small Vessels of ours were launched at St. John's Yesterday; we are told here that Mr. Schuyler is building four or five frigates; in short Sir You must look for no Diversion in favour of the Army immediately under Your Excellency's Command, this Year from Canada, the language here being only to defend the Province; and its Generally thought here that if the Rebels were to push forward a body of four or five thousand men the Canadians would lay down their Arms; and no Fire a Shot;—I hope you will Pardon my thus writing so freely; and not impute it to Presumption; as it is merely intended to let your Excellency into a true State of Facts; as from many other Quarters You may have interested Accounts—

I have the Honor to be with the utmost Respect

Your Excellency's Most Obedt. Humble Servant
THOS. GAMBLE.

To His Excellency Gen. Gage.

Quebec Sept. the 6th 1775

Dr. Sir
I Enclose You a Charter Party for a Vessel taken up by order of Major General Carleton to Transport Some live Sock Purchased by a Contribution in this Province; for the Use of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of His Majesty's Forces at Boston; also bills of lading—

The Vessel belongs to John Dunn Your old friend, Tho' Chartered by Mr. Grant and I am to beg You will do every Good office in Your Power to the Master; Either by Employing the Vessel, or should he return this Fall to Quebec by assisting him to get out of the Port of Boston with a little Pitch & Tar with Wine Candles and some other Articles that are much Wanted here The Freight Mr. Dunn begs You will pay at Boston as per Agreement with Mr. Grant, to Enable the Master to Purchase a Cargo at Your Port; as it was the hopes of making something by the Profits of her Cargo back that induced Dunn & Grant to let me have her; and it makes no Difference to the Crown whether it is paid at Boston or by me here; in short Dunn writes to you on the Subject, and to his letter I refer You—

The Rebels have taken Post at Point O, Fare; and an invasion of the Province is Expected; should that take Place I am apt to think the Canadians will lay down their Arms, and not Fire a shot, their Minds are all Poison'd by emissaries from New England and the damn'd Rascals of Mer-

out of the tubs, a white dunnity cart, lined with holland, 3 white, and 1 black, a firk and a flamen handkerchiefs 1 of which had other articles. Whenever shall I fear the thief, be handomely rewarded and all reasonable JOURNAL

ats here and at Montreal; Gen'l Carleton is lieve afraid to order out the Militia lest they d refuse to Obey in short the Quebec bill is o Use on the Contrary the Canadians talk of D—d abused word liberty— remember me to all with You and believe me
Very Sincerely
To Major Sheriff THOs. GAMBLE.
D. Q. M. G.

The Hon. William Cooper, Esq; is appointed *pro tempore* of the Honorable House of representatives of this colony, in the absence of Hon. James Warren, Esq; by a very intelligent person lately from Boston, learn, that a vessel arrived there the beginning of week from London, which place she left 8 h of August, and brought papers to the 14 July, which were immediately forwarded to congress now sitting at Philadelphia, so that publisher of this paper was not favoured with sight of them—These papers, we are informed, in Gage's infamous account of the battle at Bunker hill, wherein he acknowledges the loss of 54 killed and wounded, with those who had died of their wounds before he sent his account, alluded in the above number—Also a letter from Irish officer, who was in the engagement, giving an impartial account of the action, wherein agrees with the above account, as to the number of their loss.

By the above person, we learn, that one 64 gun, one of 20, two of 18, two transports with two guns, 2 mortars, and 4 or 5 howitz on board were sent on Tuesday last on a secret expedition, ordered for sheep-stealing.—That Gage, lord Percy, Col. Smith and a number of officers who were at Lexington, was sent for to England, and were to sail on Wednesday last, so that the command of the army now devolves on Gen. Howe—That five regiments and one thousand marines expected to arrive at Boston in about three days. And that the ministerial troops were engaged a battery near the hay-market in Boston; and it was supposed they intended to quit their positions in the neck.

Gen. Howe, since he took the command of the British army, in order to show his skill in the military, on Friday last began a smart cannonade, when 93 shot were fired from the several batteries at Bosten on the army at Roxbury, without doing any other damage than wounding one man in the arm, and killing two cows.

Capt. Wallace with a Ship of War has made a raid on Rhode Island for 100 head of Cattle and 500 sheep, on pain of Bombarding the town their refusing to supply him. There are about 100 men arrived there from Providence and Ensigns of Newport, who were determined to lose his taking them so that it is not improbable we shall hear that Hostilities are commenced there. In fact one by the Name of Brennan had agreed to furnish them with live stock.

Capt. Dotin from the West Indies, spoke with a Brigantine Four Sisters, Capt. Thomas Jackson, the 24th September, in lat of 36. 30 long. 20 from Rhode Island, bound for Surranam, &c.

We hear from Goldsboro' that the Sloop Three Friends Mark Feran, Master, had arrived there the 20th of September, in 20 days passage, with Load of Corn and Flour from Pennsylvania, all well.

Capt. Rufus Fisk, from the Coast of Africa, arrived at Woods Hole, on the 20th ult. on the 7th day in Lat. 35. came across the Wreck of the Sloop Industry, her Spars all gone, her Deck swept over, with her Hold full of Boards, Shingles and staves; he found a Pair of white Thread Stockings, which he took'd out of the Cabin, mark'd with a Cross.

On the 30th September Died in Brookline after about six weeks Sickness and Pain, which he bore with the greatest patience and resignation to Almighty God, in the 73d year of his Age, the honorable, the pious deacon Ebenezer Davis, greatly lamented; in him was united the charitable Man, the affectionate Husband, the tender Father, the kind Master, the loving Brother and a sincere friend to Mankind.

Died at Roxbury. Rev. Mr. Amos Adams.

EIGHT very good Horses, fit for Draft or otherwise, to be sold cheap. Inquire of Edward Bouchard, near the Rev. Mr. Winslow's Church at Braintree.

ALL persons that have any demands on the estate of James Tyn, Esq; late of Dunstable, merchant, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts; and those indebted to said estate, either by bond, note or book debt, are desired to pay their respective balances to
Rebecca Tyng,
Thomas Russell,
John Loring, } Executors.
Dunstable, Sept. 24.

Last Thursday se'nnight arrived at New York the Halifax Packet. In 7 Weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have the following Advertiser.

Whitehall, July 25. This morning arrived Capt. Chadds, of his Majesty's ship Cerberus, with the following letter, from the Hon. Lieutenant-General Gage, to the Earl of Dartmouth, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

[General Gage's Account of the Battle at Bunker's Hill, has been already published: The Return that accompanied it, is as follows, viz.

Return of the Officers, Non commission Officers, and Privates, killed and wounded, of his Majesty's Troops, at the Attack of the Redoubts and Intrenchments on the Heights of Charles-Town, June 17, 1775.

Royal reg. of artillery. Capts. Huddleton, and Lemon; Lieut. Shuttleworth, 1 se jeant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

5th. Capts. Harris, Jackson, Downs and Marfden, lieuts. M'Chatock and Croker, Ensigns, Charlton and Balesquire, wounded. 22 rank and file, killed. 12 serjeants 2 drummers and fifers, 116 rank and file, wounded.

10th. Capts. Parsons and Fitzgerald, lieuts. Pettigrew, Vernon, Hamilton and Kelly, wounded. 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file, killed. 1 drummer and fifer, 39 rank and file, wounded.

18th. Lieut. Richardson, wounded. 3 rank and file, killed. 7 rank and file, wounded.

22d. Lieut. col. Abercromby, wounded, and since dead.

23d. Capt. Blakeny, lieuts. Beckwith, Cochran, Lenthall, wounded. 2 serjeants 1 drummer, 11 rank and file, killed. 2 serjeants, 1 drummer and fifer, 35 rank and file, wounded.

35th. Lieut. Baird, killed. Capts. Drew, and Lyon, lieuts. Maffay and Campbell, wounded. 18 rank and file, killed. 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file wounded.

38th. Lieut. Dutton, killed. Capts. Hoker and Boyd, lieut. Christie, capt. House, lieut. Myres, ensigns Serjeant and Swaney, Quarter Master Mitchell, wounded. 2 serjeants 23 rank and file, killed. 4 serjeants, 1 drummer and fifer, 69 rank and file, wounded.

43. Major Spendlove, capt. M'Kenzie, lieuts. Robinson and Dalrymple, wounded. 2 serjeants, 20 rank and file, killed. 3 serjeants, 2 drummers and fifers, 77 rank and file, wounded.

47th. Major Smelt, Capts. Craig, England, Alcock, and Lieut. England, wounded. Lieuts. Hilliard, and Gould, wounded, since dead. 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed. 3 serjeants, 47 rank and file, wounded.

52d. Major Williams, wounded, since dead. Capts. Addner, Smith & Davidson, killed. Capt. Nelson, Lieuts. Higgins, Thompson, Crawford, Ensigns, Chelwynd, and Grane, wounded. 1 serjeant, 20 rank and file, killed. 7 serjeants, 73 rank and file, wounded.

59th. Lieut. Haynes, wounded. 6 rank and file, killed. 25 rank and file, wounded.

63d. Lieut. Dalrymple, killed. Capts. Folliot, and Stopford, wounded. 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed. 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

65th. Capt. Hudson, killed. Major Butler, Capt. Sinclair, Lieuts. Paxson, Hales, and Smith, wounded. 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed. 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

1st bat. Marines. Major Pitcairne, wounded, since dead. Capt. Ellis, Lieuts. Shea, & Finnie, killed. Capts. Awerne, Chudleigh, Johnson, and Lieut. Ragg, wounded. 2 serjeants, 15 rank and file, killed. 2 serjeants, 55 rank & file, wounded.

2d bat. Marines. capt. Campbell, lieut. Gardiner, killed. capt. Logan, lieuts. Dyer, Brisbane, wounded. 5 rank & file killed. 1 serjeant, 29 rank & file wounded.

Officers attending on General Howe.

67th. captain Sherwin, aid de camp, killed. 14th. Lieut. Bruce, killed. Ensign Hesketh, wounded.

Royal Navy. Lieut. Jordan, wounded.

Engineer Lieut. Page, wounded.

Volunteers, late Barre's. Lieut. Alexander Campbell, on half pay, wounded.

Royal Artillery. Mr. Vance, wounded;

4th Foot. Mr. Dorcus, wounded.

35th. Mr. Maden, wounded.

52d. Mr. Harrison, wounded.

59th. Mr. Clark, wounded.

2d bat. Marines. Mr. Bowman, wounded,

T O T A L.

1 Lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 7 captains, 9 lieutenants, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 191 rank and file, killed. 3 Majors, 27 captains, 32 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 40 serjeants, 12 drummers, 706 rank and file, wounded.

N. B. Captain Downes, of the 5th regiment, and lieut. Higgins, of the 52d, died of their wounds on the 24th instant.

L O N D O N,

July 25. Four more men of war are ordered for the American station as soon as they can be fitted out, of which Commodore Shuldharn is to have the command. This appointment took place at the Admiralty Board on Friday last.

Extract of a Letter from Chatham, July 8.

"The Milford frigate, of 23 guns, is put out of commission, being too rotten to proceed to sea; and the Centurian, a new ship of 50 guns, is put into commission at this port, in her room.

"On Saturday the Roebuck, a new ship of 44 guns, was put into commission here, as was, on the same day, the Liverpool frigate, of 28 guns. The above ships are said to be going to America.

July 28. Wednesday orders were sent to Hanover for four Regiments of Hanoverians to hold themselves in readiness to embark for America, and yesterday several transports sailed from the River to take the above troops on board.

"It is whispered, if any Hanoverian Regiments are ordered to America, the King of Prussia will march an army of Prussians into Hanover.

The Americans load their rifle-barrel guns with a ball lit almost in four quarters, which, when fired out of those guns, breaks into four pieces, and generally does great execution.

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament met, pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued by the Lord Chancellor to Thursday the 14th of September. The Lords Commissioners present, were, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Rochford.

July 29. The account of the late action between the Americans and the troops of General Gage, is one of the most evasive and unsatisfactory that was ever yet obtruded on the public, even through the channel of a ministerial paper; and yet it is every way worthy of the victory which it affects to describe. The General sent out "something above 2000 men," of whom, *something above half* (i. e. 1053) are either killed or wounded. The General, however, takes care not to mention how many hours were employed in the prosecution of this hopeful business, but nevertheless pretends to tell us that great numbers of the enemy were destroyed; and seems to have employed his soldiers in digging up such as were buried in holes, that he might have the power to ascertain the value of his conquest. With all the vanity of a military man, he praises the conduct of the officers under his command; but prudently omits to say whether any such advantage has been gained, as may be supposed to make up for the loss of "one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, seven Captains, nine Lieutenants, fifteen serjeants, one drummer, one hundred and ninety-one rank and file, killed, and three Majors, twenty seven Captains, thirty-two Lieutenants, eight Ensigns, forty serjeants, twelve drummers and seven hundred and six rank and file wounded," and unfit for service.

In short, if every time the General sends out his brace of thousands, the one half of them should either drop, or be rendered useless, we shall soon see an end to the war in America, but yet it cannot be expected to terminate in our own favour.

August 1. By a letter from a gentleman of character in Conn.icut, we learn, that the 6000 men voted by that government, were raised in ten days.

This morning a fresh draught of men was made on the Parade from the 3d regiment of foot, to embark immediately to reinforce General Gage's army in America.

Yesterday Lady Duffmore, and her five Children arrived in town from Virginia.

A private letter from Boston says, "No words can describe the dreadful scene of misery of that unhappy town. The shrieks of the women, the cries of the children, the dying groans of the wounded, and the want of provisions, would extort a tear from even the eye of a Nero."

August 2. Orders are given for 400 horses to be sent over, with their provender, to Boston, for the use of the King's troops, to sail with all expedition.

It is said that General Howe will be appointed to the command of Boston, in the Room of General Gage.

This morning a commission passed the Great Seal of England, constituting and appointing General Gage, to be Captain General and General Governor over all North America.

We are assured it is under consideration to form a Parliament, or General Council, for all the Provinces in America, something similar to that of Ireland, the Governors and some principal Officers to form an Upper House.

Medfield, October 3d. 1775.
Wanted immediately two or three Natters that understands that branch of Business—Such Persons may have present Employ by applying to *John Pratt* of Medfield.



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, October 16, 1775.

From the Pennsylvania Magazine &c. for June 1775.
An EULOGIUM sacred to the memory of the late Major-General WARREN, who fell June 17, 1775 fighting against the Ministerial army at Boston.

WHEN an amiable man, with a promising family of children, perishes in the bloom of life, every friend to humanity must share in the distress which such a calamity occasions in the circle of his acquaintances. This distress is heightened when we hear that the virtues of the man were bleaded with the exalted qualities of a patriot. We rise in our expressions of grief, when we are told that he possessed not only the zeal of a patriot—but the wisdom—the integrity and the eloquence of a senator. But when we hear that these shining qualities were crowned with the patience—the magnanimity—and the intrepidity of a warrior, we are led to contemplate one of the most august characters in human nature; when such a man falls, grief is dumb, and eloquence is obliged for a while to muse eulogiums which it cannot express.

Such were our feelings upon hearing of the death of the illustrious General Warren, who fell on the 17th of June, at the head of a detachment of the American army near Boston. It is impossible to do justice to his full orb'd character. He filled each of the numerous departments in life that were assigned to him so well, that he seemed born for no others. He had displayed, in the course of three and thirty years, all the talents and virtues of the man, the patriot, the senator, and the hero. He was unlike the Spartan General only in not expiring in the arms of victory. But even in this unfortunate event he has served his country, for he has taught the sons of freedom in America, that the laurel may be ingrafted upon the cypress, and that true glory may be acquired not only in the arms of victory, but in the arms of death.

If our pleasures are exalted in proportion to the extent and degrees of our benevolence, how shall we describe those pleasures which the hero feels who performs the highest act of benevolence to mankind by dying in defence of the liberties of his country. He enjoys a prelibation, the most like the joys of heaven that mortals can taste upon earth, he partakes of the nature and happiness of God.

Say, illustrious shade! what new resentments kindled in thy bosom at the prospect of executing vengeance upon the foes of liberty?—Say what were the transports of thy mind when the twice repulsed enemy fled before thy powerful arms?—But when alas, born down with numbers, thou wast forced to retreat, and death showed his commission to the ball that pierced thy bosom, say what joy thrilled after it at the prospect of having thy brows encircled with the patriotic crown of martyrdom?—Tell me, ye brave Americans, who beheld our hero fall did he not in his last moments pour forth his usual expressions of loyalty to the crown of Britain, and his wonted prayers for the welfare of his country? Did he not, in faltering accents, call upon his fellow soldiers to forget his death, & to revenge his country's wrongs alone?—Ah, he breathes his last! Crowd not too closely on his shade, ye holy ministers of heaven. Make room for yonder spirit!—It is the illustrious Hampden, who flies to embrace him and pointing to the wound, that deprived him of life in a conflict with arbitrary power above an hundred years ago; he claims the honor of conducting him to the regions of perfect liberty and happiness.

How ineffable are the delights of heaven to a virtuous lover of liberty! To behold the power of the Sovereign of the universe directed by unerring wisdom, and limited by the eternal laws of justice! To see perfection in government consisting in the happiness of every member that composes it! To enjoy the most perfect freedom, and yet to choose nothing but such things as are agreeable to the will of the supreme being.—These, blessed shade, now constitute a part of thy enjoyments! Oh, couldst thou tell us what other plea-

tures now occupy thy capacious mind! Dost thou still direct, by an invisible influence, the counsels of thy native colony? Dost thou still inspire whole battalions of thy countrymen with courage, and lead them on to danger and glory? These we know would be a happiness suited to the benevolence and activity of thy spirit, and we hope not an inferior part of the happiness of heaven.—But it is not for mortals to pry too minutely into the secrets of the invisible world.

What a noble spectacle is the body of a hero who has offered up his life as a ransom for his country! Come hither, ye vindictive ministers, and behold the rich fruits of your bloody edicts! What atonement can you make to his children for the loss of such a father?—To the king for the loss of such a subject, and to your country for the loss of such a member of society? You may now recal your military executioners. Here you may satiate your lust for arbitrary power. You have slain its most implacable enemy.

Come hither ye mercenary wretches who are hired to commit murder upon your fellow subjects, and behold the victim of your cruelty! You have no tears to shed over a brother whom you have butchered, for you have given up your title to humanity. You have ceased to be men, and we have nothing to expect from you but the vices of slaves. We only beseech you not to insult the body of our departed hero. Spare the anguish of an aged mother, whose affection extends to the corpse of her beloved son. You have nothing now to fear from his eloquence or his arms. Sheath your swords. You have performed an exploit which has filled up the measure of your infamy, and while the name of LIBERTY is dear to Americans, the name of WARREN will fire our hearts, and nerve our arms against the execrable mischief of standing armies.

Come hither ye American Senators, who are met to consult for the safety and liberty of the united colonies. Here contemplate a spectacle that shall—But I forget the dignity of my auditors—let the wounds of the breathless hero before your eyes address you. Methinks I hear him call upon you with an energy that should be irresistible, never to listen to terms of accommodation with Great Britain that shall deprive you of a single privilege of Englishmen. Oh, interrupt not (methinks I hear him say) my present felicity with the least apprehension that I have sold my life for a country of slaves. I will listen with rapture to your wise deliberations, but I will haunt the midnight hours of that traitor who sues for peace or liberty with a bayonet at his breast, or who suspends for a moment the execution of vengeance upon the enemies of our country.

Come hither, ye military champions for American liberty, and glory, come and behold a spectacle that shall reuse in your bosoms new principles of courage and ambition.—Mark the widening lustre of that path of glory which he trod!—But remember his ghost walks unrevenged among us! Ten thousand ministerial troops cannot atone for his death. Let not the remembrance of your former connexion with them enervate your arms, nor silence the clamours of justice in your breasts. The enemies of liberty are no longer the brethren of freemen. Whet your swords once more, and let them never be returned to their scabbards till the monster tyranny is expelled from the British empire, or till its bounds are prescribed, and America remains the land of perfect freedom and happiness.

Come hither in the last place, ye American fathers and mothers, and behold the sad earnest of arbitrary power! Behold your friend—your fellow citizen—one of the guardians of your liberty—the pride of your country—the pillar of your hopes—behold this illustrious hero covered with blood and wounds! But pause not too long in bedewing his body with your tears! Fly to your houses, and tell your children the particulars of the melancholy sight! Chill their young blood with histories of the cruelty of tyrants, and make their hair to stand on end—with descriptions of

the horrors of slavery! Equip them immediately for the field! Shew them the ancient charter of their privileges! Point to the roofs under which they drew their first breath, and shew them the cradles in which they were rocked! Call upon heaven to prosper their arms, and charge them with your last adieu to conquer, or like WARREN to die in the arms of liberty and glory!

O, posterity, posterity, you will often look back to this memorable era!—You will transfer the epithets of rebels and traitors from the loyal people of America to their just originals. You will unfold every part of that system of despotism which has been contrived for the British empire.—You will show pious Kings, raised by arbitrary ministers, and pious ministers misled by arbitrary Kings.—You will show that even the monarchs of Britain have shed tears in prevailing upon their subjects to accept of their hateful commissions, and at the same time have exulted in the society of a few paricides at the prospect of seeing a continent deluged with the blood of freemen.—O live human nature from the worst of infamy by turning your eyes to the American colonies! Here let your historians and orators kindle with Roman or ancient British eloquence! Prize the liberty we have transmitted to you. It cost us much treasure & blood. It cost us (oh, how high the price!) it cost us a WARREN's life!

THE Committee of Inspection for the Town of Weston, being applied to by complaint sundry times, and by sundry persons, against Eleazer Bradshaw of Waltham, as being inimical to his country, and who has for some time past employed himself in going to Albany, under pretence of purchasing furr, also purchased a quantity of Tea—Whereupon the committee of Waltham, with the committees of Newtown, Watertown, Weston and Sudbury, being met on the second Day of October instant, to examine into the matter, and having sent a messenger for said Bradshaw, he appeared and frankly confessed he had purchased and sold a quantity of Tea, and had signified to one of said committees that he would do as he thought fit in spite of said committee or any person whatever, and would be the death of any person that should molest him—Therefore determined by this joint committee, that Eleazer Bradshaw, by his conduct and behaviour, has proved himself inimical to his country; and that all persons be cautioned to withhold commerce and dealing with said Bradshaw, until there appears a reformation in said Bradshaw.

The above to be published in the Watertown and Cambridge Papers. By Order,

JONATHAN PARMENTER, Chairman.

David Townsend, by the desire of the Wife of Dr. John Clark, of Newton, to buy some Tea for her, and I applied to Eleazer Bradshaw, of Waltham, and had six Pound, which I sold to said Clark's Wife, and others, which I am heartily sorry for that I had any thing to do with said Tea, and I hope the Public will forgive me, for I did it without consideration, and I promise to have no more to do with Tea till allowed on by the Continental Congress—This is to the acceptance of the Committee.

DAVID TOWNSEND.

A Small Trunk was by Mistake sent into the Country, with valuable Contents:—The Owner paying for this advertisement, may be informed where the Trunk is.

N. B. A Black Walrus Frame of a Couch was stolen some Months ago.—If any one can give information of it, he shall be well rewarded.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, (some time since) a small black Horse about 14 hands and half high, about 2 years old, &c. Whoever has lost the same may have her again paying charges, inquire of

JOHN FOWLE, of Watertown.

Aug. 2. Some are of opinion that the five regiments, viz. the 17th, 27th, 28th, 46th, & 55th, the officers of which are ordered immediately to join their regiments in Ireland, are not intended for Boston, but part for South Carolina, and the other for some intermediate port between that and Bolton, in order to keep the Provincials from sending any assistance to the last mentioned port.

Monday orders were given for five more regiments, to be got ready with all expedition, in order to embark for Bolton.

The regiments from Ireland ordered to America, are, the 17th, 27th, 28th, 46th & 55th, with four companies of artillery from Woolwich; and 150 matrosses have received orders to hold themselves in readiness.

Monday night an express was sent off to Ireland, with orders to hold themselves in readiness against the transports arrive there, who are to carry them over to Bolton.

Monday several more ships were taken up in the transport service, to carry provisions, &c. to the troops at Bolton.

Aug. 7. It is whispered that government has ordered Gen. Gage to offer five thousand pounds to any person or persons who will bring him Gen. Putnam's head; this has been privately communicated to most of the royalists in and about Bolton, who could be confided in.

Extract of a genuine letter from an Officer on board one of the King's ships at Bolton, to his friend in London, dated June 23, 1775.

"On the evening of the 16th we were informed that the Provincials were erecting a battery on the Heights near Charles Town and that they intended from thence to bombard the town of Bolton; early on the 17th we were alarmed with an account that they had been at work upon it all night, and had nearly completed it; we were immediately ordered to land some battalions, and in the mean time our great guns were fired against those who appeared to be busily employed at the battery; whether our shot did not reach far enough to create any confusion among them, or it was owing to their resolution, I cannot say; but certain it is, that the moment they discovered the landing of our troops, they formed in order of battle; and so far from retreating as we expected, they marched towards us with the utmost coolness and regularity. Nothing could exceed the panic and apparent dislike of most of the King's troops to enter into this engagement; even at the landing several attempted to run away, and five actually took to their heels, in order to join the Americans, but were presently brought back, and two of them hung up in terror to the rest. They for the most part openly express a dislike to the service in which they are engaged & nothing but the fear of military punishment prevents their daily deserting. The Generals perceiving the strength and order of the Provincials ordered a reinforcement to join the troops already landed, but before they came up the cannonading on both sides began. The Provincials poured down like a torrent, and fought like men who had no care for their persons; they disputed every inch of ground, and their numbers were far superior to ours. The King's troops gave way several times, and it required the utmost efforts of the Generals to rally them; at the beginning of the engagement many of them absolutely turned their backs, not expecting so hot a fire from the Americans; the latter feigned a retreat, in order as we suppose to draw our troops after them, and by that means to cut them in pieces; and we are informed that General Ward had a reserve of upwards of 4000 men for that purpose; the King's troops concluding that the Americans quitted the field through fear, pursued them under that apprehension, but did not proceed far enough to be convinced, by that fatal experience, which was, as we hear, designed for them, of their mistake. The engagement lasted upwards of four hours, and ended infinitely to our disadvantage. The flower of our army are killed or wounded. During the engagement Charles Town was set on fire by the King's troops, in order to stop the progress of the Provincials, who after their sham retreat, returned to attack them, but I think it was a wanton act of the King's troops, who certainly after they had joined the main body of our army, had no occasion to take that method of retarding the return of the Americans, who upon perceiving that General Ward stood still with his reserve, laid aside their intentions.

"Our troops are sickly, and a great number are afflicted with the scurvy, occasioned by the want of fresh provisions. I heartily wish myself with you and the rest of my friends, and the first opportunity that offers I will sail out and return, for at the best only disgrace can arise in the service of such a cause as that in which we are engaged. The Americans are not those poltroons I myself was once taught to believe them to be;

they are men of liberal and noble sentiments, their very character is the love of liberty; and though I am an officer in the King of Great-Britain, I tacitly admire their resolution and perseverance against the present oppressive measures of the British Government."

NEW YORK, October 5.

By Capt. Little in eleven days from Charlestown, South Carolina, we are informed, that on the 15th of September, the commander of his Majesty's ship Tamar, and another armed vessel pressed two of Capt. Little's men, and two passengers likewise hands out of all the vessels they could come at, on purpose to assist them in taking the cannon from Fort Johnson, but could not effect their design; the Tamar's barge with a number of armed men went on shore spiked up some of the cannon, and threw the carriages over the walls; next morning before day about 500 of the militia took possession of the Fort, and in a few hours had several of the guns mounted again; the Fort is in good repair; the Tamar and the armed vessel very prudently withdrew from the reach of the cannon, and fell further down the harbour, where they now lay: The Governor is on board one of them.

Wednesday last arrived here in 8 weeks from Liverpool, the brig Havannah, Capt. Hamilton, by whom we have English papers to the 7th of August, which, together with letters and other advices by the same vessel, give us the following intelligence, viz. That a number of transports had sailed for Embden, and several more at Spithead and other ports, were getting ready with all possible expedition, for the same place, in order to take in 10,000 Hanoverians, who, with several more regiments from England, and Ireland, and a regiment of Highlanders from Scotland, under Gen. Murray, were destined to reinforce Gen. Gage's army at Bolton—Though some supposed that part of the said forces were intended for other parts of America, as we are well informed that the ministry had it in contemplation to send one or more regiments to Charlestown, in South Carolina, 4000 to Alexandria in Virginia, some to New York, and other places; but as it is not probable they will be able to send to so many places sufficient numbers to give any probability of success to their designs, it seems most likely that the greatest part of these forces are going to Bolton, and that if it is intended that any other place shall be visited, the whole of the remainder are to go there. A strong squadron of men of war are getting ready to convoy these troops to the places of their destination in America. They may be expected in the course of this month, and every exposed place ought to be fully prepared for their reception.

NEW YORK, October 9.

By an Express from Ticonderoga which came to Town last Night we have certain Intelligence, That our people are in possession of Montreal—that they have taken a Quantity of Provision going to the Enemy at St. John's—intercepted a Letter from the Commander of the Fort to Gen. Carlton, informing that they had not more than three Weeks Provision, and must speedily give up, unless some Relief could be had. We are further advised, that our People had intrenched near the Fort, were about to attack it, and that Articles of Capitulation had been proposed by the Enemy, but rejected by Gen. Montgomery.

NEW YORK, October 9.

By the motions of some of the men of war and transports, in this harbour, last Monday, it was suspected they intended to take off live stock from the farms on the south part of this island, called Brenton's Neck, the ensuing night; whereupon a number of persons went down in the evening and brought off about 1000 sheep and between 40 and 50 head of horned cattle from several farms: But there still remained a great number of cattle, sheep, and hogs, on two farms belonging to Jahleel and Benjamin Brenton, great part of which 'tis supposed were by them there collected for and sold to the men of war, to be sent to Bolton, for the express purpose of supplying our inveterate enemies.—The next day the ship took off from said Brenton's farms, about 25 head of cattle, and 150 sheep; on Wednesday they took 5 or 6 more cattle. There being still left on the farms of James, Jahleel and Benjamin Brenton, between 60 and 70 head of cattle. On Wednesday and Thursday morning, about 300 Minute men arrived here from the county of Providence, Tiverton, and Little Compton, under the command of the Col's. Esck Hopkins and William Richmond, Esqrs. and as soon as they had refreshed themselves, they marched into the Neck, and brought off 66 horned cattle, some sheep, hogs, and poultry, the ships at the same time lying within gun shot, and discharged several cannon at them, but without any effect.

This town having been threatened to be fired on from the men of war, on account of the armed force which made its appearance here, a great

many of the inhabitants moved part of their effects out; and many families have left the town. The carts, chaises, riding chairs, and trucks, were to numerous, that the streets and roads were almost blocked up with them. Thursday and Friday being rainy and muddy, the poor women and children were much exposed, in looking out for some place of safety; the people continued moving out very fast all Saturday, and yesterday, with their effects.

It is almost impossible to conceive what infamous, rascally tricks have been made use of, to distress this town, by the abandoned set of ministerial tools here.

The ships in this harbour, last week seized several vessels loaded with wood from Long Island; which vessels we are well assured, had Capt. Wallace's permission to fetch wood for the supply of this town.

Saturday afternoon the ship Rose, Glasgow, and Swan, a brig with 6 guns, and 1 or 2 small kind of bomb-martars, 3 or 4 tenders, 2 transports, and several wood vessels, &c. making in all 15 sail, weighed anchor and went up the river, entered the harbour of Bristol, and demanded 300 sheep, which not being complied with, between 8 and 9 o'clock, they began a heavy fire on the town, and continued it upwards of an hour; in which time, a number of shot went through the houses of William Bradford, Esq; and Capt. Ingraham, damaged the church a little, and several shops, stables, &c. The women and children in great distress, (dark and rainy as it was) were obliged to leave their habitations, and seek shelter in the adjacent country. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, a committee was appointed to go on board, who settled the matter by giving or selling 40 sheep. In the small defenceless town of Bristol, were near 100 persons very sick, and dead, at the time of this firing, and we are assured two sick people actually died of the fright.

We hear the men of war, or pirates, have cut up a quantity of corn at Poposquash or Hog Island.

Early on Thursday morning sailed, the Viper sloop of war, wind N. E. supposed to be gone to New York.

The same morning as a company of 50 minute-men were marching through Portsmouth, for this town, Mr. George Lawton, generously gave them all a good breakfast.

CYRUS BALDWIN

ACQUAINTS all those who have Conversations with him, that he resides at the House of Mr. James Baldwin, in Woburn; and earnestly requests that they would not be unmindful of him.

CANDLES of all Sizes, Crown, hard and soft SOAP, made and sold by ROBERT KEWES, jun. lately from Bolton, opposite the 8 Mile Stone, in Watertown, cheap for Cash.

TAKEN up the 10th day of this month, a large Pair of Oxen; the owner by describing the marks and paying the charges, may have them again, by applying to the Printer, or Mr. Jonathan Dunning, of Needham.

STOLEN from the Subscriber at Walpole, on Monday the 9th instant, a large dark brown Mare, about 14 hands high, about 14 years old, her two hind and one of her fore feet white, with a small star in her forehead; together with a Ruffet Saddle and Bridle. Whoever will apprehend the Thief or Thieves and the Mare shall have Four Dollars Reward, or Two Dollars for the Mare only, and all reasonable Charges paid by JOSEPH RICHARDS.

Walpole, October 14 1775.

Deserted from Captain Lemuel Stewart's Company, in Col. Easton's Regiment, Conrad Dason, Loring Jinks, Jonathan Boid and Benjamin Davis.—Whoever shall take up said Deserters, or either of them, and return them to his or their Company, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward for each of them that they return to the Company, and all necessary Charges paid, by me, LEMUEL STEWART, Capt.

Cambridge, October 16. 1775.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS I the subscriber on Saturday evening last, the 14th instant, between 6 and 7 o'clock, was in at Deacon Jones's tavern, in Cambridge, and had the misfortune to lose a small black pocket book, supposed to have left the same on the table, or have dropt it betwixt his house and the meeting-house: Whoever has or may have the same, if they will bring it with its contents, which is supposed to be upwards of 20 l. L. M. shall have 10 dollars reward. Further whoever shall be knowing to said pocket book's being found, and give notice of the same shall be handsomely rewarded, and if desired his name kept secret. JOHN WAITE.

NEW YORK, October 9.
Extract of a Letter from Schenck, Sept. 28.
This Afternoon an Express arrived at Albany from our Army; which mentions they had met with great Success; had taken a Schooner well manned and armed, killed all the People on board, possessed themselves of a Twelve Pounder. The Companies of New England Men landed at John's, and engaged a Party of Regulars going to the Fort with Carts, Cattle, and Provisions, which they took, and defeated the Regulars. Capt. Yates, commander of a Company of Grenadiers, and one Lieut. Van Slyk, of this Town, were greatly distinguished themselves, which has recommended them to the Notice of Genl. Montgomery. Five Hundred Canadians have voluntarily joined our Army.

Extract of a Letter from General Schuyler, to the Provincial Congress at New York, dated at Ticonderoga, Sept. 29, 1775.
"I am still confined with the remains of an old Venereal Disorder. I have this Moment received Line from General Montgomery; he holds St. John's besieged. The Canadians are friendly to us, and join us in great Numbers. We have ten Fifteen Prisoners, Seven of which are Soldiers, and the rest unfriendly Canadians and Tories in the Service of the Ministry."

We are informed from undoubted Authority, at Lord William Campbell, Governor of South Carolina, has fled with the utmost Precipitation, aboard the Man of War in the Harbour. The Committee of Charlestown having very fortunately discovered that his Excellency had employed a Cameron, an Indian Commissary in the interior Parts of that Province, to engage the Indians in Ministerial Service, who had actually enlisted 50 of them, and furnished them with every Necessary in order to butcher the back Inhabitants. This Plan was discovered by a Gentleman who seized the Express on his Way from said Cameron to the Governor, whom he knew to be disaffected to the American Cause, and conveyed the Spatches to the Provincial Committee. The above Gentleman disguised himself in a Drover's Habit, and attended the Express to the Governor's House, and heard the Conversation between them, and then discovered the whole Plot to the Committee.

We are informed, that Capt. Reed is arrived at Philadelphia from London, and brings Papers to the 8th of August, which gives an Account, that a large Train of Artillery, and 2000 Soldiers are embarking for New York, in order to retake Ticonderoga, &c. and that 10,000 Hanoverians are destined for America; that the Parliament would meet sooner than was expected; that the Roman Catholics of Ireland were to be allowed to take up Arms in Defence of that Kingdom; that it was the Opinion of the Friends of Government, that it was high Time the Americans should be subdued.

We hear that the Men of War at the East End of Long Island, have taken four large vessels from the West-Indies bound to New-England, laden with West India produce, and sent them to Boston; two of them belong to Jeremiah Bowers of the Massachusetts Bay in which Mr. Bowers has lost upwards of 10,000. Lawful Money.

Capt. Jarvis from Bristol, informs, that when first arrived there, it was currently reported a Body of Hanoverians were to be sent to America; but before he sailed the Report had greatly subsided, and 'twas generally supposed that Event would not take Place so soon as was at first conjectured.

We are well assured that the Merchants in Liverpool have laid up most of their Ships, and in particular their Guineymen.

WATER TOWN, October 16.
Last Tuesday one of our Privateers from Beverly, having been on a Cruise in the Bay, was followed, on her Return into Port, by the Nauvius Man of War, the Privateer ran aground in Cove a little without Beverly Harbour, where the People speedily assembled, stripped her, and fired her Guns, &c. ashore. The Man of War as soon within Gunshot, when she also got a Round; she however let go an Anchor, and dragging her Broadside to bear, began to fire upon the Privateer. The People of Salem and Beverly soon returned the Compliment from a Number of Cannon on Shore, keeping up a Warm and well directed Fire on the Man of War for 2 or 3 Hours, and it is supposed did her considerable Damage, and probably killed and wounded some of her Men, but before they could board her, which they were preparing to do, the Tide arose about 8 o'Clock in the Evening, when she cut her Cable and got off. Some of her Shot struck one of two Buildings in Beverly; but no Lives were lost on our Side, and the Privateer damaged very little, if any.

Married. Mr. Henry Prentice, to Mrs. Suckey Freeman, Daughter of Capt. Jonathan Freeman.

By the President of the Senate, the American Colonies have been distinguished, to send them a Professor of Science and Dignity, Harvard College, in Cambridge, has been several Months in an interrupted and dispersed State, so that the annual COMMENCEMENT could not be held, nor Degrees given, at the usual Season: But, by the good Providence of GOD, that Society, which, from the first Settlement of New-England has been so great a Blessing to the Public, is at length restored to Order, and now collected in the Town of Concord. And the Candidates for their respective Degrees the present Year, have had Academic Honors conferred upon them, by a general Diploma, — a Copy of which follows.

Senatus Academicæ Cantabrigiensi, in Novanglia.
Omnibus in Christo Fidelibus ad quos Literæ præsentis pervenerint, Salutem.
Sciatis quod Nos (conscientibus honorandis admodum ac reverendis Academicæ nostræ Inspectoribus) per præsentis admissimus Dominos Henricum Adams Thomam Fitch Oliver Isaacum Osgood Jacobum Otis Nathanael Paine Nathanael Poirce Johannem Poor Jesse Putnam Edwardum Hutchinson Daniel Shute (Robbins) Gulielmum Smith Johannem Jones Spooner Thomam Thatcher Gulielmum Weeks Thomam Whiting Samuel Whitman Levi Willard

Antedixit Academicæ Alumnos, ad Gradum primum in Artibus: et Dominum
Ebenezer Huntington, admissum ad Baccalaureatum Collegii Yalensis, ad eundem admittimus.
Dominos etiam
Clementem March Samuel Smith Johannem Eliot Thomam Buraham Samuel Cook Nathan Bond Johannem Shaw Johannem Hills Johannem Hastings Josiam Badcock Samuel Haven Daniel Chaplin Clementem Weeks Beza Heyward Johannem Sprague Gulielmum Keous Josua Bailey Osgood

Alumnos quoque antedixit Academicæ ad secundum Gradum in Artibus: et Johannem Chatter, Magistrum in Artibus Collegii Yalensis, ad eundem admittimus; dantes et concedentes illis omnia insignia, Jura et Privilegia, Dignitates ac Honores, ad Gradus suos spectantia. In cujus Rei Testimonium Literis hæc communi Academicæ Sigillo munitis Chirographa apposimus tertio Die Octobris, Anno Domini, 1775.
Samuel Langdon, S. T. D. Praefes.
Nathl. Appleton, S. T. D.
J. Winthrop, LLD. Math. & Phil. P.
Saml. Cooper, S. T. D.
J. Wadsworth, Log. & Eth. Prec.

Yesterday Afternoon passed through this Town on their Way to Cambridge, the honorable Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Lynch and Benjamin Harrison, Esqrs; a Committee from the honorable Continental Congress, now sitting at Philadelphia.

Captain Coffin arrived last Week at Nantucket from London, has bro't Prints to the 9th of August, which are not yet come to Hand. — We Lear he brings an account, that five Regiments were soon to embark for Boston, no more being talked of — That Mr. PITT lay at the Point of Death. And that the public Talk in the Streets of London was for another OLIVER CROMWELL.

The following is a Copy of a Letter from a principal Officer of the New Hampshire Troops.
Camp near St. John's, 23d September, 1775.
GENTLEMEN,
WE are now encamp'd within a Mile of St. John's, the Enemy every Day throwing Shells or Balls at our intrenchments but without Success. We shall have our Batteries ready to play upon them To-morrow or the next Day at farthest. Our Men are all in good Spirits. We arrived at the Isle aux Noix the 16th, and the next Day we came within a Mile and Half of the Enemy, who saluted us with Shells; no Damage was done; we lay upon our Arms all Night, and in the Morning I was detached with a Party of 400 Men to reinforce Major Brown, who had taken 8 Waggons from the Enemy, loaded with Stores. — Before we could get up to him he was engaged, and obliged to retreat, but saved his Booty. They upon our Approach saluted us very warm with Grape Shot; we did not lose

one Man, whilst the Enemy lost I cannot tell, but we found some Blood on the Ground; they retreated to the Fort, and we keep Possession of the Ground and we have a considerable Intrenchment. Major Brown has took twelve Waggons more loaded with Wine, Ham, Pork, &c. Every Thing seems to prosper well. I have nothing more particular, only a Party was fired on at Capt. Hogan's House. We had three Canadians wounded.

I have the Command of the Green Mountain Boys, and a Detachment of Col. Henman's Regiment. I am, &c. T. B.

Last Thursday 7-night after a short Illness, died at Dorchester, the Rev'd AMOS ADAMS, Pastor of the first Church of Christ in Roxbury, in the 48th Year of his Age, and 23d of his Ministry. — In this Gentleman were united the obliging Friend, the affectionate Husband, and the indulgent Parent. Having in early life devoted himself to the Work of the Ministry, he laboured in it to the last with unabating Vigour. He was fervent in Devotion, and his Discourses, always animated by a lively and expressive Action, were calculated to warm the Heart and persuade the Judgment; nor was he less remarkable for the Pathos with which he uttered divine Truths, than for his sincere and steadfast Principles, unwearied Industry, universal Benevolence, and an amiable Disposition. As he lived, so he died the Ornament of Religion, and Friend of Mankind. His Family, as well as his Church and People, now driven into various Parts of the Country, almost refuse to be comforted — God grant them that Consolation, which they so much stand in Need of.

THE Committee of Inspection for the Towns of Cumberland, Wrentham, Medway, Bellingham, Hopkinton, Holliston, Mendon, Uxbridge, and Upton, convened at said Bellingham the 18th of September, 1775. Said Committees being so convened, received an Information against Capt. Edward Clark of Rutland, for purchasing and selling TEA, contrary to the Association Agreement, in Article Third. This Body of Committees, viewing it their indispensable Duty to keep said Association Agreement inviolate, taking it upon them to enquire into the Facts charged in said Information; said Clark being required to appear before said Committee, accordingly appeared, and confessed that he had, since the first Day of March last, bought 20lb. of Tea; that he had sold to sundry Persons about 5lb. and an half of the same, had used some, and the Residue thereof, he said was lodged with a certain Man, with Intent to dispose of it to two others, whom he had not Opportunity to deliver it to.

Whereupon we unanimously Resolved, That said Clark's Conduct abovementioned, is in direct Violation of said Association Agreement, and that the said Clark is an Enemy to American Liberty, and ought to be treated as such. And that it be recommended to all Persons who are Lovers of their Country, and Friends to the common Rights and Liberties of Mankind, to break off all kind of Dealings with him; and that this be published in the Gazette. AARON PHIPS, Chairman, Attest. NATHAN TYLER, Clerk.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
ON Monday the 23d Instant, there is to be Sold at Public Auction, at the Sign of the Light House Tavern in Cambridge, a Variety of Household Furniture, belonging to a Gentleman who intends soon to leave the Province. — Among which are — Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Mahogany Tables and Hair Bottom Chairs, a Case of Drawers and Beaufort, China Dishes, Coffee Cups, also a Variety of Kitchen Furniture, as Pewter, Brass, &c. &c. M. BICKER, Auctioneer.
Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock.

WILLIAM FADRE
FROM BOSTON has opened a Tavern about half a Mile from Water-town Bridge on the Road going to Roxbury, and has good Pasture and Stabling; should be glad to wait on his Customers.

CONCORD, October 16, 1775.
BROKE Goat Yesterday Forenoon the following Prisoners, viz. — McDonald, a well sett Fellow. Had on a Coat of a dark Colour, made of an old Quilt, light coloured Jacket and Breeches, same with his left Foot. — Cutter a small pale-looking Fellow; had on an old red Coat, light coloured Jacket and Breeches, and blue Stockings. — Whoever will apprehend both or either of said Prisoners, and convey them to said Goal, shall be well rewarded by EPHRAIM JONES Goaler.

Strayed, or Stolen from Thomas Descomb, of Needham, the night following the 12th inst. a Chestnut colour'd Horse, three Years old, about fifteen Hands high, with a small Star in his Forehead, has a very small Foretop, Paces and Trots. Whoever will bring said Horse to said Descomb, shall be well rewarded, and all necessary Charges paid.

4/8

Further Advice brought by the Halifax Packet, Capt. Boulderson, who arrived at New-York, in 7 Weeks and two Days from Falmouth, and the Rosemond, Capt. Harrison, we have the London Papers to the 7th of August, from which we have extracted the following further interesting Advices, viz.

The following is said to be the Plan which will be put in Execution for reducing America.

TEN thousand Hanoverians are to be taken into British pay, the expences to be defrayed out of duties to be laid by parliament, and levied in America. This body of men are to be stationed in several parts of that continent, and to be kept on foot in peace as well as war. Fortresses are to be built in the provinces of New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, in which those foreign mercenaries are to be stationed, and accommodated with barracks, firing &c. at the expence of the several colonies, in which they shall happen to be quartered. Besides this, a fleet of 5 ships of the line and 20 frigates are always to be stationed in that service, both to prevent smuggling, and in case of any disturbance to be ready to co operate in reducing the rebellious or disaffected to obedience. Every Hanoverian soldier, who shall have served seven years (with the approbation of his superior officer or officers) shall have a portion of ground, not more than 50. nor less than 20 acres, rent free, for ever. The expence of raising a proper habitation, furnishing the same, purchasing implements of husbandry &c. to be defrayed by the colony in which he shall be then resident. The whole expence of recruiting to be provided for in like manner—that is to say, 50l. for every soldier, and 100l. for every trooper, raising his horse at 50l. and himself at as much more. This mercenary army is to consist of thirty battalions of infantry, of 500 men each, and four regiments of cavalry, twenty battalions and two regiments of which are always to be stationed in the four New-England provinces; and the remaining ten battalions & two regiments, at New-York, Philadelphia, and Williamsburgh in Virginia, and their neighbourhoods. On the whole, as the Germans are known to be a very prolific people, it is supposed that by the beginning of the year 1800 there will be no less than a million of that nation, including their offspring, within the four New-England provinces alone.

L O N D O N.
July 25. Last Friday arrived at Plymouth, and sailed immediately with dispatches for Gen. Gage, at Boston, his Majesty's ship the Raven.

July 27. Recruits are now raising in different parts of England, for completing the different regiments to their full complement of men.

Yesterday an order was sent for preparing a large quantity of powder, balls, bombs and shells, for the use of his Majesty's garrison at Boston.

The Cerberus man of war, which is arrived at Portsmouth from Boston, brought near 3000 letters, which were yesterday delivered out at the General Post Office.

The Cerberus is ordered to be docked and get ready to carry over some dispatches to Gen. Gage.

This day the Parliament, which stood prorogued to this day, met, and, we hear, were further prorogued till the 14th of September next.

We are informed that the Parliament will meet early in November for the dispatch of business.

We are assured, that a subsidiary treaty has been entered into these six weeks past, with a German Prince for ten thousand of his troops, to be transported to New-York and Boston, the end of August. Such transports as are already engaged, are ordered forthwith to be visualled, and to sail immediately to Embden. Five frigates destined to reinforce the Squadron on the coast of America, are to take the transports under their convoy. The foreign troops are to be commanded by a General of their own nation, well known for his good conduct in the last war.

It is reported that General Gage is recalled at his own request, and that he will be succeeded by Sir Jeffery Amherst.

August 2. A Morning Paper says, we are well assured from good authority, that an entry was yesterday made at the custom-house, of two thousand coffins, intended to be shipped for Boston.

A Squadron of men of war, with transports, are ordered to be fitted out immediately, on board of which eight regiments are to be embarked, with a proportionate train of artillery.

Letters from Quebec, by the Elliot, Capt. Squires, arrived at Milford, give an account that all is in confusion there; that the Governor is greatly disappointed in his intention of raising a body of Militia, to go to the assistance of General Gage; for they declared they were willing to defend their own territories, but would never be aiding and assisting Government to carry into execution their oppressive and arbitrary laws against America.

August 7. Lord Dunmore, we hear, will certainly be recalled, and succeeded by a military governor.

There are letters from Boston which mention, that the light horse had been reviewed since their arrival, and were found to be in good condition, and quite recovered from the fatigue of their voyage, and pronounced by Gen. Burgoyne, fit for actual service, and it was expected they would soon leave Boston, it having been determined, after several councils of war, to march them up the country.

Lord North was with his Majesty at Kew last Saturday night, till twelve o'clock, and then was escorted home by a party of light horse.

The mangled bodies of the late unfortunate Counts Struensee and Brandt, are still exposed on wheels, about a mile and half from Copenhagen. They hold up an awful and affecting lesson for wicked statesmen of all nations.

The D I L E M M A.

IN every civil war this hazard's run:
"Conquer, thou'rt ruin'd: Conquer'd thou'rt undone."

Who gives thee advice, shews wond'rous want of
But those who follow it are weaker still. (Skill,
Of understanding is not he bereft,
Whose right hand is employ'd to main his left?

The following poem was wrote by I. F. Esq; May, 1770, when he bid adieu to the busy scenes of life, and retreated to the shady groves and "purling streams; and tho' he is now in the camp, nothing but the distressed circumstances of his bleeding country, could have called him from his delightful habitation. A seat so friendly to the Muses, near the borders of pleasant mountains, which is a beautiful emblem of the ancient Parnassus, where the graces fixed their abode.

N O more the court nor martial themes,
Delight me like the verdant groves,
Where I concert my rural schemes,
Midst singing birds, and cooing doves.
These Sylvan songsters tuneful lays,
In innocence and free from fear,
So smoothly chaunted on green sprays,
Both sooth my mind and charm my ear.
I would not change these rural scenes,
For what in court is to be found;
Nor quit the groves and purling streams,
For higher rank or hostile ground.
But thus retir'd, I'll spend my day,
In vocal songs to God on high;
Joining the birds sweet warbling lays,
In praise of Heaven's majesty.
And when from hence I take my flight,
My sins oh! God thro' Christ forgive,
And call me to the realms of light,
In endless peace and bliss to live—

There is just opened and ready for sale at BICKER's store in Cambridge, a fresh supply of English goods, suitable for the approaching season, which will be sold as cheap as they possibly can be afforded: the trouble he has been at in procuring the articles, join'd with the expence of conveyance renders them somewhat higher than formerly tho' he flatters himself every considerable purchaser must be fully convinced that they are cheap.

Among his assortment are the following,

Broad cloths, bearskins, baizes, duffels, lambskins, coatings, rattes, s, triz s, kerseys cambleteens, shallons, tammies, velvet, veveretts; spotted ditto, breeches pieces, worsted and cotton hose, a fine assortment of 5 4, 7 8 and yard wide cotton check, brown holland, Irish linnen, handkerchiefs of most kinds, Russia linnen, diapers, huckabuck, white and buff colour'd kerseysmeers, dowlafs, oznabrigs, buckram twist, threads, sewing silk, tapes, ribbands, qualities &c.

N. B. A few very neat epolets, hangers, and gold bands for hats (to be sold)

Medfield, October 2d, 1775.

Wanted immediately two or three Nailers that understands that branch of Business—Such Persons may have present Employ by applying to Jesse Pratt of Medfield.

STOLEN from the subscriber on Friday last, a set of wash tubs, a white dimity coat, lined throughout with holland, 3 white, and 1 check shirt, 3 women's shifts, a sheet, 3 pair stockings, 2 silk and 2 linnen handkerchiefs, 1 of which had the plan of England stamped on it, and sundry other articles. Whoever shall discover the thief, so that the subscriber may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded and all reasonable charges paid, by JOSHUA DAVIS.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linnen RAGS, at the Printing Office in Weymouth.

EIGHT very good Horses, fit for Dr or o h, to be sold che p. I quire Edward Blanchard, near the Rev. Mr. Winslow Church at Braintree.

ALL persons that have any demands on the estate of James Tyng, Esq; late of Dedham, merchant, deceased, are desired to bring their accounts; and those indebted to said estate either by bond, note or book debt, are desired to pay their respective ballances to

Rebecca Tyng,
Thomas Russell,
John Loring, } Executors
Dunstable, Sept. 24.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have a just Demands on the Estate of Mr. Zechariah Maynard, late of Marlborough, Taylor, deceased are desired to bring in their Accounts to Deac Samuel Howe, of said Marlborough, Executor of said Estate, in Order for an immediate Settlement. Marlboro', June 15. 1775.

STOLEN from Capt. Samuel Baldwin, Weston, on the Night between the 28 and 29 Instant, a large Chestnut coloured Horse, about 7 years old; he is a very lively Carriage Horse, Trained and Paces well, goes in a Chaise exceeding well lately Shod before his hind Feet appears as if of Bone, and has some white about the Feet. A considerable white in his Face, and a small tu between his Ears; said Horse something ravened; it is supposed that one Josiah Jones, a T who broke Goal at Concord the 28th Instant, got him. Whoever will take up said Horse a convey him, or inform said Baldwin at Weston, that he may have him again, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges, paid. SAMUEL BALDWIN.

Concord, September 28 1775.
BROKE GOAL last Night the following Person, viz Josiah Jones, aged about 25 Years, about 5 Feet seven or eight Inches high, dark Complexion short brown Hair; had on a Chocolate coloured Coat and Jacket, brown colour'd Royal Rib'd Breeches, and grey coloured Worsted Slings.

Dr. Jonathan Hicks, about 23 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 9 Inches, very straight fair Complexion, dark straight Hair, clubb'd behind; had a light blue Coat and Waistcoat, and brown colour'd Royal Rib'd Breeches.

Capt. William Likely, Mariner, a Scotchman about 40 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, dark Complexion, bushy Hair; had on a Chocolate coloured Coat, a red and white Gingham Jacket white Ticken Drawers, and a blue Surstut; had with him, a Suit of Chocolate coloured Cloath which he may probably have had on.

Whoever will apprehend the above Persons, and convey them to Ephraim Jones of Concord, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, for each or either of them, besides necessary Charges, paid by EPHRAIM JONES, Goalster.

N. B. TEN DOLLARS, will be also paid any Person or Persons, who shall discover any Person who may be convicted of being accessory to the Escape. E. J.

This Advertisement is requested to be published in every News Paper in this Colony.

W A N T E D
£. 600 Lawful Money, for which good security will be given—Any person willing to let the same, may notify the Printer, and may depend the security will be sufficient, and the Terms made agreeable.

LOST between Deacon Jones's Tavern in Cambridge, and the Post Office, two 61. Connecticut bills, a 50s. Connecticut bill, with several papers of consequence only to the owners, contained in a piece of blue paper. Any person that has found the same and will give Notice to the Printer hereof, shall have Six Dollars Reward for their Trouble with Thanks.

Cambridge, Sept. 30.
LOST last Friday, on the Road between the House of Mr. Baldwin, Innholder at Weston, and the American Hospital in Cambridge, a worked Pocket Book, containing a twenty Dollar Bill, one or two smaller Bills, and a Number of Orders and Accounts, relating to Col. Cotton's Regiment in Roxbury. The Person who has found it and will bring it to the Printer hereof, shall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward.

STAY'd or stolen from Mr. John Leaton's Tavern in Waltham, on Tuesday Night the 26th Instant, a black Horse, near 14 Hands high, three Years old last July, with a white Stripe one of his hind Feet, and Trains all:—Whoever shall take up said Horse, and bring him to Jose Garfield of Weston, shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble, and have all necessary Charges paid. Weston, Sept. 28, 1775.



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign - and - Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, October 23, 1775.

The following LETTERS are published by order of the Honorable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

" SIR, *Head Quarters Cambridge, Aug. 11.*
I Understand that the officers engaged in the cause of liberty and their country, who by the fortune of war have fallen into your hands, have been thrown indiscriminately, into a common jail, appropriated for felons - that no consideration has been had for those of the most respectable rank, when languishing with wounds and sickness - that some of them have been even amputated in this unworthy situation.

" Let your opinion, Sir, of the principle which actuates them be what it may, they suppose they act from the noblest of all principles, a love of freedom and their country. But political opinions, I conceive, are foreign to this point. The obligations arising from the rights of humanity, and claims of rank, are universally binding and extensive, except in case of retaliation. These, I should have hoped, would have dictated a more tender treatment of these individuals, whom chance or war had put in your power. Nor can I forbear suggesting its fatal tendency to widen that unhappy breach, which you, and those Ministers under whom you act, have repeatedly declared you wish to see for ever closed.

" My duty now makes it necessary to apprise you, that for the future I shall regulate my conduct towards these gentlemen, who are, or may be in our possession, exactly by the rule you shall observe towards those of ours now in your custody.

" If severity and hardship mark the line of your conduct (painful as it may be to me) your prisoners will feel its effects, but if kindness and humanity are shewn to ours, I shall with pleasure consider those in our hands only as unfortunate, and they shall receive from me that treatment to which the unfortunate are ever intitled.

" I beg to be favoured with an answer as soon as possible, and am, Sir, your very humble servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON."

His Excellency General GAGE.

" SIR, *Boston Aug. 13.*

" To the glory of the civilized nations, humanity and war have been compatible; and compassion to the subdued is become almost a general system.

" Britons, ever pre-eminent in mercy have forgone common examples, and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon these principles your prisoners, whose lives by the laws of the land are destined to the cord, have hitherto been treated with care and kindness, and more comfortably lodged than the King's troops in the hospitals; and so indiscriminately it is true, for I acknowledge no rank that is not derived from the king.

" My intelligence from your army would justify severe recrimination. I understand there are of the King's faithful subjects, taken some time since by the rebels, labouring like Negro slaves to gain their daily subsistence, or reduced to the wretched alternative, to perish by famine, or take arms against their King or country. Those who have made the treatment of the prisoners in my hands, or of your other friends in Boston, a pretence for such measures, found barbarity upon falsehood.

" I would willingly hope, Sir, that the sentiments of liberality which I have always believed you to possess will be exerted to correct these misdoings. Be temperate in political disquisition; free operation to truth, and punish those who deceive and misrepresent, and not only the effects, but the causes of this unhappy conflict will be removed.

" Should those, under whose usurped authority you act, continue such a disposition, and dare to call for retaliation, to God who knows all hearts, be the signal for the dreadful consequences. I trust that British soldiers, asserting the rites of the State, the laws of the constitution, will meet all crests with becoming intrepidity. They will court victory with the fruit their cause inspires, and from the blood of the traitors will find the patience of martyrs under martyrdom.

" Till I read your intimations in regard to Ministers, I conceived that I had acted under the King; whose wishes, it is true, as well as those of his ministers, and of every honest man, have been to see this unhappy breach for ever closed; but unfortunately for both countries, those who long since projected the present crisis, and influence the councils of America, have views very distant from accommodation. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant
THOMAS GAGE.

George Washington, Esq;

" SIR, *Head Quarters, Cambridge, Aug. 19.*

" I addressed you on the eleventh instant in terms which gave the fairest scope for the exercise of that humanity and politeness, which were supposed to form a part of your character. I remonstrated with you on the unworthy treatment shewn to the officers and citizens of America, whom the fortune of war, chance, or a mistaken confidence, had thrown into your hands.

" Whether British or American mercy, fortitude and patience, are the most pre-eminent - whether our virtuous citizens, whom the hand of tyranny has forced into arms, to defend their wives, their children, and their property, or the mercenary instruments of lawless domination, avarice and revenge, best deserve the appellation of rebels, and the punishment of that cord, which your affected clemency has forbore to inflict; whether the authority, under which I act, is usurped, or founded upon the genuine principles of liberty, were altogether foreign to the subject. I purposely avoided all political disquisition; nor shall I now avail myself of those advantages, which the sacred cause of my country, of liberty, and human nature give me over you, much less shall I stoop to retort an invective. But the intelligence you say you have received from our army requires a reply. I have taken time, Sir, to make a strict inquiry, and find it has not the least foundation in truth. Not only your officers and soldiers have been treated with a tenderness due to fellow citizens and brethren, but even those execrable paricides, whose councils and aid have deluged their country with blood, have been protected from the fury of a justly enraged people. Far from compelling or permitting their assistances, I am embarrassed with the numbers who crowd to our camp, animated with the purest principles of virtue, and love of their country. You advise me to give free operation to truth, to punish misrepresentation and falsehood. If experience stamps value upon council, yours must have a weight, which few can claim. You best can tell how far the convulsion, which has brought such ruin on both countries, and shaken the mighty empire of Britain to its foundation, may be traced to these malignant causes.

" You affect, Sir to despise all rank, not derived from the same source with your own. I cannot conceive one more honorable than that which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the purest source, and original fountain of all power. Far from making it a plea for cruelty, a mind of true magnanimity and enlarged ideas would comprehend and respect it.

" What may have been the ministerial views, which have precipitated the present crisis, Lexington, Concord & Charlestown can best declare. May that God to whom you then appealed, judge between America and you. Under his providence, those who influence the councils of America, and all the other inhabitants of the United Colonies, at the hazard of their lives are determined to hand down to posterity those just and invaluable privileges which they received from their ancestors.

" I shall now, Sir, close my correspondence with you perhaps for ever. If your officers, our prisoners, receive a treatment from me different from what I wished to shew them, they and you will remember the occasion of it.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON."
General GAGE.

London, 19th 9th [November] 1768.

Dear Sir,

I Have put into Capt. Scott's bag, so full an account of what passed in the house of commons, the first day of the sessions, which my friend Mr. Whately, has just been reading to me, that it is quite unnecessary for me to enter into particulars on that subject. Lord North and Mr. Stanley acquitted themselves extremely well. This latter it was, who enumerated the several methods in which Great Britain could put a stop to the trade of Boston, if it were a thing worthy of the majesty of government to express resentment against its froward and refractory subjects.

But Mr. Grenville, who spoke for two hours, appeared greatly superiour to every one else, expressing himself in terms of moderation and good humour towards the colonies, and at the same time readily maintaining the supreme authority of the British legislature, justifying the sending the troops upon the principle, that wherever the laws are opposed by force; there they must be supported by force. I heartily wish that we may rid you of some of your principal incendiaries. The language in one house of the behaviour of the town was: I will not call it traitorous till it is proved so, but it is of all things the most like it. In the other it was: I will not say it of the province, but the behaviour of individuals has been traitorous and rebellious. The talk is strong of bringing some of them over, and trying them by impeachment. Do you write me word of their being seized, and I'll send you an account of their being hanged. If the King were to dissolve a parliament, and eight aldermen of London should dare to summons another, I would be bound to send you their last dying speeches in three months after.

The heads of your faction could not possibly have projected a greater mischief to the town and province, than the leading them into this convention; in which they stand singly by themselves, and by which they distinguish and separate their case from that of the rest of the Americans. Nor could they in any other way have given the ministers so great an advantage over them. I heartily wish that the mischief may fall only on their own heads, where it is most deserved, and will be least pitied. I who never saw the faces of any of them cannot be supposed to have any personal ill will, I wish it only as the cheapest method of restoring the peace of the province, which they have been using so many treacherous arts to disturb.

One of the latest of these artifices, I hear, has been the insinuating to the country people, that we mean to introduce popery among them. Is it possible that any of your people can credit this? and that we are going to practice all the tyranny of King James, and Sir Edmund Andross. Nothing but King George's being as great a tyrant as King James was, can justify your town meeting's copying all the proceedings of the revolution. If your people are capable of being thus imposed on, I shall think it less amazing, that your several writers, knowing as they must do the history of their first charter, should pretend to offer that in support of their claims; or that knowing that King William came to deliver the nation from the suspending power usurped by King James, in favour of a small part of his subjects, should suppose that he would or could begin his reign in your second charter with suspending the power of parliament over a much greater part. I intirely think as you do about Lord Hillsborough's letter, and am sorry that Mr. Grenville dropt any thing in his speech against it. Other reasons perhaps may be assigned for this censure; the demerit may be in the man, rather than in the letter. There are but two ways in which the King can ordinarily speak to the colonies, the one by his secretary of state, the other by his governors. The colonies have refused to listen to him in either, and your province in open defiance of his command, have called a convention (or assembly without the

On the 9th instant, arrived at New York the ship Polly, Capt. Thompson, in 8 weeks and 3 days from London, who brought papers to the 31st of August, containing the following advices, viz.

L O N D O N.

August 1. A letter received by a gentleman in Westminster, from Mr. Grant, one of the surgeons attending the military infirmary at Bolton, dated June 23, says.—“ I have scarce time sufficient to eat my meals, therefore you must expect but a few lines : I have been up two nights, assisted with four mates, dressing our men of the wounds they received the last engagement ; many of the wounded are daily dying, and many must have both legs amputated. The Provincials had either exhausted their ball, or they were determined that every wound should prove mortal ; their muskets were charged with old nails, * & angular pieces of iron, and from most of our men being wounded in the legs, we are inclined to believe it was their design not wishing to kill the men, but leave them as burdens on us, to distract our provisions and engage our attention as well as to intimidate the rest of the soldiery.” * *Not the 1st Lie !*

War-Office, August 5. All captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, reduced with their corps at the last peace, and still remaining on half pay on the English establishment who desire to be again employed in their present rank, are directed to signify the same to the secretary at war. [*Traitors appear!*]

Eight men of war, from 50 to 20 guns each, are now fitting out in different dock yards, to relieve the large men of war on the American station, which are ordered home.

In consequence of Gen. Gage's new commission, the patents of all the governors of the provinces in America, we hear will be recalled, and others made out consonant thereto.

Orders are given at the Victualling office, for killing and salting a quantity of bullocks and hogs, to be shipped on board the ships that are ordered to be got ready for Boston.

We hear that the men of war getting ready for America, when finished and manned, are to sail with seven transports to Ireland, which it is expected will be in three weeks at farthest, and there to take on board 900 men; which reinforcement, with those from England, wind and weather permitting will join Gen. Gage in October next; and that several serjeants of the foot guards are to be promoted, and sent to America as subaltern officers to that body of men which are to be new raised.

The regulars in America are to be reinforced in the spring to the number of 23 000 men. Burgoyne's light horse is ordered on that service to embark in April, or sooner.

A bill will be brought into the House to enable the Roman Catholics to bear arms, to defend Ireland during the absence of the troops.

Col. Darby is to command Gen. Monkton's regiment, which is ordered to America; the General having nobly refused to go America, to aid the ministerial army, in butchering his fellow subjects there.

Governor Tryon at New York, is to be made a General, and is to join Governor Carlton in the march to attack the provincials in the back settlements. *Why is he not taken up!*

All the land in the four New-England provinces to be forfeited, and the estates of the owners confiscated. *Seize them, who will?*

Gen. Amherst was seen riding with his majesty at six o'clock on Saturday night.

Gen. Frazer has informed government, that he will raise a regiment, which will be ready to embark for America by the first of September next, provided the General is allowed to name the officers.

Orders are gone over to take up the Colonels Lee and Gates of Virginia. The latter served under the brave Generals Wolfe and Monckton in the last war. [*Brave still!*]

No troops are to be sent from Great Britain to America, but a draft from the train of artillery, which it is said is to consist of four companies, and the five regiments from Ireland will not sail till about the middle of next month.

Orders are gone down to Scotland to recruit the different regiments to their full complement of men, and also to enter seamen to go on board the Experiment, Roebuck, Phoenix, Arethusa, Liverpool, and Acton, with several other frigates now fitting out for the American and Mediterranean Stations.

Augst 8. Orders are sent to Ireland for a ship to be put to the exportation of salt provisions to France and Spain, or the islands in the West-Indies belonging to those two powers.

Some people aver, that the aldermen, common council, and livery of this city, are determined to re choose the Right Hon. John Wilkes, Lord Mayor of London, in testimony of his steady, upright, and vigorous administration.

The principal motives alligned for the unprecedented and unprecedented meeting of parliament are the following :—To grant money for the purpose of raising and paying new levies. To authorize his Majesty, in case of necessity, to take 16,000 Hanoverians into pay. To grant money to nobody and keep in pay, one half of the militia throughout England ; and in case the Americans should show a disposition to return to their duty, to consult parliament on the conditions to be granted them.

[They may spare themselves the trouble of sup-
 posing the last case ; the Americans act on unaltera-
 ble principles, and will ask no favours of a venal
 corrupt parliament.]

Papers of a very treasonable nature have been lately pulled up and dropped round the palaces of the King, in town and country.

Admiral Shuldharn who was appointed second in command, is now made commander in chief in America, in the room of Admiral Greaves, who is recalled. It is not known whether Admiral Byron will have the second post of commander or not.

It is said that an officer of the Carberus is suspended for telling truly the circumstances of battle of the 17th of June on Boston Neck.

Yesterday morning several pieces of cannon and
muzzles were sent off from the Tower to be put
on board one of the transports lying at Deptford,
in order to be sent to Boston.

Daughters are to be made from the garrisons
 of Gibraltar and Mahon, to reinforce the army in
 America, besides those which are ordered from
 Ireland.

A great number of additional hands are working in the Laboratory at Woolwich, preparing cartridges, fitting up arms, tents, &c. for the use of the train of artillery destined for Sefton, and those men have worked night and day for some time.

Orders are given for 14 sets of new horses to be purchased forthwith for the use of government, which are to go with the troops to America.

The following Character (omitted last Week for Want of Room) is now inserted by particular Desire.

Roxbury, October 9, 1775.

On the morning of Thursday the sick infant died at D rebester, the Rev. Mr. *Amos Adams* of Roxbury, in 48th year of his age, and 23d of his ministry. He has left a disconsolate widow, daughter of the Rev. Deafor *Chauncy*, of Boston, and 7 children, to mourn the loss of a truly kind, affectionate husband, a loving and tender father.

In private life, Mr. Adams justly sustained the character of a sincere, upright christian :—as a minister, he was a burning and shining light ; his talents were peculiarly form'd by the God of nature, for the work to which providence call'd him ; his understanding was clear ; his judgment sound ; and his memory tenacious.—He delighted much in his work ; was singularly diligent in his studies ; his preparations for the pulpit were the product of much meditation and labour ; he address'd himself with great plainness, warmth and earnestness, to the understanding and conscience of his hearers, and in the most moving, affectionate manner, urged upon them the things which belong to their peace ; he was a faithful reprove, a wise and prudent instructor.—As a preacher he was heard with universal acceptance and pleasure, by the serious and the grave ; his zeal and affection were commanding, and his manner of address so convictive, that he was revered even by those who paid no practical regard to his public instructions.—The pulpit was his element ; he spent his time and strength with pleasure, in the service of a grateful people, and not without evident tokens of the divine acceptance and blessing ; 'till by the distress of the times, his people were dispersed, and he himself obliged to leave his habitation and pulpit ; from which time his labours were increased ; but thro' an affection to the people of his charge, he went thro' them with cheerfulness attending the small remainder of his flock every lord's day, tho' his family was removed to a distance among his friends. At the time when he was seized with his last sickness, he was engaged as chaplain to a regiment in the continental army.—It pleased the great head of the church to call him off from his labours, and we trust to remove him to the services of a superior world, the rewards of a faithful servant. His remains (at the charge of his people) were decently inter'd the Saturday following his decease, attended with the honours of the regiment, whose spiritual interest he had been serving.—His flock tho' dispersed mourns the loss of their beloved faithful pastor.—May they meet him in that better world, where there are mansions from which they can never be removed.

X X

Sir, your most obedient,
humble servant,

ISRAEL MAUDUIT.

The Massachusetts papers are soon to be laid before both houses; after which they will proceed upon them.

Governor Hutchinson.

To the PRINTER.

S I R,

ALTHO' the following Method of making Salt-
Petre has been lately published in a Pamphlet, by
Way of Appendix; yet as that Pamphlet will fall
into but few Hands, and as I have since publish-
ing that Appendix, made several Experiments a-
greeable thereto, and have great Reason to believe
that that is the only Method by which we can at
present supply ourselves with that most important
Article; therefore by giving the following a Place
in your next, you will serve the Public, and I
shall obey the Orders of the Great and General
Court.

W^m. WHITING.

TAKE the earth from under old buildings, the older the better. a rich soil, and the air having had a free egress to the surface are both favourable circumstances. Fix your leech-tubs carefully in the same manner as if you intended to draw lee for pot ash, fill them with the above earth almost full leaving it hollowing on the top without pressing it down hard, pour on any water that will wash until your tub or vat is full, let it stand 24 hours before you open the tap—then begin to draw it off into your receiver, and if the first running be foul return it on to the earth until it runs clear; then pour on more water until you have added about the same quantity of water that there is of the earth, fill a brass, iron or copper kettle full with this liquor and boil it until half is consumed. Fix a half barrel tub for a leech, and put into it about a bushel of leached ashes, (for if you use fresh ashes you will find the first liquor you filter through it so impregnated with alkalise salts as to ruin your process,) filter your liquor just boiled by pouring it on and letting it run through this tub of ashes; if the first running is foul, return it again until it runs clear, boil the same liquor again until half is consumed, then filter it again through the same tub of ashes, which ashes you never need change. Return the liquor into your boiling kettle again, and boil it down until a blue pellicle or scam appears on the top of it. At this time let your boiling be slow, and set a little of the liquor in a cool place in a spoon, and when you perceive little icy crystals, it is time to set the liquor for crystalizing by pouring it into either milk pails, wooden trays or kelsors, set them in the coolest place you can find, and in a few hours it will shoot into crystals. After about twelve hours you may drain the liquor from the crystals, by carefully setting the vessel an edge, and when they are dry, scrape them out and put them by for clarifying.

In repeating this process several times, I have always found it to succeed; and the Salt Petre procured this way was much purer than what is commonly imported. I have found some earth (which did not appear promising) to yield in this way half a pound to a bushel of earth, and doubt not there is great quantities of earth under old buildings among us that will yield much more.— But let it be observed, that in getting earth from under barns & stables, we must carefully avoid the earth from those places where the animals have let fall their urine, otherwise we shall have such a mixture of common salt as to ruin the Salt Petre, notwithstanding urine mixed with earth will in time transform into nitre.

N. B. The Public are desired to correct an Error in the Appendix to the Salt-Petre Pamphlet lately published by Order of the General Court. (viz.) In the last Page, first Line, instead of Particle, read Pellicle.

CASH given for clean Cotton
and Linnen RAGS, at the Printing Office
in Watertown.

Capt. Robinson, arrived at Philadelphia from London, we have the following Advice, viz.
L O N D O N, Aug. 15.

Letter from Newcastle, dated August 12th, says, on Tuesday hands Bills were put up this town for taking up transports for America, so for Stade, to carry Hanoverians to Gibraltar, Mahon, and to bring troops to England. It is confidently reported that the court of Spain is sent a memorial desiring the assistance of Great Britain in subduing the Moors and piratical States of Africa.

Aug. 17. It is said that the petition, with a plan for reconciling the differences subsisting between the North American Colonies and the Mother Country, brought over by Governor Penn, will be presented to his Majesty in council tomorrow.

Every sloop of war & frigate in the royal navy now fitting out by order of the Admiralty Board.

Aug. 19. The petition brought over from Pennsylvania by Governor Penn's brother, was not presented yesterday to his Majesty at St. James's as was expected, but a day will soon be fixed for its being received.

The Hanoverian troops, which are to embark at Stade for Gibraltar, and Mahon on board our transports, who are to bring home the troops garrisoned there, are taken into the pay of Great Britain for two years.

Late on Wednesday evening an express arrived at the Secretary of State's Office in Cleveland Row, from Paris, which, we are informed, brings an account that the French are making all over the kingdom the greatest preparation for a war & that couriers are daily passing from thence to Madrid, and also to Lisbon, but that every thing is kept as secret as possible.

It is said that a pension of 200l. per annum is settled on the Widow of the late Major Pitcairn, who has eleven children.

In some of the French ports in the Channel, there are at this time several ships laden with arms bound to America.

Tuesday last a draught of 400 men was taken from the Royal Train of Artillery, at Woolwich, and marched immediately to Portsmouth, in order to embark on board a ship destined for America.

Extract of a Letter from Hanover, August 8.

"In consequence of a gracious rescript, which the regency of this Electorate has received from the King of Great Britain, our august Sovereign, orders have been sent to the regiment of Prince Ernest of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, of Coldacker, of Lardenberg, of Rhoden, and of Mohre to be ready to march to Stade to embark the first of September next, and proceed with the first favourable wind for their destination, which is to replace the English regiments in garrison at Gibraltar and Fort Mahon. As no General is appointed to accompany them, it is thought that Mr. Goldacker, the oldest Colonel, will have the command of these regiments. It is not yet known whether these troops will go immediately to their destination, or such at any port in England, which it is very likely they may. This order at first caused some surprise, but as it is for the service of our Monarch, both officers and soldiers seem to surpass each other in making the most speedy preparations to execute his Majesty's pleasure."

It was currently reported yesterday, that advice had been received in town from Madrid, that the Spanish Consul had forbid any English ship lying any more than 48 hours at Monto Christi.

His Majesty did not come to town yesterday till past one o'clock, and set out for Kew before two, even before the Light Horse were come to conduct him, and he met them on Constitutional Hill.

N E W - Y O R K, October 12.

Yesterday came to town a number of Paxton Boys, dressed and painted in the Indian fashion, being part of a body of 200 Volunteers, who are on their way to Gen. Washington's army at Cambridge. Several of these we hear are gentlemen of fortune.

We hear from St. John's, that Capt. Prescott, commander of the Fort, sent word to Gen. Montgomery, that he would deliver it up to him, if he would permit him and the King's troops to march to Quebec, with their arms, stores and artillery, but the General refused to comply with his request.

Governor Carlton, it is said, has bought up all the powder from the merchants at Quebec, and stored it there; the whole of which amounts to upwards of 10 000 barrels.

Copy of a letter from Governor TRYON, to Whitehead Hicks, Esq; Major of this city.

"From undoubted authority from the city of Philadelphia, the Continental Congress have recommended it to the Provincial Congress, to seize or take up the officers of this government, and particularly myself by name: I am therefore to desire you would inform the corporation, and the citizens of this city, I place my security here in their protection, that when that confidence is with-

drawn, by seizure of my person, the commander of his Majesty's ships of war in the Harbour will demand that the inhabitants deliver me on board the fleet, and on refusal, enforce the demand with their whole power; therefore, anxious to prevent, if possible, so great a calamity to this city, as well as in consequence to myself, I am ready, should the voice of the citizens be unfavourable to my staying among them, immediately to embark on board the Asia, requesting that the citizens will defeat every attempt that may be made to hinder my removal with my domesticks and effects; should that be their wish, since I returned to this province, with every honorable intention to serve them, consistent with my bounden duty to my Sovereign."

N E W - L O N D O N, October 13.

Last monday was brought in here by an armed schooner in the service of this colony, a large ship, — Barron, master, which she met with near Stonington. The ship had on board 8000 bushels of wheat, which she took in at Baltimore, and cleared out from New York for Falmouth in England, but on the 10th of September, in lat. 38. long. 65, met with a gale, in which she was overset and lost her mainmast; after which, it is supposed she intended for Newport, but meeting with bad winds, they put into Stonington. She is owned by Christopher Champlin, in Newport, and is said to be the same vessel and master which some months since cleared from Baltimore for Ireland, with a load of flour, and was taken by some of the King's ships on this station, and carried into Newport. She is gone with her cargo to Norwich.

W A T E R T O W N, October 23.

Last week arrived here the Honorable Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Lynch, and Benjamin Harrison, Esquires, from Philadelphia, a Committee from the Continental Congress; the Honorable Matthew Griswold, Esq; Deputy Governor, and — Wales, Esq; of Connecticut; the Honorable Nicholas Cooke, Esq; Deputy Governor and Commander in Chief of Rhode Island; and the Hon. John Wentworth, Esq; President of the Provincial Congress of New Hampshire. — As the Time for which the present Army is raised will expire in 2 or 3 Months, these Gentlemen, with the Members of the Honourable Council of this Colony, are appointed to meet and confer with his Excellency General Washington on the Subject of forming and establishing another Continental Army, for the Defence of the invaded Rights of the United Colonies.

We hear from Concord, that the anniversary *Dudleian* Lecture in Harvard-College will be held on Wednesday the first of November, at the meeting house in that town. The Reverend President is to be lecturer. The exercise will begin at 11 o'clock.

We have seen an address to Gen. Gage on his departure for England, dated the 6th of October, 1775; signed by 98 of the tory faction in Boston, with the General's answer. — Also, an address from his new sagged council, without any signers, and the General's answer thereto — And an address from the refugees in Boston, signed by 76 of them, with the General's answer; — all which being so lengthy we could not give them a place in this day's paper.

Thom Gage, before his departure, issued a commission appointing Crean Brush, "Receiver of all such goods, chattles, and effects as may be voluntarily delivered into his charge, by the owners of such goods, or the person or persons whose care they may be left in, and to give a receipt for the same; and he is to take care of, and deliver said goods when call'd upon, to those to whom he shall give a receipt for the same." Faneuil-Hall is provided for the reception of such goods in order that they may be as compact as possible, in case of plunder!

BOSTONIANS!!! Have you forgot your arms were most shamefully deposited there?

THOM. GAGE, on the Third Instant, (5 or 6 Days before his Departure for England,) issued a Proclamation, offering a Reward of *TEN GUINEAS*, to any one who shall discover the Thief or Thieves, that some Time in the Month of September last stole from the Council Chamber in Boston, the Public SEAL, his private SEAL, and the SEAL of the Supreme Court of Probate of the Province. — *Quere*, Whether as he carried his Secretary, T. Flucker, with him, 'tis not as likely that he might have carried them off, as any one else?

On the 6th instant departed this life, at Weymouth; universally lamented, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, the amiable and virtuous consort of the Rev. Mr. William Smith, of that town, aged 53 years. She left a disconsolate husband and four children to mourn so great a loss.

'Tis said the Ministry prudently (but basely) endeavour to throw the whole odium of the present measures on their R. — Master's Head,

Extract of an intercepted letter from an officer in the navy, to his father in Great Britain, dated August 24 1775.

"I think it my duty to inform you at every opportunity which offers, where, and how I am situated. We find the country (as much as we can view of it from the mast head of our ship) to be very inviting, but the people are so strenuous in support of their rights and liberties that there is no venturing among them; no lad of 16 without his musket, and every man has in proportion; with ammunition in great plenty. I know not what you think of the Americans, but it is in general thought that their pretensions are in some measure founded on just principles, and we heartily wish for peace; they are determined to stand out to the last, and are so warlike that they oblige us to keep a good look out all day, and to be under arms all night, expecting hourly some attack to be made; it is tho't possible for them to destroy us if they please being the only man of war at or near this place, and as affairs are at present carried on so much against them I make no doubt but they will attempt it before long."

By a Gentleman who came to Town Yesterday from Falmouth, Casco-Bay, we are informed, that Capt. Mowatt, and another Ship with two Transports arrived there on Monday last; soon after Capt. Mowatt went on Shore with a Flag of Truce informing them that his Orders, which he read in the Town House there, was immediately to demolish that Town (and yet they did not seize him!) On which the Inhabitants, sick and well began to remove as fast as possible with their Effects, and on Tuesday Morning he began to bombard the Town, and set it on Fire, which was nearly three Quarters consumed when our Informant came through one Part of it on Wednesday last.

Tuesday Night two Floating Batteries went down Cambridge River, and fired on the Town of Boston; — and by a Person from thence since, we learn, that one of the Balls kill'd a Bombardier in his Tent, and another went through the Lamb Tavern. What other Damage was done, we have not heard. A 9 Pounder split in one of our Batteries, and badly wounded 5 or 6 of our People.

We are credibly informed, That near one Half of the People have removed out of Newport, Rhode Island; and that many more would follow, during the Course of the present Week.

E N O C H B R O W N.

HAS for greater Conveniency, removed from Wattertown to Little Cambridge, and has opened the Store of Mr. Learned, near the Seat of John Denio, Esq; where he has a Variety of Winter Goods, which he sells extreme cheap. —

(The Particulars in our next.)

SOME Person last August brought a Bundle for the Subscriber from Norwich in Connecticut, containing 8 Pair of Cotton Hose, and three Cotton Breeches Patterns which he has not received. Whoever has them in Possession, and will give Notice to the Printer hereof, where they are, shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble.

HENRY KNOX.

Cambridge, October 20. 1775.

BROKE out of the Goal in Cambridge the following Prisoners, Thomas Smith, and William Benson a Negro Man. Said Smith is a very noted Thief, hath been in almost all the Goals on the Continent; had on when he broke Goal, a blue Jacket, a Pair of striped Trowsers, sandy coloured Hair about 5 Feet 4 Inches high. Said Benson the Negro had on when he went away, a dark coloured old Coat, a Pair of old black knit Breeches, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high. Whoever will take up said Prisoners, and return them to said Goal, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ISAAC BRADISH, Under Keeper.

Cambridge, October 19 1775.

STAYD or stolen from the Camp at Prospect Hill, on the last of August, a Bay Mare, about 14 Hands high with white Feet, her Fore Hoofs striped with black, with a pretty long Swish Tail, chiefly inclin'd to Trot, and is seven Years old. — Also the 18th of September, a Sorrel Horse, about 14 Hands high with a white Stripe down his face, four white Feet, and a long Tail, four Years old, chiefly inclin'd to Trot, her Legs lately trimm'd. — Whoever will give Intelligence of the said Horse to David Osgood, in Col. Whitchambs Regiment, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward for each.

Dorchester October 20, 1775.

STRAYD or stolen from Walter McFarland of Hopkinton, out of Col. Clap's Pasture in Dorchester, on the 8th Instant, a black Horse 5 Years old 15 Hands high, with a white Spot in his Face, with his hind Feet white, paces chiefly. Whoever will take up said Horse, and give Notice to the Owner, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all Charges paid by me. WALTER MCFARLAND,

To the PRINTER.

S-I R,

HERE are two sorts of persons who always persevere uniformly and without shame in one unvaried line of conduct regardless of the contempt and detestation of mankind. The sorts I mean, are the thorough virtuous, and the thorough scoundrel.

To one of these classes most evidently belong the ministers who settled the account which they have given us in last Tuesday's Gazette.

The action near Boston happened on the "17th of June." Yet General Gage's letter is dated (eight days after) on the "25th of June."

By this letter it appears that it has cost one thousand and sixty four of the troops killed and wounded, to destroy a redoubt thrown up only the over night, i. e. on the 16th of June.

The loss of the Provincials, the letter says, "must have been considerable." Yet, eight days after the action, the General, though completely victorious, can tell us only of "one hundred" buried, and "thirty" wounded.

But "they carried off great numbers during the time of action." Did they so? That is no great sign of flight, confusion, and defeat.

But—"they buried them in holes."—Really! Why, are our soldiers buried in the air?

But the King's troops were "under every disadvantage."—So truly it seems. For, in the same letter we are told, "that they had a proportion of field artillery, and landed on the Peninsula without opposition, and formed as soon as landed, under the protection of some ships of war, armed vessels, and boats; by whose fire the rebels were kept within their works."

But, Sir, "this action has shewn the superiority of the King's troops."—Has it indeed? How?—Why, Sir, they (with a proportion of field artillery, and with the assistance of ships, armed vessels, and boats, and with the encouragement of certain and speedy reinforcement if necessary) attacked and defeated above three times their own numbers?—What three times their own numbers? Of whom pray? Of French or Spanish Regulars?—No, Sir, of the Americans.—Of the Americans! What, of those dastardly, hypocritical cowards, who (Lord Sandwich knows) do not feel bold enough to dare to look a soldier in the face! Of those undisciplined and spiritless Yankees, who were to be driven from one end of the continent to another with a single regiment! What, of those skulking assassins, who can only fire at a distance, from behind stone walls and hedges? Good God, Sir! Was it necessary to defeat these fellows that the troops should be "spirited" by the example of General Howe, assisted by General Clinton! And can it be, that "Lieutenant Colonel Nesbit, Abercrombie and Clark; Majors Butler, Williams, Bruce, Spendlove, Smelt, Mitchell, Pitcairne and Short," should be forced to exert themselves remarkably against such poltroons!—Is it possible that this could be an affair in which "the valor of the British officers and soldiers in general was as conspicuous as at any time whatever." And notwithstanding all this, that "the success in great measure should be attributed to the firmness and gallantry of General Pigot."

Good God, Sir! is it come to this at last? Can the Regulars with all these exertions, only defeat three times their own number of undisciplined cowards; and that too at the expence of 1064 (that is more than one half) killed and wounded out of something above 2000?

Is every redoubt which the Americans can throw up in a short summer night, to be demolished at this expence.

How many such victories can we bear?

Alas! Sir, when I read, in the General's letter, the regular and formidable preparations for an attack,—"ten companies of the grenadiers, ten of light infantry, with the 5th, 38th, 43d, and 52d battalions, with a proportion of field artillery, under the command of Major General Howe and Brigadier General Pigot," and these "landed on the Peninsula under the protection of ships of war, armed vessels, and boats;" and their dreadful fire:—When I had read this, I concluded that the next lines would inform me of the immediate and precipitate flight of the Yankees. Judge then of my surprise, when I read that (instead of being at all dismayed or struck with the Sandwich Panic) "large columns" of these cowards "were seen pouring in to their assistance."

Well, Sir, but then comes "an application for the troops to be reinforced with some companies of light infantry and grenadiers, the 47th battalion and the 1st battalion of marines."—They will certainly, thought I, scamper away now.—Alas! No. They stay and fight.—And

to complete my astonishment, I cannot find in General Gage's letter, where our troops were when he wrote; nor what became of them after the action; whether they are returned to Boston, or have ventured to encamp without the town; what prisoners they have taken; what advantages (besides five pieces of cannon) result from this bloody action; whether the war is now at an end; or what the troops propose to do next.

To be serious, Mr. Printer, I am for my own part convinced that the event of this execrable dragging is decided; and that, before winter, there will not be a single soldier of Lord Bute's and Lord Mansfield's mercenary troops left upon the continent of America.

With what consolation those noble Lords will wipe away the tears of the widow and orphans (as well English as American) which these bloody Stuart measures have occasioned, I cannot tell; but I know that my eyes will gush out with joy when they see the authors of our domestic miseries receive (what I believe they will soon receive) their just reward.

WILLIAM TELL.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Monday the 23d Instant, there is to be Sold at Public Auction, at the Sign of the Light-House Tavern in Cambridge, a Variety of Household Furniture, belonging to a Gentleman who intends soon to leave the Province.—Among which are—Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Mahogany Tables and Hair Bottom Chairs, a Case of Drawers and Beaufort, China Dishes, Coffee Cups, also a Variety of Kitchen Furniture, as Pewter, Brass, &c. &c. M. BICKER, Auctioneer.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

CYRUS BALDWIN

ACQUAINTS all those who have Conversations with him, that he resides at the House of Mr. James Baldwin, in Woburn; and earnestly requests that they would not be unmindful of him.

CONCORD, October 16, 1775.

BROKE Goal Yesterday Forenoon the following Prisoners, viz. — McDonald, a well sett Fellow. Had on a Frack of a dark Colour, made of an old Quilt, light coloured Jacket and Breeches, lame with his left Foot. — Carter, a small pale-looking Fellow; had on an old red Coat, light coloured Jacket and Breeches, and blue Stockings. — Whoever will apprehend both or either of said Prisoners, and convey them to said Goal, shall be well rewarded, by EPHRAIM JONES Goaler.

Cambridge, October 16 1775.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS I the subscriber on Saturday evening last, the 12th instant, between 6 and 7 o'clock, was in at Deacon Jones's tavern, in Cambridge, and had the misfortune to lose a small black pocket book, supposed to have left the same on the table, or have dropped it betwixt his house and the meeting-house: Whoever has or may have the same, if they will bring it with its contents, which is supposed to be upwards of 20 l. L. M. shall have 10 dollars reward. Further whoever shall be knowing to said pocket book's being found, and give notice of the same shall be handsomely rewarded, and if desired his name kept secret.

JOHN WAITE.

Deserted from Captain Lemuel Stewart's Company, in Col. Easton's Regiment, Conrad Dason, Loring Jinks, Jonathan Bird and Benjamin Davis.—Whoever shall take up said Deserters, or either of them, and return them to his or their Company, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward for each of them that they return to the Company, and all necessary Charges paid, by me.

LEMUEL STEWART, Capt.

STOLEN from the Subscriber at Walpole, on Monday the 9th instant, a large dark brown Mare, about 14 hands high, about 14 years old, her two hind and one of her fore Feet white, with a small star in her Forehead; together with a Rustle Saddle and Bridle. Whoever will apprehend the Thief or Thieves and the Mare shall have Four Dollars Reward, or Two Dollars for the Mare only, and all reasonable Charges paid by JOSEPH RICHARDS.

Walpole, October 14.

Strayed or Stolen from Thomas Descomb, of Needham, the night following the 12th inst. a Chestnut colour'd Horse, three Years old, about fifteen Hands high, with a small Star in his Forehead, has a very small Foretop, Paces and Trot. Whoever will bring said Horse to said Descomb, shall be well rewarded, and all necessary Charges paid.

TAKEN up the 10th day of this month, a large Pair of Oxen; the owner by describing the marks and paying the charges, may have them again, by applying to the Printer, or Mr. Jonathan Demming, of Needham.

WILLIAM FADK

FROM BOSTON, has opened a Tavern at half a Mile from Watertown Bridge on Road going to Roxbury, and has good Pasture and Stabling; should be glad to wait on his Customers.

CANDLES of all Sizes, Crown, hard a soft SOAP, made and sold by ROBERT HEVLI jun. lately from Boston, opposite the 8 Mile Stone in Watertown, cheap for Cash.

ALL persons that have any demands on the Estate of James Tyng, Esq; late of Dunstable merchant, deceased, are desired to bring their accounts; and those indebted to said estate either by bond, note or book debt, are desired to pay their respective balances to

Rebecca Tyng,
Thomas Russell,
John Loring,

Executors

Dunstable, Sept 24

EIGHT very good Horses, fit for Draught or otherwise, to be sold cheap. Inquire of Edward B. Orchard near the Rev. Mr. W. Church in Braintree.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, (since) a small black Horse, about 13 hands high, about 8 years old, &c. Whoever has lost the same may have her again paid charges, inquire of

JOHN FOWLE, of Watertown

A Small Trunk was by Mistake sent into the Country, with valuable Contents:—The Owner paying for this Advertisement, may be informed where the Trunk is.

N. B. A Black Walnut Frame of a Couch was stolen some Months ago.—If any one can give information of it, he shall be well rewarded.

ALL Persons indebted to or that have any just demands on the Estate of Mr. Zechariah Maynard, late of Marlborough, Taylor, deceased are desired to bring in their Accounts to Deacon Samuel Howe, of said Marlborough, Executor of said Estate, in Order for an immediate Settlement. Marlboro', June 15 1775.

Medfield, October 3d, 1775.

Wanted immediately two or three Male that understand the branch of Business. Such Persons may have present Employ by applying to Jesse Pratt of Medfield.

STOLEN from the subscriber on Friday 1st out of wash tubs, a white dimity coat, 11 thought with holland, 3 white, and 1 chequer, 3 women's shifts a sheet, 3 pair Stockings, 2 silk and 2 linen handkerchiefs, 1 of which has the plan of England stamped on it, and some other articles. Whoever shall discover the thief so that the subscriber may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded and all reasonable charges paid, by JOSHUA DAVIS.

There is just opened and ready for sale BICKER's store in Cambridge, a fresh supply of English goods, suitable for the approach of season, which will be sold as cheap as they possibly can be afforded: the trouble he has been at in procuring the articles, joined with the expence of conveyance renders them somewhat higher than formerly, tho' he flatters himself every considerate purchaser must be fully convinced that they are cheap.

Among his assortment are the following. Broad cloths, bearskins, baizes, duffels, lambskins, coatings, ratteens, frizes, kerseys, cambleteens, shalloons, tammies, velvet, velveteens, spotted ditto, breeches pieces, worsted and cotton hose, a fine assortment of 3 4, 7 8 and yard wide cotton check, brown holland, Irish linen, handkerchiefs of most kinds, Russia linen, diapers, huckabuck, white and buff colour'd kerseymeres, dowlas, oznabrigs, buckram, twill, threads, sewing silk, tapes, ribbands, qualities, &c.

N. B. A few very neat epaulets, hangers, and gold bands for hats. (to be sold)

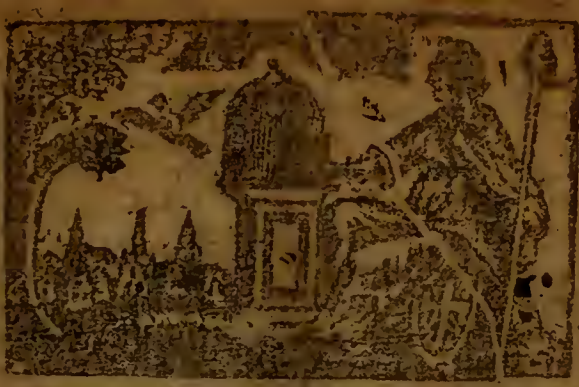
Epitaph on Lord —, lately deceased.

Here perish the remains of

Who cutting the throats of thousands in the acquisition of inordinate wealth, in the vigour of life, cut his own, because he could not enjoy it.

Oh! ye Asiatic chiefs,
Learn from this awful monument of justice, that however a dissipated age may stamp an unreasonable value upon riches, The real blessings of life, lie not in the mine, but in the mind.

THE Boston- AND COUNTRY



Gazette, JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY October 30, 1775.

JUST PUBLISHED, in Philadelphia,
And Sold by B. Edes, at the Printing Office, near
the Bridge, in Watertown.

Dedicated to his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; General and Commander in
Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of
North America. —]

On fine Paper and a beautiful new Type; en-
riched with 12 useful Plates of the Manœuvres.
Price 1 Dollar. (The London Edition being 10s. bound.)

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS FOR OFFICERS

Detached in the Field: Containing,
A SCHEME for forming a Corps of a PARTISAN.
Illustrated with Plans of the Manœuvres necessary
in carrying on the PETITE GUERRE.
By ROGER STEVENSON, Esq;
— *Fas est et ab hære doceri.* Ovid.

Concord, October 21, 1775.

WHEREAS a considerable number of
copies of the following books, viz.—
Barlemaqui on the principles of natural and po-
litical law, 2 vols. 8vo. Gravesend's elements of
natural philosophy, 2 vols. and Ferguson's astro-
nomy, 1 vol. 8vo — are at present much wanted
for the use of the students of Harvard College. By
the favour of Providence now collected at Con-
cord; the procuring said books having been ren-
dered peculiarly difficult by the unhappy inter-
ruption of communication with Boston. — And it
being been suggested that some copies of said
books might be dispersed in the libraries of such
private gentlemen, as having no immediate use
for them, and willing to promote the interest of
literature in said society would be disposed, for
that purpose, to part with them.

This is therefore to desire such gentlemen to
send any such copies, as soon as may be, to the
subscriber hereof, at Concord, with the prices
marked; and they may depend on receiving their
money immediately, or that the books will be re-
turned undamaged. Or if it should be inconvenient to
send the books, they are requested to inform by
letter either the subscriber, or the printers, Mr.
Edes, of Watertown, or Mess. Halls, of Cam-
bridge, where any of said books may be had.

S. LANGDON

N. B. Any gentlemen possessed of any or said
copies, and not disposed to part with them as
above, would much oblige the college by the loan
of them, for a few months.

Wanted to Purchase,
Five Thousand Weight of Hogs Bristles,
for which will be given Sixpence, L. M. per pound.
Any Merchant or Store keeper who will take the
pains to collect them shall be paid 20 per cent.
advance, by CORNELIUS COOPER, Bruin-
Maker, at the West Side of the Great Bridge,
Providence. Ready Cash will be paid for any
Quantity delivered.

Said COOPER makes and Sells all sorts of
Baskets, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any
ever imported. He hopes all Friends to American
Manufacture will encourage him.

A Lad of about 14 years of Age he will take
as an apprentice.

TO be Sold by Caleb Davis, in Dedham,
near the Meeting House to the first Parish.
— A few Casks of choice Sea Cow Oil, supposed
to be very good for Leather dressers, Curriers or
Lamps.

STRAYED out of the Pasture of me the Sub-
scriber the first of last June, a black Mare Colt,
two years old, with a white streak just above one
of her hind feet. If any person has or shall take
up said Colt and convey her to Josiah Fuller, of
Newton, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward,
and all necessary Charges paid by me,
JOSIAH FULLER.

To the printer of the Boston Gazette, &c.
Please to insert the following, and you'll oblige your
humb's servant.

A Certain Abiel Wood of Pownalborough, hav-
ing laid a plan, with the assistance of Tho-
mas Rice, and the rest of the committee of cor-
respondence of that town, to supply the inhabi-
tants of Nova Scotia with provisions, contrary to,
and in direct violation of the Resolves of the Con-
tinental Congress, I think it my duty to expose
them, and every person who shall endeavour to
break through the grand rules by which alone we
must expect to effect a defeat of our unnatural en-
emies.

Wood, after he had been to Nova Scotia with a
large Quantity of goods, which he imported, in
opposition to the Continental Association; — after
he had committed the numerous outrageous crimes
mentioned in a publication of the committee of in-
spection of Pownalborough in Mr. Edes's paper of
the 11th ult; — after, by his finesse and low-cun-
ning, he had rais'd many and great disturbances
in this place, by forging and spreading lies in fa-
vour of the British Ministry, and against America;
after, when by his friends he was advis'd to desist
from such mal practices, seeing he could not effect
his purpose of torifying the whole town, and that
his efforts would only tend to disturb the peace
and virtue of the people, (for he had many if not
a majority of them dependent upon him) replied,
if the town was ruin'd by his opinion, that a pep-
per corn would turn a scale, and that he was de-
termined to persist in what he had undertaken, and
the work the committee could do was to publish
him in the papers, which he car'd not for. After
all these things, the said committee of correspon-
dence, of which Mr. Rice is the principal, met at
Wood's house, notwithstanding they were knowing
to the truth of the above: and furthermore,
that he had the very goods he imported, as men-
tion'd then on sale in Nova Scotia; and having
eat dinner with him and drank up all his ale, they
composed the piece which appear'd in Mess. Hall's
paper, purporting, that he had not violated the
association in any respect, &c. and that for the rash
words he had spoken, he made an acknowledge-
ment: which acknowledgement has never ap-
pear'd to be other than the diabolical and ale. And
confessed that he might go to Nova Scotia with a
large quantity of salt, for the support of the Bri-
tish fisheries, in opposition to the Continental re-
solves to the contrary, which he religiously execu-
ted with his sloop; and on his return he clear'd
out for New York; but he touch'd in here. The
committee of inspection alarm'd at so violent an act
of opposition, as the supplying our enemies with
provisions, or even the violation of the Congress
resolves, which is the grand criterion of every
friend to his country, in his committee conduct,
met and voted, that it was not safe he should pro-
ceed, until he had liberty from the General Court
of this province. An evidence respecting Wood's
design, follows, viz.

J. Stewart Hunt of lawful age, testify and say,
that some time in June or July last, I heard
Abiel Wood of Pownalborough say he was determin-
ed to carry on Trade to Nova Scotia, and that he
could get Corn at the Southward and that he would
go a Voyage for Corn and clear it out for Nova-
Scotia; and that on his Voyage, he could come into
Sheepscot, and leave Part of his Cargo there, and
then proceed to Nova Scotia with the Remainder
of his Cargo, in order to cancel his Bonds; and I
heard the said Wood say, that he hoped John Man-
cock and the Adams's would be hang'd, for they have
made all the Disturbances; and if some of the Lead-
ers was hung the rest would be easy; and that
there would be no Peace till some was hung; and
at many other Times he seem'd disposed to terrify
the People, by saying, All that has signed the Cove-
nant would certainly be hang'd, &c. — I do now so-
lemnly declare the above to be the Truth.

Pownalboro' Aug. 25, 1775. STEWART HUNT.

The General Court having order'd that the
committee of correspondence in the several towns,
should be authorized to clear out vessels, the pro-
perty of well known friends to this country, to go
the Southward after provisions: The said Thomas
Rice, with the rest of the committee, clear'd out
said Wood's sloop, Zekulan Baker, master, altho' he
has been published an open enemy to this country.
It is therefore hop'd in justice to the cause of liber-
ty; as well as to prevent said Wood from supply-
ing the people in Nova Scotia, where he has a
store, and carries on trade now with provisions
contrary to the resolves of the Continental Con-
gress; that the committee in what port she now
is, or may be at, will detain her so as, to prevent
such abandon'd designs being executed.

The following is an ADDRESSES to the Committee
of Correspondence.

Question 1st. Did you clear out Abiel Wood's
sloop, because he has made it his business for nine
months past, to curse both Continental and Pro-
vincial Congresses; and tell the most scandalous
lies of them which he could invent? —

2. Was it because he endeavour'd to discour-
age the good people of this place from regard-
ing the Continental Association? —

3. Was it because he tried to frighten the peo-
ple of the town from choosing militia officers, and
a person for learning them no exercise; by tel-
ling them it was high treason, and they would all
be hang'd for it; and by such arts has got a
party of about 40 men in the town to join with
him; has deterr'd the youth from their noble de-
signs, by reading the law respecting the London
apprentices; and concluded, by saying it they
met to exercise they would be hang'd in the same
manner with them? —

4. Was it because he is a most notorious man-
ner broke the Continental association, and in con-
sequence was published in the papers as an enemy
to his country? —

5. Was it because he traded and now contin-
ues to trade to Nova Scotia, in open violation of
the Continental resolves, and his determination of
carrying the provisions there, for which his vessel
is gone by your recommendation? —

6. Was it because the committee of inspec-
tion voted it unsafe to let his sloop proceed on her
voyage, as she was going with supplies to a place
prohibited by the Congress? —

7. Was it because he, with Thomas Rice, Esq;
one of your committee, granted a warrant for the
annual march meeting, agreeable to one of the acts
of parliament, against which, the present noble
resistance is made? —

8. Was it because you are determined to avert
the just punishment which he is liable to, for vio-
lating the association, by assisting him to carry on
a trade with the enemy? —

9. Was it because you thought him a friend to
this country, by endeavouring to establish the mil-
lits acts of parliament, lately exported from England;
acts which were granted to take our money with-
out our consent; block up our ports; alter our
ancient, valuable constitution; stop our fisheries,
which the God of nature had given us in such
plenty, for our easy and cheap maintenance; seize
our vessels, and stop our trade? —

Such Gentlemen, as the real facts which you
know Wood has been guilty of; and if from them
you draw the conclusion, that he was a friend to
this country; or if it was from other motives, I
should be glad to have them in answer to this,
through the channel of the newspapers; so that
your conduct, which appears to be that of the town,
may appear to the world in its true, proper, or
improper light. I am,

Gentlemen, your humble servant,

TIMOTHY PARSONS.

Pownalboro' October 3, 1775.

TAKEN UP by Edward Fuller, in Newtown, on
Tuesday last, a sorrel coloured HORSE, with a
black main and tail, a white face, & three white
feet, a natural trotter; which the owner may have
again paying charges. Oct. 28.

An ADDRESS of the gentlemen and principal inhabitants of the town of Boston, to his excellency governor Gage.

May it please your excellency,

THE gentlemen and principal inhabitants of Boston beg leave dutifully to address your excellency on your departure for Great-Britain

We can very sincerely assure, Sir, that we have ever consider'd your appointment to the chief command of this province, as a distinguishing mark of his majesty's paternal disposition towards us; and that the full effect of so wise and benevolent a designation, we most earnestly hoped, in those undisturbed operations of law and settled government which are so essential to real liberty.

Your attention to the true interest of this unhappy town, was, in our opinion, very early manifested, and your compassionate desire, that some steps might be taken that should put it in your power to rescue us from impending ruin in our trade and navigation, we still with gratitude forever remember.

We cannot forbear to express our sentiments, that could a restoration to quiet and good order, have been effected in this province, by the influence of personal character a gentleman of your excellency's established reputation for candour and justice, for moderation, and an obliging disposition, invested at the same time, with the supreme military authority, could not have failed to have procured it.

Unhappily for this country, the general sentiments were too strong, and too far heightened for the efficacy of your humane exertions: It must however be evident, we think, to all the world, that to allay the ferment in this province without the effusion of human blood, has been your excellency's first object; and the pursuit will be your fame

We have imagined, Sir, with great pleasure, your truly laudable intention, and most noble ambition, of being view'd as the happy instrument in the appeasing all animosities; and in the reviving that mutual affection as well as sense of united interest, which was once the strength, and glory of Great-Britain, and her colonies.

We need not with your excellency a higher enjoyment, than what must arise from your own reflections on your constant sincere endeavours for the safety and happiness of the people under your government; and from that countenance of approbation, which we anticipate for you in the king.

John Erving, William Brattle, Isaac Winslow, Thomas Hutchinson, John Troutbeck, Byfield Lyde, Silvester Garduer, Stephen Greenleaf, Richard Clarke, William Bowles, William Walter, Benjamin Faneuil, jun. John Timmins, James Perkins, Thomas Amory, Nathaniel Coffin, Philip Dumaresq, George Brindley, John Winslow, jun. Ralph Leman, Alexander Bryner, Henry Lloyd, Edward Winslow, Joshua Loring, jun. Robert Halliwell, William Lee Perkins, Benjamin M. Holmes, Robert Jarvis, George Leonard, William Jackson, David Shipps, Thomas Brinley, Richard Green, John Taylor, Lewis Deblois, Nathaniel Taylor, Daniel Hubbard, James Murray, Archibald McNair, Samuel Fitch, Joseph Scott, Francis Green, John Atkinson, Peter Johnson, Benjamin Davis, Joseph Turill, Nathaniel Cary, John Simpson, Samuel Hill Sparhawk, Martin Gay, William Taylor, Ebenezer Bidgham, Samuel Hughes, John Leman, William Codner, William Coffin, jun. William Perry, Jonathan Snelling, Adino Paddock, John Gore, Benjamin Gridley, Andrew Cazneau, Isaac Winslow, jun. Gilbert Deblois, Henry Liddle, Thomas Courtney, Edward Hutchinson, Theophilus Lillie, John Lovell, Miles Whitworth, Henry Barnes, Hugh Tarbet, Daniel Mc Masters, M. B. Goldthwait, Nathl. Perkins, John Hunt, tert. Lewis Gray, John Powel, James Lloyd, Nathaniel Brinley, James Selkrig, William McAlpine, John Jeffries, jun. William Cazneau, Archibald Cunningham, John Greecourt, William Dickson, David Black, John Barron, Wm. Hunter, John Semple, Robert Semple, Henry Loughton, John Joy, Gregory Townend, Archibald Bowman, James Anderson, Jona. Simpson.

(In all, 98.)

Boston October 6, 1775.

To the Gentlemen, and principal Inhabitants of the Town of Boston.

Gentlemen,

I Sincerely lament the miseries brought upon this once happy country, through the deep designs, and dark contrivances of ambitious men, to raise themselves from obscurity to power and emoluments: Nor can I reflect without pain, upon the insatiation of the multitude who enjoyed perfect liberty, who felt no oppression; but deceived, and betrayed, have flown to arms to exert evils that only existed in imagination; and in lieu of liberty, have madly erected a tyranny upon the ruins of the most free and lenient governments.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for your Address, and depart the province in the firm hope that the people will recover from their delusion, and discover before it is too late, that the government they want to subvert is the surest guardian of their lives, property and freedom.

THO. GAGE.

The Address of his Majesty's Council.

To his Excellency General Gage, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in America, Captain General and Governor, in and over his Majesty's province of the Massachusetts-Bay, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

W E his Majesty's council of the Massachusetts-Bay, having been honored with your excellency's message, informing us of his Majesty's orders "That you should repair to England, to lay before him the state of affairs in this colony," beg leave to assure your excellency, that from a sense of the many virtues, which distinguish and adorn your character; we feel the most sincere regret at the necessary occasions which call you from us.

The critical situation of affairs in America, during your administration in the province, has afforded an opportunity for the severest trial of those virtues: and we should betray a great degree of insensibility, or be wanting in common justice to your character, were we to suffer them to pass unnoticed.

We reflect with gratitude, upon that care and attention, by which we have been secured from many of the calamities and miseries, with which we have been threatened.

Your concern for the evils we have unavoidably suffered has exceedingly endeared your excellency to us—And we shall ever entertain a profound respect for the prudence, benevolence and candour, which have been so conspicuous in your civil department; as well as the great steadiness, vigilance, and humanity, which have marked your military character.

We have seen with pleasure the many efforts you have made to avert this unhappy rebellion. We lament that the success has not been equal to your endeavours. But, the undisturbed constancy and firmness, with which you have pursued this principle, opposed to every abuse, which wickedness, delusion, or enthusiasm could devise, has been as much the object of admiration to the loyal, as the subject of disappointment to the disaffected people of this province.

The difficulties you have had to encounter, during your administration, are known but to a few! Your patience and secrecy have kept them from the public eye! To lay them open to the world, would be a subject offensive to your delicacy; as it is well too large, to come within the compass of our address.

We flatter ourselves, that our loyalty to the best of kings, will recommend us to the care and protection of your excellency's successor in command; whose characters in their important stations, promise every encouragement we can wish. And we hope your excellency will be pleased to recommend us to our gracious sovereign. To assure him we are unalienably attached to his sacred person and government: That hoping for his approbation, and relying on the benignity of his royal mind, we support ourselves with all possible patience, under the difficulties we are obliged to encounter.

We wish your excellency a safe arrival at the court of Great Britain: where, we doubt not you will meet the gracious approbation of our royal master.

His Excellency's Answer to the Gentlemen of the Council.

Gentlemen of the Council,

W HILE I thank you for your kind address on my departure from the province, you will permit me to testify the sense I have of your unshaken loyalty to the king and zeal for his government.

You have stood forth in support of both at a time when an unnatural and unprovoked rebellion has been wantonly raised to subvert our glorious constitution, and have despised the menaces of open and concealed attempts upon your lives: Nor has the seizure of your properties by the lawless hands of rebels, deterr'd you from a steadfast pursuit of that duty which every Briton owes to his king and country.

Such a conduct cannot fail to recommend you highly to our most gracious sovereign; and you may be assured that it will afford me the greatest pleasure to acquaint his majesty of your unalterable attachment to his person and government.

THOMAS GAGE.

Boston, October 6, 1775.

The ADDRESS of the gentlemen who were driven from their habitations in the country, to the town of Boston.

To his excellency THOMAS GAGE, Esq; captain general and commander in chief, in and over his majesty's province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, &c.

May it please your excellency,

W HEN we reflect on the surprizing effects of that enthusiasm and infatuation which are so generally prevalent in this country, and the variety of dangers to which the loyal and obedient have been exposed, we feel the most grateful sensations towards your excellency, and are anxious to acknowledge our obligations to your wisdom and prudence, we consider ourselves indebted to protection from the lawless fury and unbridled violence of our countrymen; and had not even taken place beyond what human wisdom could foresee, and contrary to any calculations, upon rational principles, we might in all probability have been further indebted to your Excellency for a reconciliation of the unhappy differences that subsist, and a restoration to harmony, happiness and peace.

It is with regret we think of your Excellency's departure from this province, but are relieved in some degree by a consideration of the very important services which you will render this country, by a just representation of its present state at the court of Great-Britain—by the confidence we repose in the abilities of your successor to the civil and military commands—the hopes of your speedy return—and the anticipation of an establishment of the rightful supremacy of parliament over the part of his Majesty's dominions.

Justly meriting and possessed of the esteem and applause of the virtuous and good—happy in the pleasing reflections of an approving conscience, and blessed with the gracious plaudits of the best of Kings, your opportunities will be equal to the inclination you have ever discovered to restore and settle on the most lasting basis, that union of the interests of Great Britain and the colonies, so indispensably necessary to the happiness of both.

We sincerely lament, that the number of those who have dared to stem the torrent of rebellion and sedition in this province, is so small; but we trust that the cordial thanks even of a few (who have fled from oppression, who have sacrificed their properties, and every domestic enjoyment, and are now ready to risk their lives to manifest their loyalty to the best of Sovereigns) will not be unacceptable to your Excellency.

Be pleased, Sir, to accept the ardent wishes of these few faithful & grateful subjects—That your voyage may be prosperous and agreeable, and that your unwearied endeavours for the public service, may be crowned with success.

Boston 9th October 1775.

Richard Saltmarsh, John Bowen, Daniel O'Neil, Thomas Danforth, Edward Winslow junr. John Sargent, Ward Chipman, David Phips, Thomas Johnson, Charles Curtis, Ekanah Cushman, Thomas Foster, tert. James Putnam, John Ruggles, James Craige, Samuel Paine, Elisha Ford, Daniel Dunbar, Lemuel Gossard, Seth Williams, junr. Zebadiah Terry, William Simmons, Luke Hall, Nathaniel Thomas, Ebenezer Whipple, Adam Walker, Abijah White, Sylvanus White, Benjamin Stockbridge, William Tyng, Peter Oliver tert. Caleb Wheaton, Ebenezer Spooner, John Emerson, William Cowper, John Tilden, Stephen Tilden, Joseph Tilden, Joseph Hall, James Budd, Adam Hall, Joseph Phillips, Samuel Goldbery, William Campbell, Stephen Jones, John Chandler, Nathaniel Chandler, William Chandler, Ebenezer Cutler, James Putnam junr. Pelham Winslow, Daniel Thomas, Levi Ford, Joseph Ashley, Benjamin Grinnel, Peter Etter, Peter Etter, junr. Franklin Etter, Daniel Etter, Joseph House, Samuel Gilbert, John Walker, Nathaniel Dicker, Jonathan Stearns, Jonathan Sowl, Edward G. Lytwabe, Elisha Jones, Henry Barnes, Nathaniel Phillips, F. B. Winthrop Thomas Achinloss, Jonathan Dix, Benjamin Harz, John Cochran, Peter Oliver, jun. Archibald Achinloss.

To the Gentlemen that were drove from their habitations in the Country, to the Town of Boston.

Gentlemen,

YOUR kind Address at this time gives me much pleasure, as it affords me an opportunity, before my departure from the Province, to acknowledge the ready attachment you have shown to the true interests of your King and country in the worst of times; and the sacrifices you have made in support of both, are great.

It will be my duty to represent to our gracious Sovereign the distinguishing proofs you have given of your loyalty and patriotism; and you may be assured that during my absence, my successors in the civil and military command, will afford you every favour and protection.

THO. GAGE.

Dear Sir, [Gov. Hutchinson.]

YOU have so good a correspondent in our friend Sir Francis Bernard, that you can't possibly need any other. From him you have a much more perfect account, than most men here in London can give. And I so much detest the entering upon subjects of news or politics, that, tho' I did not know it, I should wish to believe it to be impossible for me to add any thing farther. The shameless length, to which our several factions are running, is beyond conception. Thank God that most of the nation thinks that the city remonstrance is beyond bearing, and Lord Suffolk (a Grenvillist) very justly said in the house of Lords, that it was the greatest blow which had been given to their party. But the loudest trumpet of sedition is Lord Chatham, who with nothing to live on but a pension from the King's bounty, is taking every kind of method to affront and insult him. He and Lord Littleton, and the Grenvilles, are all actuated by Lord Temple. That is the real source of their divisions, nor will any one of this clan refuse to obey the directions of a man, who has an estate of 20,000 a year to bestow among them. Besides these there is the whole force of the Rockinghams, and of the Shelbourns: and all these factions, tho' hating one another, can all patch up a temporary agreement to oppose and distress a minister. Under these circumstances, thus continually bated in the house of commons, and traduced by a thousand different writers, who are vying with each other in calumny and treason; all calculated for the mob of porters, &c. on an ale house bench: thus beset on every side, with the most determined enemies, what good is there that a minister can dare to do? Or what mischief is there too great for such an opposition to attempt? It was fully intended at the beginning of the session to bring in a bill against your effusions: but the rage of party was such, that it was thought the times would not bear it. I am glad that they have a resolution to do any thing, and that your commission is at length passing. Lord North has acquitted himself well thro' the whole session; and has been continually gaining ground on the opposition. The Duke of Grafton has discovered abilities much superior to what I had ever imagined. Far from being overheard or silenced, as he had too long been, by the authority of Lord Chatham and Lord Camden, he has upon every proper occasion readily entered the lists with them; and as often as Lord Chatham has been making attacks upon him, he has appeared superior in fact, in truth, in argument, and in every thing else but wordy oratory. Lord Camden with all his speaking abilities, has greatly lost himself, by a meaness unworthy of gentleman. After having been publicly detected in the most shameful duplicity, and in calling with Lord Chatham against his brother ministers; and after having been upbraided by the Duke of Grafton in the house of Lords, for his faithless behaviour to him; he had the meaness to go and beg of the Duke an increase of his pension: and got an addition of 800 a year at that very time while he was penning that infamous Lord's protest. I had the warrant in my hand, while it was passing, and read it with a just indignation.

I am afraid I have not returned you my thanks for your book, which I am sure well deserves them. I was especially glad to read the old charter, which appears to be just the imperfect piece which you had represented it manifestly calculated only for a company here in England.

I am sorry I could not keep out Mr. Barret, and take Mr. Flucker. But some objection happening to be made against Mr. Gresham, I unluckily answered that so effectually, that the company chose him the first of the four. The two next were the clergy, and then there remained but one layman. And Barret being the first named, the company (which was but a mean meeting) did not seem inclined to pass him over. I beg my compliments to Mr. Rogers, who I hope will now soon be secretary, and heartily wishing you much health, much patience, and much prudence, which I fear will all be called out in their full exercise by the perverse spirits you have to deal with. I am,

Sir, your sincere friend,

and humble servant,

ISRAEL MAUDUIT.

April 11, 1770. Mr. DeBert died this morning. If his death had happened six weeks sooner, he had escaped a disgrace which he bro't upon himself and the province, before the lords of the council, in Sir Francis Bernard's affair. I did not come in 'till it was far over; but one of the Lords in conversation with me afterwards, spoke of him in very strong terms.

[Notwithstanding the date of the letter, signed Israel Mauduit, inserted in our last, was November 19, 1763, in the original, it should have been November 19, 1769.]

ENOCH BROWN,

HAS for greater Convenience, removed from Watertown to Little Cambridge, and has opened the Store of Mr. Learned, near the Seat of John Dennis, Esq; where he has a Variety of Winter Goods, — Among which are, —

Blankets and Bed rugs of various sizes, coating, plains, serge, torrest and broad cloths, lambkins, duffels, &c. Blue, black, pompadore and claret velvets, linnens, cambricks and lawns, sewing silks per pound, variety of handkerchiefs, black, white, pink, green and drab plain satins, crimson and white figured ditto, drab, crimson and black perigon, ducapes, damascus and padufoys of various colours, plain and strip'd lute-lings, ladies silk and worsted Quilts, great variety of ribbons Rays, &c. Also sagathees, du-roys, cambricks linnens, &c. of American manufacture, which he sells extreme cheap, with many other articles. He has also a few hogheads of most excellent Jamaica spirits, West India and New England rum per hoghead, a quantity of choice coffee, a few casks of raisins, chocolate per box, cinnamon, mace and cloves per pound.

N. B. He pays cash for all kinds of homespun cloths.

SOME Person last August brought a Bundle for the Subscriber from Norwich in Connecticut, containing 8 Pair of Cotton Hose, and three Cotton Breeches Patterns, which he has not received. Whoever has them in Possession, and will give Notice to the Printer hereof, where they are, shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble.

HENRY KNOX.

Cambridge, October 20, 1775.

BROKE out of the Goal in Cambridge, the following Prisoners, Thomas Smith, and William Benson a Negro Man. Said Smith is a very noted Thief, hath been in almost all the Goals on the Continent; had on when he broke Goal, a blue Jacket, a Pair of striped Trowsers, sandy coloured Hair about 5 Feet 4 Inches high. Said Benson the Negro had on when he went away, a dark coloured old Coat, a Pair of old black knit Breeches, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high. Whoever will take up said Prisoners, and return them to said Goal, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ISAAC BRADISH, Under Keeper.

Dorchester, October 20, 1775.

STRAY'D or stolen from Walter McFarland of Hopkinton, out of Col. Clap's Pature in Dorchester, on the 8th Instant, a black Horse 5 Years old 15 Hands high, with a white Spot in his Face, with his hind Feet white, paces ably. Whoever will take up said Horse, and give Notice to the Owner, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all Charges paid by me WALTER MCFARLAND.

Cambridge, October 19, 1775.

STRAY'D or stolen from the Camp at Prospect Hill, on the last of August, a Bay Mare, about 14 Hands high, with white Feet, her Fore Hoofs strip'd with black, with a pretty long Switch Tail, chiefly inclin'd to Trot, and is seven Years old — Also the 18th of September, a Sorrel Horse, about 14 Hands high with a white Stripe down his Face, four white Feet, and a long Tail, four Years old, chiefly inclines to Trot, her Legs lately trimm'd. — Whoever will give Intelligence of the said Horses to David Osgood, in Col. Whitcomb's Regiment, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward for each.

There is just opened and ready for sale at BICKER'S Store in Cambridge, a fresh supply of English goods, suitable for the approaching season, which will be sold as cheap as they possibly can be afforded: the trouble he has been at in procuring the articles, join'd with the expence of conveyance renders them somewhat higher than formerly, tho' he flatters himself every considerate purchaser must be fully convinc'd that they are cheap.

Among his assortment are the following. Broad cloths, bearskins, baizes, duffels, lambkins, coatings, rattens, frizes, kerseys, cambletons, shalloons, tammies, velvet, velveretts, spotted ditto, breeches pieces, worsted and cotton hose, a fine assortment of 3 4, 7 8 and yard wide cotton check, brown holland, Irish linnen, handkerchiefs of most kinds, Russia linnen, diapers, huckabuck, white and buff colour'd kerseymeers, dowlas, ozuatrings, buckram, twill, threads, sewing silk, tapes, ribbands, qualities &c.

N. B. A few very neat epolets, hangers, and gold bands for hats. (t b c t f)

STRAY'D or Stolen from Thomas Descomb, of Needham, the night following the 12th inst. a Chestnut colour'd Horse, three Years old, about fifteen Hands high, with a small Star in his Forehead, has a very small Foretop, Paces and Trots. Whoever will bring said Horse to said Descomb, shall be well rewarded, and all necessary Charges paid.

SILENT WILDE, News-Carrier to Deerfield, &c. — Begs Leave to inform his Customers, That the Time of his last Engagement ends on the Ninth Day of November next, when he earnestly hopes for punctual Payment, at the usual Places of receiving their Papers. — He likewise desires hereby to give public Notice, That he proposes, on suitable Encouragement, to ride Weekly, his usual Road, thro' the Term of Six Months next ensuing the said Ninth Day of November, and to supply each Subscriber with one of the public Papers, at One Dollar each, provided each Subscriber shall at the Beginning of the said Six Months pay the one Half of said Dollar.

He would likewise take this Opportunity to call upon those who are in the Arrears with him for past Services, kindly to consider, that he stands in great Need of what is due to him.

Shutesbury, October 16, 1775.

Cambridge, October 16, 1775.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS I the subscriber on Saturday evening last, the 14th instant, between 6 and 7 o'clock, was in at Deacon Jones's tavern, in Cambridge, and had the misfortune to lose a small black pocket book, suppos'd to have left the same on the table, or have dropt it betwixt his house and the meeting-house: Whoever has or may have the same, if they will bring it with its contents, which is supposed to be upwards of 20 l. L. M. shall have 10 dollars reward. Further whoever shall be knowing to said pocket book's being found, and give notice of the same shall be handsomely rewarded, and if desired his name kept secret.

JOHN WAITE.

Deserted from Captain Lemuel Stewart's Company, in Col. Euston's Regiment Commodore Dajoo, Loring Jinks, Jonathan Boid and Benjamin Davis. — Whoever shall take up said Deserters, or either of them, and return them to his or their Company, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward for each of them that they return to the Company, and all necessary Charges paid, by me,

LEMUEL STEWART, Capt.

GONCORD, October 16, 1775.

BROKE Goal Yesterday Forenoon the following Prisoners, viz. — McDaid, a well sett Fellow. Had on a Frock of a dark Colour, made of an old Quilt, tight coloured Jacket and Breeches, lame with his left Foot. — Gotter, a small pale-looking Fellow; had on an old red Coat, light coloured Jacket and Breeches, and blue Stockings. — Whoever will apprehend both or either of said Prisoners, and convey them to said Goal, shall be well rewarded, by EPHRAIM JONES, Goaler.

CYRUS BALDWIN

ACCQUAINTS all those who have Concerns with him, that he resides at the House of Mr. James Baldwin, in Woburn; and earnestly requests that they would not be unmindful of him.

WILLIAM FADRE

FROM BOSTON has opened a Tavern about half a Mile from Watertown Bridge, on the Road going to Roxbury, and has good Pasture and Stabling; should be glad to wait on his Customers.

CANDLES of all Sizes, Crown, hard and soft SOAP, made and sold by ROBERT NEWES, jun. lately from Boston, opposite the 8-Mile Stone, in Watertown, cheap for Cash.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, (some time since) a small black Horse, about 13 hands and half high, about 8 years old, &c. — Whoever has lost the same may have her again paying charges, inquire of

JOHN FOWLE of Watertown.

STOLEN from the Subscriber at Walpole, on Monday the 9th instant a large dark brown Mare, about 14 hands high, about 14 years old, her two hind and one of her fore Feet white, with a small Star in her Forehead; together with a Ruffet Saddle and Bridle. Whoever will apprehend the Thief or Thieves and the Mare shall have Four Dollars Reward, or Two Dollars for the Mare only, and all reasonable Charges paid

JOSEPH RICHARDS.

Walpole, October 14

TAKEN up the 10th day of this month, a large Pair of Oxen; the owner by describing the marks and paying the charges, may have them again, by applying to the Printer, or Mr. Jonathan Dunning, of Needham

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linnen RAGS, at the Printing Office in Watertown.

On Saturday, between two and three o'clock afternoon, an officer with twelve or thirteen soldiers, and a few sailors, landed at the county wharf in Norfolk, and received the men of war, (who made every appearance of firing upon the town, should the party be molested) and marched up the main street to Mr. Holt's Printing Office, from whence, without the smallest opposition or resistance, (although there were some hundred spectators) they deliberately carried off the types, and sundry other printing implements, with two of the workmen, and after getting to the water side with their booty, gave three huzzas, in which they were joined by a crowd of negroes. A few spirited gentlemen in Norfolk, justly incensed at so flagrant a breach of good order and the constitution, and highly resenting the conduct of Lord Dunmore and the Navy Gentry (who have now commenced downright pirates and banditti) ordered the drum to be beat to arms, but were joined by few or none; so that it appears Norfolk is at present a very insecure place for the life or property of any individual, and is consequently deserted daily, by numbers of the inhabitants, with their effects.

We hear that Lord Dunmore is exceedingly offended with the Virginia Printers for presuming to furnish the public with a faithful relation of occurrences and now and then making a few strictures upon his Lordship's own conduct, as well as that of some of his *disgraceful associates*, such as *Daily Squire*, and *little white-headed rascals*. Since such actions have certainly deserved the severest reprobation, to say no worse; for which the Printers appeal to the whole world, even *Frederick the Great* and the immaculate *John Bull* — It seems his Lordship has it much at heart to destroy every channel of public intelligence that is inimical to his designs upon the liberties of this country, alledging that they have *poisoned the minds of the people*; or, in other words, laid open to them the tyrannical designs of a weak and wicked Ministry, which have been supported, in consequence, by most of their *French dependants*. It is to be hoped, however, that neither his Lordship, nor any other person (however dignified) will have it in his power to succeed in so *diabolical a scheme*, only fit to be accomplished among *Turks*, and never could have been devised but by a person of the most unfriendly principles to the liberties of mankind.

We hear that a PRESS is soon to be set up on board the ship which Lord Dunmore lately seized from Messrs. Hilbeck, Ralls, and Co. under his Lordship's immediate inspection, with proper assistance; so that we may soon expect to see the GOSPORT CHRONICLE published by authority, which, it is said, is to contain, occasionally, the commentaries of a certain illustrious chief's wars in *Vandalia*, some curious anecdotes, *diverting stories*, and a number of other valuable and *interesting particulars*, which our readers will ensure to this new publication a very extensive circuit, and consequently redound to the credit and interest of its noble Proprietor.

P. M. L. and E. L. H. A. October 18.

Extract of a Letter from Ticonderoga, October 3.

Our last accounts from St. John's, inform us, that Col. Allen, with about 30 of our Men and 40 Canadians, made an attempt to take possession of Montreal, but that Governor Carlton (at a half John's catch men) had prevailed on a number of the inhabitants, to send some few regulars; who beat off our party, to take Col. Allen prisoner, with some others; and as many killed and wounded. The party that came out of Montreal were more terrified than our men, had many killed; amongst which it is supposed, several principal inhabitants of the city.

The expedition was a thing of Col. Allen's own head, without orders from the General; and from whom (as well as others) he receives much censure. — If they had been apprized of it, they could have put him in a situation to have succeeded with much danger. — But Allen is a high flying genius, pursues every scheme on his first impression, without consideration, and much less judgment. It is with the utmost difficulty, and through the greatest entreaty, that Gen. Schuyler persuaded him to go with the army, knowing his natural disposition; and indeed his fears have proved not groundless; and tho' trifling our loss, and the detachment, yet it gives a check to our progress.

General Montgomery writes, they have got a battery of two twelve pounders and two mortars upon our enemy; our shells are thrown into the fort: they, on their part, did little damage to us. I think but two men have been killed, one by a cannon ball, and the other by a shell.

We hear 30 of the Ministerial troops at St. John's had deserted from that town and joined General Montgomery, who commands the Continental troops, and they report that as many more will desert as soon as opportunity offers.

On the 12th Instant arrived here on his return from the Provincial Camp at Cambridge, and on the 18th departed this life, of a Fever, in the 28th Year of his Age, *Michael Gressop, Esq.* eldest Son of Col. *Thomas Gressop*, of Potowmack, in Virginia: He was Captain of a Rifle Company now in the Continental Army before Boston. He served as a Captain under the Command of Lord Dunmore in the late Expedition against the Indians, in which he eminently distinguished himself by his Prudence, Firmness and Intrepidity, as a brave Officer; and in the present contest between the parent State and the Colonies, gave Proofs of his Attachment to the Rights and Liberties of his Country. He has left a Widow and four Children to deplore the Loss of a Husband and a Father; and by his Death his Country is deprived of a worthy and esteemed Citizen.

His Remains were in earth the Day following, in Trinity Church Yard, with Military Honours, attended by a vast Concourse of People.

Last Friday Night, John Bates, arrived here in a small schooner from North-Carolina, and acquainted us, That the Wednesday before he saw a Ship lying ashore on her Beam Ends at Frigate Point, about half a Mile to the southward of Little Egg Harbour, with her Head on Shore; that the same Evening, a Boat came out of Cranberry Inlet, with some People in her, three of whom appeared like Gentlemen, and said they had been a Gunning but their Ammunition being out, they would be glad of a passage to New-York; Capt. Bates took them on board, but soon after the Wind came a Head, he was obliged to put about and take Shelter in Cranberry Inlet, where the next Morning his Company was taken from him by Capt. Loverman and a Party of his Men from Egg-Harbour, who informed Mr. Bates he had taken all the Rest of the Crew, and that the Ship they belonged to was a Transport, and that he understood the Captain's Name was Thompson.

We have since heard the Ship above mentioned was from Boston, was cast away Yesterday Week, bound here had 13 Women on board, one of which is come to this Town; that the Crew are saved, but the Ship gone to pieces.

We hear that Major Charles Preston, of his Majesty's 26th, or Carleton's Regiment commands in the Post of St. John's: Brigadier General Richard Prescott, Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal English Fusiliers, commands in Montreal, and his Excellency Governor Carleton, in the City and Citadel of Quebec.

N. O. R. W. I. C. H. October 9.

We are this moment informed, that a Brig from New York loaded with Flour, for the use of the ministerial army at Boston, was on Saturday last, on a reef of rocks off Longington — Captain Niks, of an armed vessel belonging to this town, is now along side and casting her of the cargo.

N. E. W. P. O. R. T. October 16.

The present times will convince the Americans of the necessity of building their defence towns as far up the river as they conveniently can, as not be liable to the threats and insults of piratical ships of war.

From good authority we learn that Tom Gage is highly condemned in England for his conduct, and particularly for burning Charlestown, for which, 'tis not improbable, if there is any justice in Britain, he may lose his head soon after his arrival there; which will be much too slight a punishment for such a savage wretch.

W. A. T. E. R. T. O. W. N. October 30.

Oran Byrd, Esq. of Virginia, is appointed Aid de Camp to the Hon. Major General Lee, in the absence of N. Griffin, Esq.

Since our last we have been favoured with a true account of the destruction of Falmouth, (Cape-Bay) by our enemies than savage enemies!

Last Tuesday Night, about two hours before night arrived before the town of Falmouth Cape-Bay, from Boston, the Carancaux ship of war, Capt. Mowat, with four other armed vessels. Mowat, who was the commodore, sent a flag of truce ashore, informing the inhabitants that he should destroy the town in two hours, unless they complied with certain proposals he should make. The people immediately assembled at the court-house, and chose Brigadier Frebble, Dr. Coffin, and Mr. Pagan, a committee to go on board the Carancaux where Mowat read his orders to them, which were, in substance, that, as a rebellion now existed in the American colonies, unless the town would deliver up their arms and ammunition, acknowledge the supremacy of parliament, and give up four hostages as security for their future good behaviour, he must begin to cannonade and bombard the town, within two hours.

On the committee's signifying that they would not comply with his proposal, and remonstrating to him the cruelty of not giving the inhabitants time to remove their families and effects, he consented, as it was just night, on their delivering to him eight arms, not to fire on the town till eight

o'clock the next morning. The arms were procured and sent on board, and the inhabitants proceeded in removing the women, children, and effects, assisted by the people from the country. In the morning the committee persuaded the burghers to lengthen the time half an hour, and another application prevailed upon him not to fire till nine o'clock. In one minute after this time the execrable monster, with his infernal crew, began their hellish work. Under protection of their cannon and mortars they landed about 1000 men, who plundered the houses, and set the town on fire in several places, and in other parts the buildings were fired with shells and carcasses. They continued their firing till after dark. Great numbers of the inhabitants, with many from the country, continued in the town the whole day, removing their effects, notwithstanding the incessant fire of the enemy from five vessels. — Some of the people attacked and drove off the party, who landed, killing and wounding several of them. But by the goodness of providence not one of our men were killed, and but one slightly wounded. The number of dwelling houses destroyed were told, 139, and 283 stores and their outbuildings, which last, being mostly built near the water, were more immediately exposed. — Mowat was asked why this town was singled out, and the places within reach of their cannon, from Boston to North Carolina were to share the same fate. — May heaven protect an innocent Charlestown, and may the implacable, cruel enemies perish the first they are killing for others.

The following is what Captain Mowat sent the People of Falmouth, soon after his arrival before that Town.

Carancaux, Falmouth, October 26th, 1775.

AFTER so many precedents and attacks on the royal prerogative of the best of Sovereigns after the repeated instances you have experienced, Britain's long forbearance of the mad of her time, and the manifest and paternal attention of her love to embrace again and again, have been regarded as vain and negatory; and in place of a careful and judicious return to your King and parent state, you have been guilty of the most unpardonable rebellion supported by the ambition of a set of designing and insidious views have usually imposed on the credulity of their fellow creatures; and of us have brought the whole into the same darkness which leads me to feel not a little the necessity of innocent of them in particular, on the present occasion, from my being it in order to execute a just punishment on the Town of Falmouth in the name of which authority, I previously warn you a warning without delay the human species out of the face of the Town for which purpose I give you the time of two hours at the period of which and beyond will be hoisted at the main the cannon will be fired with a gun. But should you refuse to comply with the least request, you will be considered as free me of that humanity, I charge you to obey my orders, armed as in my instructions. I do solemnly swear, that all this is to be done in a fair and open manner, to the King's service, and my conscience for protection, that the force of the law is now open to reach them.

The officer who will deliver this letter, I expect to return immediately unharmed.

I am &c H. MOWAT.

In consequence of the barbarous savage proceedings of our unnatural enemy at Falmouth vast numbers of men have been employed for several days past, in fortifying the town and harbours of Portland, New-Bury Port, Peverly, Falmouth, and Miscouche. We hope our sturdy brethren are also preparing for defence, as mercy is to be expected from our blood-thirsty enemies!

Died. At Medford, on Tuesday last Mr. William Trites.

Lost at Roxbury or Cambridge, on Monday the 23d inst. a cat, a small white cat, P. mounted with silver; whoever has found it same and will bring it to Friend Mr. General Gre at Prospect Hill it will be handsomely rewarded.

Prospect Hill, October 25.

Lost with the late ship, a young black mare with a silver forehead, about 14 hands high. Whoever owns the same may have her again, decried the particular marks, and paying charges by giving of Jonas Hallings of Watertown.

TAKEN UP on Tuesday last, a darkish Horse, very small. The owner describing marks, and paying charges, may have him again by applying to the subscriber in New-York.

October 28. J. V. E. PRENTICE.

ALL persons who have a just Demand on the estate of Mr. Zachary Maynard, late of Marlborough, Taylor, dec'd are desired to bring in their Accounts to Dea Samuel Stow, of said Marlborough, Executor said Estate, in Order for an immediate Settlement. Marlboro', June 15, 1775.



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, November 6, 1775.

We have been favoured with copies of three Proclamations, together with a copy of an Affiliation: which as so many specimens of tyranny and treachery here insert, viz.

A PROCLAMATION
His Excellency the Hon. WILLIAM HOWE, Major General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces within the Colonies laying on the Atlantic Ocean, from Nova Scotia to West Florida, inclusive, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS several of the inhabitants of this town have lately absconded to join, it is apprehended, his Majesty's enemies assembled in rebellion.

I DO, by virtue of the power and authority invested by his Majesty, forbid any person or persons whatever, not belonging to the navy, to pass or hence by water or otherwise, from the date of this without my order or permission given in writing.

Any person or persons detected in the attempt, who may be retaken, upon sufficient proof thereof, shall be liable to military execution; and those who escape shall be treated as traitors, by seizure of their goods and effects.

All masters of transports or other vessels sailing hence, under the immediate order of the Vice-Admiral of the white, &c. &c. or officer commanding his Majesty's ships of war on this service for the time being, are hereby strictly forbidden to receive any person or persons on board without my order or permission in writing. Any master or others detected in disobeying this proclamation shall be liable to seizure and imprisonment as may be adjudged.

Given at Head Quarters in Boston, this twenty-eighth day of October, 1775.

By his Excellency WILLIAM HOWE, &c.

WHEREAS there is reason to believe, that many persons leaving this town by post-chaise, have contrary to orders, conveyed away large sums of specie, to the great inconvenience of the garrison, and detriment of his Majesty's service in general:

I do hereby give notice, that any person, having leave to depart from hence, by water or otherwise, shall be detected in an attempt to carry away more than five pounds in specie, as heretofore allowed, without first obtaining my particular permission for so doing, shall forfeit the whole sum delivered; and suffer such other fine and imprisonment as may be adjudged, according to the degree of offence.

And for the more effectual discovery of those who shall presume to act contrary to this proclamation, I do hereby order that one half of the reward duly detected on information, be given to the informer.

Given at Head Quarters in Boston, Oct. 28, 1775.

By his Excellency WILLIAM HOWE, &c.

WHEREAS it is become the indispensable duty of every loyal and faithful citizen, to contribute all in his power for the preservation of order and good government within the town of Boston:

I DO hereby recommend, that the inhabitants do immediately affiliate themselves, to be formed into companies under proper officers, selected by me, from among the associators, to be solely employed within the precincts of the town, and for the purposes above mentioned.

THAT this association be opened in the council chamber, under the direction of the honorable Peter Oliver, Foster Hutchinson, and William Brown, Esquires, on Monday the thirtieth day of October 1775, and continued for four days following, that no one may plead ignorance of the same.

Out of the number of persons voluntarily entering into this association, all such as are able to discharge the duty required of them, shall be properly armed, and an allowance of fuel and provisions be made to those requiring the same, equal to what is issued to his Majesty's troops within the garrison.

Given at Head Quarters in Boston, Oct. 28, 1775.

An ASSOCIATION proposed to the Loyal Citizens.

Agreeable to the proclamation issued by his Excellency the honorable Major General WILLIAM HOWE, Commander in chief of his Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c.

WE his Majesty's loyal subjects of the town of Boston, being sensible of the duty incumbent on us, "to do every thing in our power, to support order and good government, as well as to contribute our aid to the internal security of the town:"—Now take this opportunity to profess our firm allegiance to his Majesty, and entire obedience to his government and laws.

From a disposition to continue quiet and obedient subjects, we have generally neglected the use of arms; while those of different characters and sentiments, have been diligently endeavouring to improve themselves in that art. Upon these principles, we have remained in, or fled to this town: neither do we wish or design to leave it.

We consider it as our strongest duty to contribute our aid in promoting the peace, order, and security of the town; and are willing to be employed to these good purposes, in the ways and means suited to our capacities. To that end, we cheerfully accept the orders of his Excellency, and now voluntarily associate for the purposes mentioned in his proclamation; hereby promising, "that such of us as he shall think proper, or able to perform the duties therein required, will be formed into companies as therein mentioned: and will, to the utmost of our power, faithfully perform those services, and punctually discharge the trusts reposed in us. And, that such as are not able to go through those duties, will freely contribute our proportions, according to our abilities, to raise a sum of money for promoting this salutary purpose, to be applied to the use of those who are able, in such manner as the general, or those he may appoint, may think proper."

In the Name of Representatives, Oct. 28, 1775.

WHEREAS every regiment has been heretofore given, that the Soldiers in the Forces raised by this Colony, shall receive the Coats made in the Towns to which they severally belong; and it is found impracticable to conform to this Rule, in delivering out these that are brought into the Store for Cloathing:

RESOLVED, That notice be hereby given, that where the inhabitants of any town are desirous that the Coats by them provided should be delivered agreeable to this encouragement, it is expected that such inhabitants will take care that said Coats are delivered to the Soldiers from their respective towns accordingly: And whenever any Person shall present to the Committee of Cloathing at Watertown a Receipt in form following, viz. "We the Subscribers inhabitants of the Town of _____ in the County of _____ now belonging to Capt. _____ Company, in Col. _____ Regiment, hereby acknowledge that we have each received of the bearer _____ a Coat according to the encouragement of a late Congress of this Colony" subscribed by any number of Soldiers belonging to the Town by whom the Cloathing was provided, and the same shall be witnessed by the commission'd Officers of the Companies to which such Subscribers belong in such case the Committee are directed to pay the Sum of twenty five shillings for each Coat so delivered, taking Receipt therefor.

Such Towns as are indifferent about the delivery of the Coats according to the foregoing encouragement, will convey them to the Committee of Cloathing, at Watertown, where they will receive payment for the same.

The Committee of Cloathing having procured Buttons, which they will deliver to the Selectmen of any Town or their order, for as many Coats as they shall certify are providing for the use of the Soldiers belonging to their Town.

Watertown, Nov. 4, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to the several towns in the colony of the Massachusetts-

Bay, by the committee for receiving coats for the new commission'd officers and soldiers belonging to said colony, that coats are now very much wanted, for said officers and soldiers, and if said towns do not deliver their coats to the said officers and soldiers of their respective towns, agreeable to an order of the general court, or send them to said committee at Watertown very speedily, they will not be received; and none will be received after the last day of November instant.

WATERTOWN, November 6
Thursday the 22nd Instant, is appointed a Day of public THANKSGIVING throughout this Colony.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in America, to his Friend in London.

"Tell our dear Friend Dr. P. — who sometimes has his Doubts about our Firmness, that America is determin'd and unanimous, a very few Tories excepted, who will probably soon export themselves. Britain at the Expence of three Millions has killed 150 Yankees this Campaign, which is £ 20,000 a Head; and atunker's Hill she gained a title of Ground, half of which she has since lost again by not taking Post on Bunker's Hill. During the same Time 60,000 Children have been born in America. From this Data his excellent Mathematical Head will easily calculate the Time and Expence requisite to kill us all, and conquer our whole Country."

Extract of a Letter from a Philadelphia Gentleman at the Camp near Red Bank, to his Friend in Pennsylvania.

"There has been a plentiful year here as well as with us, and there are as many cheerful countenances among those who are driven from house and home at Red Bank, or lost their all at Charlesfort as among other people. Not a murmur has yet been heard that if they had been left in the cause of liberty, they might still have enjoyed their possessions. For my own part, tho' I am for the most prudent parsimony of the public treasures, I think they ought to be relieved by the Continent. I am not terrified by the expence of the war should it continue ever so long; a little more frugality, or a little more industry in individuals, will with ease defray it. Suppose it was £ 100,000 a month, or £ 1,200,000 a year; if 500,000 families will each send us a week's labour, and earn a week more, or if they will spend 6d. a week less and earn 6d. a week more, they may pay the whole sum without otherwise feeling it. — Forbearing to drink tea, saves three fourths of the money, and 400,000 women, doing each three pence worth of spinning or knitting in a week, will pay the rest. — How much more then may be done by the superior industry of the men? I with nevertheless most earnestly for peace; this being a war truly unnatural and mischievous; but we have nothing to expect from submission, but slavery and everlasting contempt."

— STOP A VILLAIN —

A Young Man about 25 Years of age, middling stature, short blackish hair, he wore a dark velvet coat with a flame cross the shoulders, a red jacket and a brown cloth jacket, a pair of new woollen trousers, and white ticked breeches, a pair of clouded and a pair of grey stockings, and such more, and a pair of silver shoe buckles: who said his name was John Watson, and belonged to Captain Capen's Company, in General Putnam's regiment, and that his father lived at Springfield in Connecticut: on the first instant stole a good gun, a jacket, a razor, and sundry other articles, and ran away indebted to the subscriber in the sum of £ 88. 4d. for boarding fourteen weeks, and sundry medicines administered. The said person is alive in sitting a rascal, and can shew well. Whoever shall apprehend him and convey him to Mr. James Morrill, Merchant in Providence, Mr. Isaac Braddish, under-keeper of the Goal in Cambridge, or the Subscriber in Natick, shall receive Eight Dollars reward, and all necessary charges. ISAAC MORRILL, Natick, Nov. 3, 1775.

TO be Sold by Caleb Davis, in Dedha
near the Meeting House in the first Part
—A few Casks of choice Sea Cow Oil, suppo
to be very good for Leather dressers, Curriers
Lamps

The following extract will show both the meanness
and covetousness of Mr. Hutchinson's disposition.

Boston, 14th January, 1770.

Dear Sir, [J. Pownall, Esq;]

BY the Paoli, Capt James Hall, I sent to England, to be delivered to the lords of the admiralty, one Thos. Austin, who appears to have been a principal actor in the late inhuman piratical action on board the ship black prince. This person was apprehended and committed by one Mr. Quincy, a justice of peace, upon information made to him, and the justice made report of his doings to me to give orders concerning him.

By the London packet, Robert Calef, I sent in like manner, one Mr. Marshall, another of the same crew. Upon a rumour and representation to me of such a nature that there was such a suspicious person at Martha's vineyard. I examined several persons who came from Hispaniola in the same vessel with him. I thereupon issued my own warrant, sent a person express, and caused Marshall to be apprehended and brought before me, and it appears by his own confession, that he was one of the company, whether a principal or not, will appear upon his trial or further examination in England.

What I have done in both these cases, was merely in the course of my duty, nor did I then know that any reward was offer'd, but am since informed that £. 100 is promised by the king's proclamation for the discovery of each of the principal offenders. Whether both or either of these cases will come within the proclamation, or whether it would be in character, for me to appear in any claim of this sort, I am uncertain, and therefore I shall suspend taking any step, and beg the favour of you to inform me what or whether any thing may be done with propriety.

[Few I apprehend, but persons of a kindred disposition, would be at a loss to judge concerning the propriety or impropriety of a lieutenant governor's appearing in any claim of this sort for himself: at least none could be uncertain whether it was in character for an honest man to claim for both cases, when Thomas Austin was committed by Mr. Quincy, upon the information of another, who by the proclamation was intitled to the reward for that discovery.]

Boston, 3d December, 1771.

Dear Sir, [Sir Francis Bernard]

I AM now able to acknowledge the receipt of your letter by the September packet, d. 1 August 31, and September 2d. I can add little to what I have heretofore relative to our affairs. I have received nothing from my Lord Hillsborough, to determine my conduct in meeting the assembly. At present H. and A. [Hancock and Adams] are at great variance. Some of my friends blow the coals, and I hope to see a good effect. They follow the opposition in England, in every thing they are able to do. I compare this to the quarrel between Oliver & Wilkes. It is as carried off to day in a post chaise, bound hand and foot. He has been as good as his word, for the province in a flame and puffed in the attempt. I have taken much pains to procure writers to answer the pieces in the news papers, which do so much mischief among the country people and have two or three engaged with Draper besides a new press and a young printer, who says he will not be frightened, and I hope for some good effect. I know not what parliament will do with us. When their authority is so expressly denied the most effectual way to support it, by passing such acts as it is not in our power to resist. Such would be an act for separating the East country, and it we could be alarm'd at the same time with a proposal to annex the old colony of Plymouth to Rhode Island, and to extend New-York as far as Connecticut river, and to take in Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, the contents of the grant to the Duke of York, I think it would make the New Plymouth people and all beyond Connecticut river, enraged against those who have brought them into danger, and will bring all the rest of the province to mend their manners. [All will go near to be enraged with Mr. Hutchinson for this scheme of his, which having been communicated might have been adopted, and an attempt might have been made to have realized the proposal.] I have done every thing I could to make the way plain with respect to the Eastern country, and I think the province will be without excuse; but these intimations you will not mention as coming from me. In all the interior parts there has been a general quiet for some time past. The sea ports are all disposed to tumults and riots, and from determined the acts of trade shall not be executed; and the custom house officers are afraid to make seizures of goods under their noses.

We have had a late instance at Casco-Bay. Savage the comptroller was taken out of his house by a dozen of ruffians, late in the evening and carried down to the water side, and

with a pistol presented to his breast, required to discover an informer who he happened not to know, and after being compelled to swear he did now know him, and also, that he would never discover any of them; and after they themselves had sworn, that if he did discover them they would kill him, he was dismissed. He is now in town, and says he shall never be able to live in that town again. By advice of the council, the chief justice's warrant is gone to apprehend three who were known to savage, and I hope they will be made examples of. This is doing all which is in my power to do, unless I can bring the council to inquire into the conduct of the justices there. There is a certain connection at council which obstructs all attempts to support the officers of the customs. If a late report that Mr. Stewart is to be one of the commissioners should prove true, it will have a good effect, and weaken if not take off this obstruction. Mr. John is now at Newbury fitting out his ship.

I am, dear sir,

your faithful and

most obedient servant.

The next letter will convince the world, that Mr. Hutchinson was not a dissenter from the church of England upon principle. The greatest part of it is without vowels.

Boston, 24th December, 1771.

Dear Sir, [Sir F. Bernard]

SINCE my last of the three by Folger, nothing has occurred worth communicating to you. A hint you gave me in one of your letters last spring, shall make a subject for this letter.

You know my sentiments of the church of England, and that they may be generally known, I have since my being in the chair been more frequent in my attendance there than I used to be, and had I been born and bred there, I should never have left it for any other communion. It is my opinion and find it to be the opinion of the episcopal clergy, that I can do more good in the way I am in at present, than by wholly going over from the way of worship which is, so universal through the province, and which always will be the prevailing way in America, until the inhabitants have other notions of civil government than they have at present; for it is the late government, or rather the no-government, among the several professions of dissenters, which is the cause of their respective attachments rather than the objections which they make to the worship and ceremonies of the church.

There seems to be a more general expectation of an episcopate in America than there has been, and hence the plan of its being confined to spirituals and to the members of that communion only has been made public. I meet with scarce any dissenters from the church of moderate tempers, who do not think it reasonable, that the national church should enjoy equal privileges in America with all other churches that differ from it; which they allow they do not, whilst the clergy are obliged to go to Europe for orders, and the laity for confirmation if they think it necessary.

Whether an episcopate will increase the number or proportion of church men is uncertain. A more easy method of obtaining orders may induce some to take them, who would not otherwise have done it; but I fear as things now are, if the laity was more numerous a sufficient number of clergy would appear ready to supply them. A general apprehension that the church will not by this measure be increased, makes many persons easy who otherwise would be clamorous and turbulent. I write to you with freedom and confidence, and am, dear sir,

your's, &c.

Boston, March 18, 1772.

My dear Sir, [Sir Francis Bernard]

I Have wrote a few lines to you under my Lord Hillsborough's cover, which I sent to New-York the last post. Mr. Sewall has since been with me to communicate a letter he has receiv'd from Mr. Lane by way of Philadelphia, which makes him very uneasy. He is afraid from the contents of that letter, that Lord Hillsborough and Lord North will both be displeased at the proposal for his receiving an annual payment out of the salary to Mr. Franklin, in case he had succeeded Sewall as judge of the admiralty at Halifax. Now you are sensible not only that the proposal did not come from Mr. Sewall, but that he was informed when it was made to him, that Lord Hillsborough would have no objection, the office not being in his department, and that Mr. Franklin had engaged that lord Sandwich would approve of the stipulation. I know Mr. Sewall not only would never have made such a proposal, but he never would have barked to it when made, if he had not been assured he should give no offence; and you know that all which has passed on his part has been open, without a pos-

sibility of concealment. I am sure therefore, if it was merely from your regard to justice, you will prevent his suffering in the esteem of the ministry by any misapprehensions they may have had of the part he has taken in this transaction.

Mr. Lane says he was told that no provision would be made for an attorney general. I suppose the provision for the judges is done with also; this will discourage them, the chief justice especially, who would not have taken the place if it had not been for the encouragement you gave in your letter some of July 18. I don't know where to find another set of judges. The bar will not furnish me, unless I could justify a surprising loss of liberty; Mr. Lane may be misinformed.

I am, dear sir,

your faithful humble servant,

Boston, 23d March, 1772.

Dear Sir, [Sir Francis Bernard]

LETTERS from Mr. Bernard and Mr. Logan oblige me to make up a packet for you. I have nothing of importance to mention to you, nor has there been any occurrence which deserves my Lord Hillsborough's notice since I wrote his Lordship by the New-York packet.

I take the opportunity to do the lieutenant governor justice, that he might not be useless to government; he has published many pieces in a paper called the Censor, under the signature of Freeman, which has been very well received.

The strange notion of independance was so generally favoured, that I thought it necessary people should have a just view of the constitution, and gave the facts and the ground work of the piece signed A. Z. in the paper of the 5th of March. But the chief part is of the lieutenant governor's composition, and I think it has silenced the writers of the other side, and I am informed, has opened the eyes of great part of the country where it has been spread. As there is nothing of your private concern in this and the other letter by this vessel, I send them unsealed that in case of your absence they may come to Mr. Pownall open. You see by the papers a breach is begun which I wish may never be healed.

I am, dear sir,

your's most respectfully.

JUST PUBLISHED, in Philadelphia, And Sold by B. Edes, at the Printing Office, near the Bridge, in Waterman.

[Dedicated to his Excellency George Washington, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of North America.]

On fine Paper and a beautiful new Type; enriched with 12 useful Plates of the Manoeuvres. Price 1 Dollar. (The London Edition being 10s. bound.)

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS

OF F I C E R S

Detached in the Field: Containing, A SCHEME for forming a Corps of PARTISAN. Illustrated with Plans of the Manoeuvres necessary in carrying on the PETITE GUERRE. By ROGER STEVENSON, Esq; — *Facile et ab hoc decet.* Ovid.

Wanted to Purchase,

Five Thousand Weight of Hogs Bristles, for which will be given Sixpence, L. M. per pound. Any Merchant or Store-keeper who will take the pains to collect them shall be paid 30 per cent. advance, by CORNELIUS COOPER, Brush-Maker at the West Side of the Great Bridge, Providence. Ready Cash will be paid for any Quantity delivered.

Said COOPER makes and Sells all sorts of Brushes, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any ever imported. He hopes all Friends to American Manufacture will encourage him.

A Lad of about 14 years of Age he will take as an apprentice.

LOST with the subscriber in the month of July last, a young black Mare, with a star in her forehead, about 14 hands high. Whoever owns the same may have her again, describing the particular marks, and paying charges, by inquiring of Jonas Hallings of Watertown.

Lost at Roxbury or Cambridge, on Monday the 23d inst. a neat brass screw barrel Pistol, mounted with Silver; whoever has found the same and will bring it to Brigadier General Green; at Prospect Hill shall be handsomely rewarded.

Prospect Hill, October 25.

Strayed or Stolen from Thomas Descomb, of Needham, the night following the 12th inst. a Chestnut colour'd Horse, three Years old, about fifteen Hands high, with a small Star in his Forehead, has a very small Foretop, Paces and Trotts. Whoever will bring said Horse to said Descomb, shall be well rewarded, and all necessary Charges paid.

L O N D O N.

Aug. 3. A letter from Boston concludes thus, "The Provincials I am clear, will never stand us in a fair line, but behind hedges, walls or breast works, their fire is truly formidable, & their rifles peculiarly adapted to take off the officers of a whole line as it marches to an attack. Our three Generals came over in high spirits, and expected rather to punish a mob, than to fight with troops, that would look them in the face; but there is an air of dejection through all our superiors, which forebodes no good, and does not look as things ought to do after victory."

L O N D O N, Aug. 15.

The Public may be assured that Lieut. Gould has confirmed his affidavit concerning the action at Concord at the war office; Lord Barrington can bear witness to the truth of this information.

NEWBERN, (N. Carolina) Sept. 15.

On Sunday last the Provincial Congress, which has been sitting at Hillsborough about three weeks, broke up; they have raised 1000 men for the defence of this province, and voted 50000 l. to be struck off immediately for the subsistence of the troops, and 30000 minute men, who are to be enlisted, and to be ready to co-operate with the troops in the defence of the province.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.

Last Sunday died of an apoplectic stroke, in the 53d year of his age, the honorable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq; of Virginia, late President of the Continental Congress, and Speaker of the House of Burgesses of Virginia.

Last Monday morning, before day, a transport ship, Capt. Hastings, was stranded on Brigantine Beach, on the coast of New Jersey. She had on board Capt. Duncan Campbell, Lieut. Sims two Serjeants and 21 Privates, bound from Boston, (as they say) for New-York, as a recruiting party. Capt. Hastings, with three of the soldiers, were brought to town last Saturday evening under a guard, and the rest this day. Before they quitted the vessel they threw overboard several pieces of cannon belonging to the vessel, sixty muskets and two and an half barrels of powder. The vessel left Boston the 5th of October, in company with a 20 gun ship and one transport with some troops bound for Halifax. No other ships of war or troops had sailed.

NEW-HAVEN, October 25.

Capt. Thomas Trowbridge, who arrived here last Sunday from the West-Indies, on the 28th ult. in lat. 27. long. 69. 8. came across a raft, on which was a chest and a barrel, on the former lay the corpse of a sailor, who to appearance had been dead some time; on the lid of the chest was cut the name of *Isaac Rowe*, and in it were found some sea books and memorandums, by which it appeared that the man had belonged to a vessel from Newbury-Port, outward bound to the West Indies; that she was a schooner, and the raft was made of her top masts and other spars belonging to her.

NEWPORT, October 20.

Last Wednesday arrived here his Majesty's *Viper* sloop of war, having taken 2 brigs, loaded with salt, and a large sloop, loaded with rum and sugar, from Antigua; all belonging to New York.—One of the brigs, Capt. Lubin, arrived here a few hours after the *Viper*. The sloop had a Midshipman, and 7 hands put on board; one of whom, belonging to Bristol in this colony, was to pilot her into this harbour; instead of which he carried her up near Howland's ferry, where she was taken possession of by some of the troops stationed on this island, and the people taken prisoners.—The other brig, above mentioned, arrived here yesterday.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, S. Carolina, to a gentleman in this town dated Sept. 13. 1775.

"A post is now established, and I shall cheerfully pay the expense of a letter, now and then, that I may have the pleasure of hearing from you. I want much to know what situation you are in at Newport, whether you are in danger of having your town destroyed from the man of war, or whether you have come upon terms with them? I hope they will not do any thing that may bring them into disgrace with the other colonies; people here in general seem fully determined at present not to let any troops that may be sent here land, at the risk of their lives, properties, and every thing that is dear to them. We have an exceeding well regulated militia in town, consisting of 13 volunteer companies, all in uniform, and two more raising, besides 1500 Provincial troops in pay and for their maintenance have ordered a million of paper money to be made."

WATERTOWN, November 6.

William Gaddard, Esq; is appointed Surveyor to the General Post Office of the United Colonies in North-America; a similar place to the one lately held by the Hon. Hugh Finley, Esq; of Quebec, under ministerial and parliamentary authority.

Governor Tryon has abdicated his government, and taken shelter on board the Halifax packet.

Last Saturday Afternoon an Express arrived at his Excellency General Washington's, from St. John's, who brings the Account, that a Detachment of our Troops under the Command of Major Brown, on the 16th of October last, laid Siege to the Fortresses of *Chamblée*, and on the 18th the Fort and Garrison, 83 in number in the Place, surrendered to the American Arms.—He likewise informs, That when the Garrison of St. John's received the above Account they immediately ceased Firing, and it was expected they would soon surrender.

The following is an Account brought by Mr. Bennett of the Provision, Ammunition, and Warlike Stores that were taken in the Fort of *Chamblée*, viz.

Flour, 80 Barrels. Rice, 11 ditto. Peas, 7 ditto. Butter, 9 Firkins. Pork, 134 Barrels. Ditto, 7 ditto, damaged. Gun Powder, 124 Barrels. Swivel Shot, 300 Boxes. Musket ditto 1 Box. Musket Cartridge, 6564. French Arms, 150. Royal Mortars, 3. Shells, 61. Hand Grenades, 500. Accoutrements, 83. Besides a large Quantity of Sails, Rigging, &c. &c. Prisoners, Royal Fusiliers, 83.

Officers Names in the Garrison.

Major Stepford; Captains Bruce, and Godwin; Lieutenants Hamer, Harrison, and Shettlesworth; Capt. Aigee, who was appointed for the Schooner; Mr. McCollough, Commissary.

We hear the honorable Continental Congress have appointed JOHN MORRIS M. D. F. R. S. of Philadelphia, Director of the Hospital, and Physician to the American army.

Near all the people belonging to Cape Ann have evacuated the town, and have proceeded so far in removing their effects as to take away the glass windows from the meeting house and many of the dwelling houses. Lieut. Col. Mason, of the artillery, has been down to give directions in fortifying the harbour, where two batteries are already erected and other measures taken for giving the enemy a proper reception.

Yesterday Captain Thomas Tracey, and Mr. James Connell (taken gang into Boston in a Boat) were brought higher Prisoners by Capt. John Allen.

We are sorry there is not sufficient foundation to warrant our inserting a bill printed at Salem, last week by [Ezekiel Russell] the midwife of Hutchinson's late furious offspring called the *GENSOR*.

The present state of a nation who he exults in the envy and admiration of the whole world.

Its King governed by men known to be sworn enemies to his person and family as well as to the rights and liberties of his people.—Its nobility regardless of all public duties, and led in a round of dissipation, idleness and extravagance.—Its gentry bewildered in the labyrinth of power and steady in the midst of confusion.—Its merchants blind to their own interests.—Its tradesmen daily becoming bankrupts.—Its manufactures hourly declining.—Its commerce ruined.—Its senators corrupt.—Its revenue exhausted in bribery.—Its credit lost.—Itself in debt.—Its sailors in foreign service.—Its soldiers made instruments of oppression.—Its shipwrights left their work.—Its clergy without religion.—Its taxes heavy, numberless, and oppressive.—Its treasury without money.—Its population in a land of plenty.—Its provisions extravagantly dear.—Its civil magistracy rendered contemptible.—Its laws violated with impunity.—And lastly, within a short time of a declaration of war with France and Spain. O, Britons! How long will you continue thus when redress is always in your power?

The modern Veni, Vidi, Vici.

WE came, we saw, but could not beat, And so—we founded a retreat: On Roxbury Hill again we saw 'em, And did like Devils clapper-claw 'em, But war-casualties can't discuss If we beat them, or they beat us: We swear we beat—they swear we beat— We'll tell you more on't by and by.

TO BE SOLD.

By whole sale only, the following articles, viz. West-India and New-England rum, old Jamaica spirits, loaf and brown sugars, molasses, pepper, allspice, Lisbon, Genesiff, Georgia and Fyall wines, chocolate, pins. Also, liver oil per cask, and sundry other articles.—Enquire of JAMES BRYANT, next to the seat of John Dennis, Esq; at Little Cambridge.

Stray'd or stolen from Winter-Hill, on the Night of the 23d Instant, a large Sorrel coloured Horse, about Ten Years old, with a white Face, his hind Legs white, and one or more particular Spots between his Head and Tail; both Trots and Paces well.—Whoever will take up said Horse, and bring him to Mr. Uriah Cutting, in Waltham, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by Me, Sudbury. Oct. 20. 1775. MOSES NOTSE.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, Oct. 20. 1775.

WHEREAS the Committee of Inspection for the town of Londonderry, have collected a considerable quantity of wearing apparel, household furniture, and other articles that were taken away on the day of battle at Charlestown, and have sent them to Watertown, and delivered them into the hands of Mr. Richard Devens: And whereas it is probable that wearing apparel, household furniture, and other goods, were taken from Charlestown and other places, at the time aforesaid, and may be in divers towns in this colony, and the neighbouring colonies and provinces.—It is therefore

Resolved, That the Committee of Correspondence and Committees of Inspection in each town in this colony, and in each town in the neighbouring colonies and provinces, and where no such Committees are, the Selectmen of each town be desired to make enquiry and search for any apparel or goods of any sort brought amongst them belonging to the inhabitants of Boston or Charlestown or any other towns, at or after the time aforesaid, and that they be desired to send such goods as may from time to time come to their hands, to Mr. Devens, Mr. Watson, & Capt. Brown, at Watertown, a committee of that court, appointed to receive said goods and to pay the charges of collecting and bringing the same, which committee is directed to deliver those goods to such persons as shall make out to their satisfaction their respective property therein, they paying a proportionate part of the charge of collecting and bringing the same to Watertown. Any thing in a resolve to this court passed the third instant to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sent up for concurrence.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Council, Oct. 23. 1775. Read and concurred. PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

CANDLES.

THE best Dip'd Tallow Candles of all Sizes, cheap for Cash, made and sold by William Frobisher, lately from Boston, at a large New House known by the Name of Doctor Spring's House, a little above the Eight Mile Stone in Watertown, on the Great Road leading to Waltham Plain; any Person that wants Tallow made into Candles, may have it done cheap, and in the best Manner.

N. B. Cash given, and a good Price, for Ashes and Soap Grease, at the above Place.

Taken up about ten Days since, a dark Chestnut Mare, about 14 Hands high, about 8 Years old, both Paces and Trots her Mane hangs both Sides, her hind Feet white, with a blaze in her Face, and a Spot on her Nose, and sundry Saddle Spots on her Back. The Owner may have her again paying Charges. Inquire of the Printer. Nov. 4.

TAKEN UP by me the subscriber, on Tuesday the 30th October, a large young bay Mare, about 14 hands high: The owner by telling the marks and paying charges, may have her again by applying to

JOSHUA FLAGG.

BROKE out of the Goal in Cambridge, the following Prisoners, Thomas Smith, and William Benson a Negro Man. Said Smith is a very noted Thief, hath been in almost all the Goals on the Continent; had on when he broke Goal, a blue Jacket, a Pair of striped Trowsers, sandy coloured Hair about 5 Feet 4 Inches high. Said Benson the Negro had on when he went away, a dark coloured old Coat, a Pair of old black knit Breeches, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high. Whoever will take up said Prisoners, and return them to said Goal, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ISAAC BRADISH, Under Keeper.

Dorchester, October 20, 1775.

STRAY'D or stolen from Walter McFarland of Hephkinton, out of Col. Clap's Pasture in Dorchester, on the 8th Instant, a black Horse 5 Years old, 15 Hands high, with a white Spot in his Face, with his hind Feet white, paces chiefly. Whoever will take up said Horse, and give Notice to the Owner, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all Charges paid by me. WALTER MCFARLAND.

TAKEN UP by Edward Fuller, in Newtown, on Tuesday last, a sorrel coloured HORSE, with a black main and tail, a white face, & three white feet, a natural trotter; which the owner may have again paying charges. Oct. 28.

STRAYED out of the Pasture of me the Subscriber the first of last June, a black Mare Colt two years old, with a white streak just above one of her hind feet; If any person has or shall take up said Colt and convey her to Josiah Fuller, of Newton, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward and all necessary Charges paid by me, JOSIAH FULLER.

Boston- AND COUNTRY



Gazette, JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, November 13, 1775.

WATERTOWN, November 13.

Wednesday last Captain Robbins, bound from Ireland for Boston in a Schooner, laden with Beef, Tongues, Butter, Potatoes and Eggs (all much wanted, for the Butchering Affairs there) was taken by a Privateer from Beverley and carried in there. Captain Robbins, who has been bro't to Town informs us, that he left Ireland the 25th of September, at which Time five Regiments were embarking on board seven Ships and one Brig, for Boston, and it was said that those were all the Troops destin'd thence this Fall, though a large Reinforcement was to be sent in the Spring to make up an Army of 22,500 men. Captain Robbins bro't Papers to the 16th of September, which are not come to Hand, also the King's Proclamation (inserted below) declaring the Colonists Rebels. — Captain Robbins says, The common People of Ireland were almost unanimous in Favour of the Americans, and that only those in Favour of Government, appeared against us. — The following Extracts, however, from Letters taken on board Capt. Robbins, we insert, and leave our Readers to make their own Observations on them, viz.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ireland to the famous tarring and feathering Colonel. [Nesbit] in Boston; dated Aug. 20, 1775.

"I congratulate you on your happy escape in the late engagement you had with those jins of liberty. — I am now beginning to think, notwithstanding the wild politics of this town, that the Americans are a dam'd set of puritanical rascals. [Nesbit and O'Donoghue] and if we had not been with them now, that they would in a very short time have totally shaken off their dependance on Great Britain. [Not too late now] However, I hope by the reinforcements we are now sending, they will very soon be quieted."

Meaning a determination to stop in the gmen for the B. S. expedition.

Extract of a letter from a Major in Ireland, to an officer in Boston, dated Dublin, Aug. 22, 1775.

"I am now preparing to embark as major of the 55th. I will not take my chance with you. We will embark in three weeks at furthest, and go to eat a Christmas dinner with you, [Nesbit] in the [Nesbit] of such fare as you may have. [Nesbit] is, of sinking Irish beef and potatoes. — I treat you with some good drink. Pray get a good butt for me on Bunker's hill. [Forefrighted indeed.] You will have from better authority than mine the great arrangements for the spring: I believe the Yankees will repeat all their mistaken courage; I suppose they are mad; [and so is a coming over] their enthusiasm drives them on to fight; but in constitution they have not stamina, nor in resources have they the means to carry on a war. [He knows nothing about it] Therefore I think this business will soon be settled." — was just about to send you a power of attorney to manage my New York grant. [This was probably made to get him to go to Boston with his regiment] I regret poor Abner; but we must all submit to our fate. You and I will have very rich ones in the spring. [He means tarred and feathered in the Indian fashion]

Extract of a letter from Ireland to an officer in Boston, dated Aug. 20.

"We have had several accounts from part of the troops last embarkation. You will find a busy one at Boston. I hope no more of such actions that at Charlestown, (Doubtless they had enough of it) which appears to have been the most ferocious of our memory. Great preparations are making to recruit the regiments both here and in America, they have given Lord Kenmare leave to enlist 4000 tholicks, for a later purpose, but they say as it, they had but little success. The foolish Irish fighting against their countrymen, prevents them. They are to add two companies to the regiments of infantry. I was in hopes that they could have raised some new regiments, as in that case we might have got you a majority; and I should suppose, and other officers, who decided at once, that it would not have been impro-

per to leave America on those terms, as an officer fights chiefly for rank. (Not for liberty or love to their country) But for the present they do not talk of raising regiments. I have written a very strongly to Gen. Howe: we hear for certain that he is to be your commander in chief. If he could make you one of his aid de camps, it would be of service and credit to you; but I am afraid that he must prefer those that were in the action. That step would delay you no longer in America than the time of business, as you may be sure he will come home the moment he can. (The bravest word in the whole letter.) The 57th foot goes in the spring to America. — The parliament meets the 10th (I September.) We know little of the politics in England, relative to American matters; but people imagine that there will be a very strong armament sent in the spring. (we will be ready for them) which ought to have been at the first appearance of a breach, or not at all. — We have fewer troops in Ireland than the compact by a great number; (a fine time to throw off your shackles my hearts of steel) upon which account Conolly intends to move for a repeal of the augmentation bill. I met Harry Johnson, they are recruiting the regiment with all expedition. I hear a vast number of the dragoons have turn'd out volunteers to go to America with all expedition. I suppose in expectation of the fortification of the fort. (I too trust!) — Lord Belvedere is married, but so long in coming, that those who did not know the cause of his delay, should not mean to put his promise in execution."

The following Proclamation Captain Robbins received, when he cleared out at the Custom House in Ireland.

By the KING A PROCLAMATION For suppressing Rebellion and Sedition. GEORGE R.

WHEREAS many of our subjects in different parts of our colonies and plantations in North America, misled by dangerous and ill designing men, and forgetting the allegiance which they owe to the power that has protected and sustained them, after various disorderly acts committed in disturbance of the public peace, to the obstruction of lawful commerce and to the oppression of our loyal subjects carrying on the same, have at length proceeded to an open and avowed rebellion, by arraying themselves in hostile manner to withstand the execution of the law, and traitorously preparing, ordering, and levying war against us: And whereas there is reason to apprehend that such rebellion hath been much promoted and encouraged by the traitorous correspondence, counsels and comforts of divers wicked and desperate persons within this realm. To the end therefore that none of our subjects may neglect or violate their duty through ignorance thereof, or through any doubt of the protection which the law will afford to their loyalty and zeal, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal Proclamation hereby declaring that not only all our officers civil and military are obliged to exert their utmost endeavours to suppress such rebellion and to bring the traitors to justice; but that all our subjects of this realm, and the dominions therunto belonging, are bound by law to be aiding and assisting in the suppression of such rebellion, and to disclose and make known all traitorous conspiracies and attempts against us, our crown and dignity; and we do accordingly strictly charge and command all our officers as well civil as military, and all other our obedient and loyal subjects, to use their utmost endeavours to withstand and suppress such rebellion, and to disclose and make known all traitorous conspiracies which they shall know to be against us, our crown and dignity; and for that purpose, that they transmit to one of our principal Secretaries of State, or other proper officer, due and

full information of all persons who shall be found carrying on correspondence with, or in any manner or degree aiding or abetting the persons now in open arms or rebellion against our government, within any of our colonies & plantations in North America, in order to bring to condign punishment the authors, perpetrators, and abettors of such traitorous designs.

Given at our Court, at St. James's, the twenty-third day of August, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

God save the King.

LONDON, August 20.

Most of the printers of the London papers have been served with notices, that the Attorney General has filed informations *ex officio* against them. The subject matter of these prosecutions is not yet known, but it is imagined the foundation of them is the advertisement from the Constitutional Society.

Aug. 19. A letter from a gentleman of credit at court says, "the petition of the Congress sent over by Governor Penn, has been graciously received, that the troops are countenanced, and an accommodation between Great Britain and the Colonies, is very likely soon to take place."

Aug. 24. It is reported, "that no answer has yet been, nor will any be given, to the petition of the Continental Congress, as it is thought beneath the dignity of government to treat with or acknowledge an Assembly, which has no constitutional or legal existence."

It was reported yesterday that his Majesty in Council, signed a Proclamation for calling the Parliament in October for the dispatch of business.

Wednesday some stands of small arms, and powder and ball, were shipped on board the Mary transport at the Tower, for Qu. Bec. and yesterday morning she sailed on her voyage.

Some very disagreeable news, it is said, was received on Sunday night from Lord Grantham, our Ambassador at Madrid; an express was sent off immediately to the Members of the Privy Council, desiring their attendance to-morrow at St. James's.

Aug. 25. Some dispatches were on Wednesday received from Lord Grantham, which seemed to alarm the Ministry; and a report was current that one in high office had been heard to say that he was afraid we should be fully involved in a Spanish war.

Aug. 26. There are now twelve men of war fitting out in the different dock-yards for the North American Station, none exceeding 20 guns.

It is imagined that his Majesty's proclamation will give satisfaction to multitudes of his Majesty's liege subjects in his dominions of France.

It is reported, that the ministry were by no means unanimous about issuing the late royal proclamation; and it is the opinion of many, that healing measures will certainly take place before the meeting of parliament.

In compliance with an order of the Hon. the House of Representatives for the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, passed the 6th of November inst. the Freeholders and others who were inhabitants of the Town of Boston, and were qualified according to Law to Vote for Representatives in May 1774, and are now dispersed; are hereby notified and warned to assemble and meet at the Meeting House in Watertown, on Thursday the 28th of said November, 3 o'clock, P. M. then and there to Elect and Depute one person being a freeholder (if they see cause) in the room of Dr. Benjamin Church, jun. lately expelled said House, for endeavoring to carry on a secret and criminal Correspondence with the Enemy, to serve for and represent the said Town of Boston in the Great and General Court or Assembly of this Colony, for the remaining part of this year, at their Session or Sessions to be held from time to time, until the dissolution thereof.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk of Boston.
Watertown, November 13, 1775.

In the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of
George the Third, King, &c.

An Act for encouraging the fixing out of
armed Vessels to defend the Sea Coast of
America, and for erecting a Court to try
and condemn all Vessels that shall be
found infesting the same.

WHEREAS the present Administration of Great
Britain, being divested of Justice and Hu-
manity, and Strangers to that Magnanimity
and sacred Regard for Liberty, which inspired their
venerable Predecessors, have been endeavouring thro'
a Series of Years, to establish a System of Despotism
over the American Colonies, and by their venal and
corrupt Measures, have so extended their Influence
over the British Parliament, that by a prostituted
Majority it is now become a political Engine of Sla-
very; And whereas, the Military Tools of these our
unnatural Enemies, while restrained by the united
Forces of the American Colonies from proceeding in
their sanguinary Career of Devastation and Slaugh-
ter, are infesting the Sea-Coasts with armed Vessels,
and daily endeavouring to distress the Inhabitants,
by burning their Towns, and destroying their Dwel-
lings with their Substance, plundering Live Stock,
and making Captures of Provision and other Vessels,
being the Property of said Inhabitants: And where-
as their Majesties, King William and Queen Mary,
by the Royal Charter of this Colony, "for themselves,
their Heirs and Successors, did grant, establish and
ordain, that in the Absence of the Governor and
Lieutenant Governor of the Colony, a Majority of
the Council shall have full Power by themselves, or
by any chief Commander, or other Officer, or Officers,
to be appointed by them from Time to Time, for the
Special Defence of their said Province or Territory,
to assemble in Martial array, and put in warlike Pos-
ture the Inhabitants of their said Province or Terri-
tory, and to lead and conduct them, and with them to
encounter, expulse, resist and pursue by Force of Arms,
as well by Sea as by Land, within or without the
Limits of their said Province or Territory; and al-
so to kill, slay, destroy and conquer, by all fitting
Ways, Enterprizes and Means, whatsoever, all
and every such Person and Persons, as should at
any Time thereafter, Attempt or Enterprize the
Destruction, Invasion, Detriment or Annoyance of
their said Province or Territory, and to Take and
Surprize by all Ways and Means whatsoever, all
and every Person and Persons, with their Ships,
Arms, Ammunition, and other Goods, as should in
a hostile Manner, invade or attempt the Invading,
Conquering or Annoying of their said Province or
Territory:" And whereas it is expressly Resolved
by the Grand Congress of America, "that each Co-
lony, at their own Expence, make such Provision by
armed Vessels or otherwise, as their respective Assem-
blies, Conventions or Committees of Safety, shall
judge expedient and suitable to their Circumstances
and Situations for the protection of their Harbours
and Navigation on the Sea Coasts against all unlawful
Invasion, Attacks and Depredation from Cutters and
Ships of War;" and it is the Duty and Interest of this
Colony to exert itself, as well for the Purpose of keep-
ing Supplies from the Enemy, as for those mentioned
in the Paragraphs of the Charter and Resolve now
recited:

Therefore, for the more effectually carrying in-
to Execution the Purposes aforesaid;

Be it Enacted by the Council, and House of Re-
presentatives in General Court assembled, and by
the Authority of the same, That all armed and o-
ther vessels, which shall be brought into this Co-
lony, and have been found making unlawful in-
vasions, attacks or depredations on the sea coasts,
or navigation of any part of America, or improv-
ed in supplying the fleet and army, which have
been, or shall at any time be, employed against
the United Colonies, or employed by the said e-
nemy in any respect whatsoever; and also all ves-
sels, whose masters or super cargoes shall have had
designs of carrying supplies of any kind to the e-
nemy, or that shall be returning from the enemy
after having carried such supplies, and shall be
convicted thereof, as is herein provided, such ves-
sel or vessels, with their appurtenances and car-
goes, shall be deemed forfeited, and shall be dis-
posed of, as is by this act hereafter ordered and
directed.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Council of this Colony, or the
major part of them, shall be fully empowered to
commission, with letters of marque and reprisal,
any person or persons, within this Colony, who
shall at his or their own expence fix out and equip
for the defence of America any vessel, as also any
person who shall by the owner of such vessel be
recommended therefor: And that all such per-
sons, so commissioned as aforesaid, shall have full
power with such other persons, as they shall en-
gage to their assistance, to sail on the seas, attack,
take and bring into any port in this Colony, all

vessels offending or employed by the enemy as a-
foresaid; and also to retake and bring in as afore-
said, any vessel or vessels, that may be taken from
any person or persons by said enemy.

Provided always, and be it further enacted,
That the master, or owner of such vessel shall, at
the time he receives such commission, enter into
bond with one sufficient surety at least, for the
faithful discharge of his office, and observing the
law of this Colony relating to armed vessels;
which bond shall be in the form following, viz.

"KNOW all men by these presents, That we,
A. B. and C. D. of
&c. are
holden and stand firmly bound and obliged unto
the treasurer and receiver general, of the Colony
aforesaid, in the full and just sum of
to be paid unto the said
treasurer and receiver general, or to his suc-
cessor in said office; to the true payment whereof,
we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and admin-
istrators, jointly and severally firmly by these
presents: Sealed with our seals the day of
anno domini, 17

The condition of the afore written obliga-
tion is such, That whereas the said A. B. hath,
on the day of the date hereof received a commis-
sion to command an armed vessel, called the
burthen about tons, to make reprisals of
all armed and other vessels, that shall be found
supplying the enemy, or acting counter to a law
of this Colony, entitled an act for encouraging
the fixing out of armed vessels to defend
the sea coasts of America, and for erecting
a court to try and condemn all vessels, that shall
be found infesting the same.—If therefore the said
A. B. shall and do in and by all things, well and
truly observe and fulfill such instructions, as he
shall receive from the Council of this Colony, and
shall in all respects conform himself to the direc-
tions given in and by the act aforesaid, then the
afore written obligation to be void, otherwise to
remain in full force.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be
erected, and constantly held in the Town of Ply-
mouth in the county of Plymouth a court of justice,
by such able and discreet person as shall be appoint-
ed and commissioned by the major part of the Coun-
cil, for that purpose, whose business it shall be to
take cognizance of and try the justice of any cap-
ture or captures of any vessel or vessels, that may or
shall be taken by any person or persons whomso-
ever, and brought into either of the counties of
Plymouth, Barnstable, Bristol, Nantucket or Dukes
County; and the judge, so commissioned, to hold
said court as aforesaid, shall have power at all
times to issue his warrant or warrants to the con-
stable or constables, of any town or towns, within
the said counties of Plymouth, Barnstable, Bristol,
Dukes County, or Nantucket, or either of them direc-
ting the said constable or constables, to warn meet-
ing of the inhabitants of their towns respectively,
and to draw out of the box in such manner as is
provided by the laws of this Colony for returning
jurors to serve in the Inferior Court of common
pleas, so many good and lawful men for jurors,
as said judge shall, in his said warrant, order and
direct, not exceeding the number of twelve; and
the said constables shall immediately, as soon
as may be, give notice in writing to such persons,
so drawn, of the time and place, which in the said
warrant shall be set for their appearance, and shall
return said warrant, with his doings thereon, to
said judge, at or before the time set therein for
the appearance of said jurors.

And be it further enacted, That if any constable,
within said counties, shall neglect or refuse to
obey the warrant of the judge for returning said
jurors as aforesaid, he shall pay such fine as the
said judge shall order, not exceeding the sum of
forty Shillings; and if any juror, so drawn, and
having notice as aforesaid shall not appear at the
time and place directed in such warrant, or shall
refuse, without reasonable excuse, to serve on such
jury, he shall pay such fine as the judge shall or-
der, not exceeding the sum of forty Shillings; but
before such fine shall be awarded, the said judge
shall summon such jurymen to appear before him,
to shew forth the reasons of his neglect, and if
such reasons shall not be satisfactory to the said
judge, then he, the said judge, shall issue his war-
rants of distress for such fine, in manner as is di-
rected for recovery of fines of jurors, who shall
neglect or refuse to serve in the Inferior Court of
common pleas; which fines so recovered shall be
paid into the Treasury of this Colony.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be held in like manner, in
the town of Ipswich, in the county of Essex, one
other court of justice, by such able and discreet
person, as the major part of the Council shall ap-
point and commission thereto, which judge shall
have full cognizance of, and power to try the jus-
tice of the capture of any vessel or vessels, that
shall be taken as aforesaid, and brought into any
port in the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex or Essex,

and shall have the like power to issue his warrant
or warrants, for jurors in said Counties, as is be-
fore provided for the judge of the County first men-
tioned; and every constable and juror, within the
said Counties of Suffolk, Middlesex and Essex, who
shall neglect to pay due obedience to said warrants,
shall be liable to the same penalties, as are pro-
vided by this Act against those, in like manner
offending, in the counties of Plymouth, Barnstable,
Bristol, Nantucket, and Dukes County.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That there shall be held in like manner
in North Yarmouth, in the county of Cumberland,
one other Court of justice, by such person, as the
major part of the Council shall commissionate, to
be judge thereof, which judge shall have full cog-
nizance of, and power to try, the justice of all cap-
tures of vessels that shall be taken as aforesaid, and
brought into any port in either of the counties of
York, Cumberland or Lincoln; and shall have such
power to issue a warrant or warrants, in said
counties, as is provided in this Act for the other
judges aforesaid, in the counties of the re-
spective jurisdiction: And the constables and
jurors in the said counties of York, Cumberland
and Lincoln, are to pay strict obedience to said
warrants, under the penalties before in this Act
provided for like offences in the other counties
aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when any person or persons shall take
and bring into any port in this Colony, any ves-
sel or vessels, that have been offending or em-
ployed by the enemy as aforesaid, such person or
persons, so taking and bringing in such vessel
shall immediately make out a bill in writing
therein giving a full and ample account of the
time and manner of the capture of such vessel, and
the employment she was in, when so taken, and
of the persons who were aiding and assisting in
taking her; and a schedule of the cargo on board
her, to the best of his knowledge, at the time of
her capture; and shall deliver the same to the
judge, who shall have jurisdiction of the port
where such vessel is brought, with all the papers
that may be found on board such vessel, to the
intent that the jury may have the benefit of evi-
dence therefrom arising: And the judge, to
whom said bill shall be delivered, shall immedi-
ately issue his warrant, or warrants as aforesaid,
any constable or constables, within the county
of his jurisdiction, commanding them, or either
them, in manner aforesaid, to return twelve good
and lawful men to try the truth of any facts, al-
leged in such bill; and if seven of said jurors
so returned by said constable or constables, shall
appear, and there shall not be enough to comple-
a pannel of twelve, or if there shall be a legal
challenge to any of them, so that there shall be
seven, and not a pannel, to try such cause; in
such case it shall be lawful for said judge
order the sheriff, or other proper officer, at-
tending on said court, to fill up the jury with
good and lawful men present; which jury shall
be sworn to return a true verdict upon the bill,
according to law and evidence: And if
shall appear to said judge by said verdict, that
such vessel had been employed or offending as
aforesaid, he shall condemn said vessel and cargo
and appurtenances, and order them to be sold
public vendue, and shall order the charges of
trial and condemnation to be paid out of the mone-
y, such vessel and cargo shall sell for, unto the
treasury of this Colony, and shall order the resid-
ue thereof, to be delivered to the captors, their agents
or attorneys, for the use and benefit of such captors
and others concerned therein. And if two or more
vessels, the commanders whereof shall be properly
commissioned, shall jointly take such vessel, the
money she and her cargo and appurtenances shall
for, after payment of charges as aforesaid, shall
divided between the captors, in proportion to the
men. And the said judge, before whom any trial
and condemnation as is aforesaid shall be, shall be
authorized to make out his precept under his
hand and seal, to either of the sheriffs within
his jurisdiction, to sell such vessel and appurtenances,
and cargo, and to pay thereout the charges of trial
and condemnation, into the treasury of this Colony,
and to pay his own fees, and to deliver the residue
to the captors and persons concerned as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That there shall
paid to the justice, jurors and sheriffs, out of
public treasury, such fees as are, or shall hereafter
be established by law, to each and every the officer
of the said court.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
That when any such bill shall be delivered to
such judge, he shall cause notification thereof
and the name (if known) and description of
vessel so brought in, with the day set for the trial
thereon; to be advertised in the several papers
printed at Watertown and Cambridge, fifteen days
before the time set for the trial, that the owners

ch vessel, or any part thereof, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such vessel with her cargo and appurtenances should not be condemned, and sold as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the process and proceeding upon any vessel, that shall be retaken from the enemy by any person or persons, shall be in the same manner, as is herein provided for other vessels; and if by verdict of the jury, it shall appear to the judge, that such vessel was taken by the enemy, and was retaken by such person or persons, before condemnation by the said enemy thereon, the said judge shall order such vessel, with her cargo and appurtenances, to be sold in manner aforesaid, and shall order not more than one third, nor less than one quarter, of what she shall sell for, (after paying charges of trial and sale) to be delivered to the captors, as is before provided for other vessels, and the residue to be delivered to the owner or owners of such vessel. — And if such vessel so retaken shall have been condemned by the enemy, then the money, she and her cargo and appurtenances may sell for, shall be delivered to the captors, as is above provided for vessels belonging to the said enemy.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That each judge of such courts, shall appoint an able clerk, who shall keep a true and fair record of all the proceedings of said court, and shall be duly sworn to act in said office, with truth and fidelity, and his attestations shall be received as evidence in all courts of law.

In the House of Representatives, Nov. 7th, 1775. **RESOLVED**, That each person whether in the American Army, or not, who on, or after the 19th of April last being then a captain or other officer of this colony, did in consequence of the alarm made on that day, march from home with the command of any company, or party of minute men, or others, for the defence of this colony, against the ministerial troops, be and he hereby is directed to make up a roll of the travel, and service of himself, and the said men under his command who did not enlist in the colony army, and therein exhibit the number of miles which each man traveled from, and to his home, at one penny per mile for the expence of traveling; and also the time which each man was in service, computing from the time he left home, to the time he left the place of rendezvous, and also allowing one day for each twenty miles from said place of rendezvous to his home, and with regard to such men as marched as aforesaid, and enlisted into the army, each captain or other officer as aforesaid is respectively directed to exhibit in his roll the time of such men's service, computing from the time they left their respective homes to the time they enlisted into said army without exhibiting their travel, as that is already ordered to be inserted in the rolls, which the officers under whom such men enlisted are directed to make up, and return.

And it is further Ordered, That the sums of the pay which shall be inserted in such rolls for the service of the officers and privates, shall be such as the time of their respective service will amount to, at the rates following, that is to say, Captains at six pounds per month, first Lieutenants at four pounds per month, second Lieutenants at three pounds ten shillings, sergeants two pounds eight shillings, corporals, fifers and drummers at two pounds four shillings, and privates two pounds each per month, allowing twenty eight days to a month: And that the said rolls shall be authenticated by the oaths of the officers who shall make them up, and a column left therein to insert proper deductions for entertainment received from innholders and others, as hereafter provided.

Also, Resolved, That all the captains and other officers aforesaid, be, and they hereby are respectively directed to make up said rolls as soon as may be, and lodge them in the secretary's office, for the consideration of this court; and the payment of the contents of all the said rolls shall be stayed, until the accounts of the Innholders and others, who afforded entertainment or money to bear their expences to the men borne on said rolls in their march to and from the place or places of rendezvous, shall be preferred and considered by this court: And all persons having such demands, are directed to exhibit their accounts to this Court, on or before the 20th day of December next; and such sums as by this court shall be allowed on such accounts for the entertainment of such men respectively, shall be stopped on such rolls, and deducted out of the sums which shall appear to be due to the men borne on such rolls for the discharging such accounts; and all the accounts of innholders and others who afforded entertainment to the said soldiers in their march, or on their return home, shall be vouched by the receipts of such soldiers, or of the officers under whom they marched.

And it is further Ordered, That all such persons as marched upon the aforesaid occasion, and continued any time in the service of this colony,

in the character of field officers, whether of the militia or minute men, and who did not enlist into the army, be allowed and directed to make up the accounts, or rolls of their service from the time they severally marched from home, to the time they arrived to their respective homes, at the rates following, viz.

Colonels twelve pounds per month Lieutenant-Colonels nine pounds two shillings, Majors eight pounds, and Adjutants three pounds twelve shillings; and lodge them in the secretary's office, for the consideration of the court.

And whereas some of the men who marched on the alarm aforesaid, to the places of rendezvous, did from thence return to their homes, without leave of their respective officers

It is further Resolved, That this court highly disapprove of such unjustifiable conduct, whereby not only the lives of their worthy friends and fellow countrymen left in the field, but also the rights and liberties of their country were greatly endangered; and while the court from an aversion to censure such persons have foreborne to order them to be discharged in the militia rolls, it is expected that such conduct in future be altogether avoided in this Colony, that officers and privates of the militia faithfully attend their duty when properly called thereon, and that on all alarms, each person repair to his place of parade, observe the orders, and never quit his post until regularly dismissed. And all persons who in future disobey this resolve, will make it indispensably necessary for this court, as well as colony, to exercise their utmost resentment against them therefor.

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing resolves be attested by the secretary; and that Mr. Pitts procure it to be printed in the *Watertown, Cambridge and Worcester papers*.

Sent up for concurrence,

W. COOPER, Speaker P. T.

In Council, Nov. 9 1775. Read and concurred.

PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

Consented to,
JAMES OTIS, M. FARLEY,
WALTER SPOONER, J. PALMER,
CALEB CUSHING, S. HOLLEN,
JOSEPH GERRISH, JABEZ FISHER,
JOHN WHETCOMB, MOSES GILL,
JAMES PRISCOTT, JOHN TAYLOR,
ELDAD TAYLOR, B. WHITE,
B. LINCOLN,
A true Copy,
Attest, PEREZ MORTON, Dep't. Sec'y.

A PROCLAMATION For a Public THANKSGIVING.

ALTHO' in Consequence of the unnatural, cruel and barbarous Measures, adopted and pursued by the British Administration, great and distressing Calamities are brought upon our oppressed Country, and on this Colony in particular; we feel the dreadful Effects of Civil War, by which America is stained with the Blood of her valiant Sons, who have bravely fallen in the laudable Defence of our Rights and Privileges; — Our Capital, once the Seat of Justice Opulence and Virtue, is unjustly wrested from its proper Owners, who are obliged to flee from the Iron Hand of Tyranny, or are held in the unrelenting Arms of Oppression: — Our Sea-Ports greatly distressed and Towns burnt by the Foes, who have acted the Part of barbarous Incendiaries. — And altho' the wise and holy Governor of the World has in his righteous Providence, sent Droughts into this Colony, and wasting Sickness into many of our Towns; yet we have the greatest Reason to adore and praise the Supreme Disposer of Events, who deals infinitely better with us than we deserve; and amidst all his Judgments hath remembered Mercy, by causing the Voice of Health again to be heard amongst us; — Instead of Famine, affording to an ungrateful People a Competency of the Necessaries and Comforts of Life; in remarkably preserving and protecting our Troops, when in apparent Danger, while our Enemies, with all their boasted Skill and Strength, have met with Loss, Disappointment, and Defeat; — and in the Course of his good Providence, the Father of Mercies hath bestowed upon us, many other Favours, which call for our grateful Acknowledgements:

Therefore, **W**E have thought fit, with the Advice of the Council and House of Representatives, to appoint THURSDAY the Twenty-third Day of November Instant, to be observed as a Day of public THANKSGIVING, throughout this Colony; hereby calling upon Ministers and People, to meet for religious Worship on said Day, and devoutly to offer up their unfeigned Praises to Almighty G O D, the source and benevolent Bestower of all Good, for his affording the necessary Means of Subsistence, tho' our Commerce has been prevented, and the Supplies from the Fishery denied us — That such a Measure of Health is enjoyed among us; that the Lives of our Officers and Soldiers have been so remarkably preserved, while our Enemies have fallen before them: — That the vigorous Efforts which have been used to excite the Savage Vengeance of the Wilderness, and rouse the Indians to Arms, that an unavoidable Destruction might come upon our Frontiers, have been almost miraculously defeated: — That our unnatural Enemies, instead of Ravaging the Country with uncontributed Sway, are confined within such narrow Limits, to their own Mortification and Distress, environed by an American Army, brave and determined; — That such a Band of Union, founded upon the best Principles, unites the American Colonies: — That our Rights and Privileges, both Civil and Religious, are so far preserved to us, notwithstanding all the Attempts of our barbarous Enemies to deprive us of them. —

And to offer up humble and fervent Prayers to Almighty G O D, for the whole British Empire; especially for the UNITED AMERICAN COLONIES: — That he would bless our Civil Rulers, and lead them into wise and prudent Measures in this dark, and difficult Day: — That he would endow our General Court with all that Wisdom which is profitable to direct: — That he would graciously smile upon our Endeavours to restore Peace, preserve our Rights and Privileges, and hand them down to Posterity: — That he would give Wisdom to the American Congress, equal to their important Station: — That he would direct the Generals, and the American Armies, wherever employed, and give them Success and Victory: — That he would preserve and strengthen the Harmony of the UNITED COLONIES: — That he would pour out his Spirit upon all Orders of Men, thro' the Land, bring us to a hearty Repentance and Reformation; purify and sanctify all his Churches: — That he would make Our's Emmanuel's Land: — That he would spread the Knowledge of the Redeemer thro' the whole Earth, and fill the World with his Glory.

And all servile Labour is forbidden on said Day.

GIVE N under our Hands at the Council Chamber, in Watertown, the Fourth Day of November, in the Year of the L O R D, One Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy five.

By their Honors' Command,
PEREZ MORTON, Dep'y. Sec'y.

JAMES OTIS,
WALTER SPOONER,
CALEB CUSHING,
JOSEPH GERRISH,
JOHN WHETCOMB,
JEDEDIAH FOSTER,
JAMES PRISCOTT,
ELDAD TAYLOR,
BENJA. LINCOLN,
MICHAEL FARLEY,
JOSEPH PALMER,
SAMUEL HOLLEN,
JABEZ FISHER,
MOSES GILL,
BENJA. WHITE.

G O D Save the P E O P L E.

Set up for a recurrence.
JAMES W. REEN, Speaker.
Feb. 11, 1896. Read and concurred.
JAMES W. REEN, Speaker.

Containing the freshest Advices.

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY November 20, 1775.

Mr. EDES, — Sir, as there was for some time past some depictions, that was taken out published against the publisher, in your paper — and as I regarded the public to suspend their opinion as there was to be a hearing, and an inquiry by authority into the matter, so that the truth could be better known; and as that has been done, please to publish the report of a committee of the House of Representatives, herewith inclosed and that the world will be able to judge whether I have acted on an friendly part to my country: — In doing which I am at all times your's to serve,
JERATHMEAL BOWERS.

THE committee appointed by the house of representatives to inquire into the conduct of the committee of inspection who signed the *Jerathmeal Bowers*, &c; in the public papers; and to examine and hear the evidences which they might produce against him; and also to give the said Bowers a full hearing in his defence — being to report.

That they have attended that service; having first duly notified all persons concerned who were present with their evidences, and had a full and a free hearing.

The charges exhibited by the committee of inspection against *Jerathmeal Bowers*, &c; were as follows:

That he opposed the town's paying their outstanding provincial rates to *Henry Gardner*, &c; that he was in favor of dismissing the committee of inspection for the town of Swansey; that he opposed from time to time, the raising of a minute company; and, after they were raised, continued his opposition till he finally procured their dissolution; and afterwards he used his influence to prevent the raising of a minute company when would have been of the most use to the town, and the urgency of the war's demands; that he expressed a great dislike to our affording government; that he was much displeased at the courts being put off; that he was with contempt of a proper authority; that his conversation and conduct have had a tendency to dissipate the inhabitants of the town; that he has prevented their properly fighting themselves for defence, against an invasion; — as his saying, that it would never do to fight in England; that fireth and irregulars were a better security; that the expense of maintaining thirteen thousand men could not be supported, and that they would use the sword pointing their hands against us for their pay; that he had advised Capt. Gibbs to fly and not act in our defense; and blamed some of the committee of Swansey for examining a person who so conduct had been inimical; and that he was against the town's augmenting their stock of powder, &c. and opposed equipping them out of the town's stock — in support of these charges the committee brought the depositions which have appeared in the public papers most of the deponents being present, who again made oath to the truth of them.

It appears to your committee, that at the first meeting the town had to determine whether their rates should be paid to *Henry Gardner*, &c; col. *Bowers* warmly urged that the taxes should be collected, and be paid into the hands of some suitable person in town; but as almost all the inhabitants were against paying them to *H. Gardner*, he, with the rest, expressed a disinclination to do it. But at the several adjournments he insisted that they should be paid to *H. Gardner*, but could not succeed in obtaining the approbation of the town, till after the Lexington battle; when he was instrumental in procuring a vote of the town for that purpose. He was even so zealous for collecting the money that it might be ready for *H. Gardner* when wanted or called for, that he declared in meeting that if any one refused to pay, he himself would aid and assist the constable in compelling him to do it.

It appears to your committee, that the committee of inspection for the town of Swansey were first chosen in consequence of a motion made by col.

Bowers for that purpose; and in their dissolution was owing to such persons who were opposed at the town's refusing to pay three shillings a day to every minute man for exercising in case a company should be raised. And if col. *Bowers* seconded the motion for their dissolution (as is suggested by some of the evidences) it did not arise from any dislike he had to so useful an institution; but it remains very uncertain whether the motion was seconded by him. For *Simson Mason* whose evidence has appeared in the papers, observed further to us that he himself made the motion for their dissolution, and that he was not seconded by col. *Bowers*, but by another person. Others declared that when the motion was made, he showed a good deal of dislike and said, "if they would run mad he would have no hand in it;" and after they were dissolved, he observed to them, "just so you do your business, you dance backward, and forwards do and undo."

The captain and lieutenant of the minute company which had been in Swansey with others, deposed that col. *Bowers* encouraged them to proceed in raising a minute company; and that he was for their forming, but he always expressed his apprehension of the law. When an army was established he supposed that its usefulness in a great measure ceased; and as they were entitled to a considerable bounty upon their marching out of town, he thought it best they should be dissolved, and they were accordingly. And afterwards he opposed the town's agreeing to pay three shillings a day to minute men for exercising in case a company could be raised.

With respect to the courts, col. *Bowers* granted, that he had disapproved of the people's conduct, in not permitting them to do business agreeable to the charter of the province.

As to a paper currency col. *Bowers* produced evidence, that he had taken it in a considerable quantity, and had given silver in exchange.

In answer to the evidences which were produced that his conversation and conduct were calculated to dissuade the people, &c. col. *Bowers* proved, that he used all his influence to induce the town to adopt the Suffolk relatives, but without effect; that he urged the town to choose a committee for the county convention, and it was accordingly done; that upon the news of the Lexington battle, he was first for by a number of the inhabitants to consider what was best to be done, he told them "he was very much agitated fighting, but since it was begun, he was for going a thorough flitch with it," and advised to the calling a town meeting immediately; that he moved at one of their meetings for drilling the town's stock, which would make better than good weight of powder above 700 weight of lead &c. and like which 40 fire arms which he produced, all which were voted; he also moved that the town of Swansey should join with Watertown, and erect a battery on each side of the river, and afterwards said in private conversation, that he himself would be at the expense of the cannon, if he knew where to get them; that he was for the town's stock being divided and placed in different parts of the town, for the convenience of the inhabitants in case of an emergency; or that every man should fill his powder horn and give it to the sergeants to keep; but objected to their having it in their own possession, as they might waste it in throwing at birds, &c. that he solicited the people to inlist into the army, telling them that they had good encouragement so to do; that he would by all means have their full quota engage in the service; that he had been heard to say, that Great Britain could never drive this country by any force they could send; that at the time of the Weymouth alarm, he declared "he would go in person as far as any man; that he had been heard to say within a few months back, that he "would expend as much of his estate in defence of his country, as any person whatever, that he would spend his life and fortune in the cause."

Moreover Capt. *Robert Gibbs* deposed that col. *Bowers* never advised him not to act in our defense

in cult affairs, as mentioned in the testimony of *David Pierce*; but that he informed said *Pierce* that col. *Bowers* came to him on account of his keeping a pedlar, and lending a sword to one of col. *Gilbert's* company, and told him that he had better turn away the pedlar, recall the sword, &c. &c. and not make the people uneasy, which story said *Pierce* misapprehended.

Silas Clarke, the person referred to in the depositions of *Philip Stead* and *David Pierce*, as being present at the time when col. *Bowers* expressed his apprehensions about the army, testified, That *Philip Stead*, expressed some concern about paying the army, but he observed to him that he need not trouble himself about that, for as the army had the sword in their hands, they would pay themselves, which seemed to affect said *Stead*, who said, "I never thought of it before, and am a good deal troubled at it," and then asked col. *Bowers* what he thought of *Clarke's* opinion, who asked what it was, and upon being told, he answered in a careless way, "there's no knowing which way it would turn."

As in some of the depositions published to the world, col. *Bowers* is said to call the meeting illegal, the meaning of which may be mistaken; we think proper to observe, that from the depositions themselves, it appears that col. *Bowers* mentioned the absence of the town-clerk as the cause of its illegality.

Your committee, after a thorough examination of the several evidences and the most careful enquiry cannot find that col. *Bowers* has acted a part unfriendly to his country, but quite the reverse; and are unanimous in the opinion, that he is far from wishing his countrymen to be deprived of their liberty or a single privilege, would exert himself to the utmost in support of them.

By order of the committee,

WILLIAM BATES, Chairman.

Water 22ⁿ, November 15, 1775.

LOST last Monday night or Tuesday morning between the house of the subscriber and the district, or between the same and Mr. *Jesua Davis's* shopholder in Water town a black leather POKER BOOK, containing one 6 dollar Continental bill, one 40 shill. one 38 shill. and two Massachusetts bills, a number of small bills: Also, a number of notes of hand, with several papers of consequence, only to the subscriber. — Any person that has found the same, and will return it, or give notice to the printer, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward for their trouble, with thanks. The above pocket book is a very fine one, with fine leaves in it, a number of private memorandums on the same, made with a pencil, the pencil slips into the side of the book.

JOHN TUNT, jun.

CASH and a good Price given for old Gold and Silver, by *Wells and Horns* Goldsmiths in North.

TO BE SOLD,

By *Wells's* sale of the following articles, viz. West-Indian and New-England rum, old Jamaica spirits, loaf and brown sugars, molasses, pepper, allspice, Lard, Tanager, Georgia and Fyall wines, chocolate, pins. Also, liver oil per cask, and sundry other articles — Enquire of JAMES BRYAN next to the seat of John Dennis, Esq. at Little Cambridge.

Two Thousand Weight of Hogs Bristles, for which will be given Sixpence, L. M. per hundred. Any Merchant or Store-keeper who will take the pains to collect them shall be paid 20 per cent. advance, by CORNELIUS COOPER, Brush-Maker, at the West side of the Great Bridge, Providence. Ready Cash will be paid for any Quantity delivered.

Said COOPER makes and Sells all sorts of Brushes, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any ever imported. He hopes all Friends to American Manufacture will encourage him.

A Lad of about 14 years of Age he will take as an apprentice.

I received the King's instructions the third in the evening, whilst the bills which had passed the two houses this session, lay before me for my consideration. The tax bill and the bill for supply of the treasury, which always provides a conditional tax I could not give my consent to without a breach of the 29th instruction. This laid me under a necessity of communicating the instruction, for I should have made myself obnoxious to the whole province if I had refused two such important bills without assigning the reason. I prepared them for the instruction by a message to shew the reasonableness of it, but it was to no purpose. The incendiaries rejoiced at a new subject to make a grievance of, and drew up a most extravagant message in answer, which they persuaded the majority of the house to agree to. Most of them have sinned through ignorance, not having perceived enough to see the force of several criminal parts in it, which it is impossible should escape notice and censure in England.

I would not presume to prescribe, but I beg leave to suggest a thought upon measures to relieve us under this difficulty. If the instruction could have been suspended consistent with the honour of government, I should have wished for that; if not, I think nothing ought to be omitted to enforce a compliance with it as soon as possible, and I know of nothing more likely to do it, than an act of parliament declaring all acts passed in the colonies for laying taxes on the salaries of the servants of the crown, whose offices do not peculiarly relate to such duties respectively, to be null and void: that all persons who shall carry or attempt to carry those or any other acts so far as they are declared null into execution shall be liable to penalties or incapacities; and that any governor who shall give assent to any bill for such purpose shall be liable to such penalty as may be thought proper. If this is done the assembly will despair of evading the difficulty. The greatest objection to it is, that the commissioners would still be objects of the resentment of the people, but this objection will always remain against every measure except giving up the point.

1. Before the ratification of the constitution and the declaration of the charter) I have concealed it in every paper here, and I must beg you to conceal it to my lord Hills rough copy.

I have been permitted to consent to letters for public use, but I've always given for a fact that I was restrained by a late instruction. I do not find it in my present instructions. As they are under a new commission, would it not have been proper to be instructed, if intended to be observed.

The house also passed a vote for refusing or continuing the grant of the twelve townships, which was not concurred by the council, but both houses passed a vote for confirming the township called Machias, by bounds agreeable to a plan preferred to which I refused to consent."

I must repeat my request that I may have directions by the first opportunity, &c. that I may have a private letter from you.

(To be continued)

WILLIAM BURGH, (Virginia,) October 28.

On intelligence of this reaching Williamsburg, about nine at night, a company of riflemen were dispatched to the aid of Hampton, and the Colonel of the 2d regiment sent to take the command of the whole, who, with the company, arrived about 8 o'clock next morning. The enemy had in the night, cut through the boats sunk and made a passage for their vessels, which were drawn up close to the town and began to fire upon it soon after the arrival of the party from Williamsburg; but as soon as our men were so disposed as to give them a few shots, they went off so hastily that our

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.
In CONGRESS Tuesday Oct 8 1775.

That Mr. Deane, Mr. John Adams and Mr. Wythe, be a Committee for this purpose.

A true copy from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

NEW YORK, November 9.

The following information received by express from
South Carolina, may be depended upon, viz.

My Letter, from Philadelphia dated last Thurs-
day, we learn, That a Schooner was just arrived
there from New Providence, the Master of which
reported, that a Ship of War and two Trans-
ports arrived at that Island from Spain, and de-
manded all the Cannon and Warlike Stores in
that Place, but was not permitted to take off any
part of either of the Articles; however, the Sol-
diers, consisting of one company, were embarked
and sailed.

Capt. Robinson, in a Ship from Jamaica for Bristol, was cut away the 24th of September, on the Mariters; and out of five Gallies, that sailed from Camperdown, four were dismasted, two of which put into Georgia, two more into South Carolina, and the fifth supposed to be lost.

The Captain of the Tamer Tighe took the Powder and Cash out of the Gallies, on their arrival at Carolina; but the Spanish Captains a few Days after took Charge of the Money themselves.

TAKEN up some time since in a pasture of Mrs.
 GIBBS's at Newton, a chestnut colour'd Mare,
 of a middling stature, near four feet, and of a ho-
 font white, has a white streak in her neck and se-
 veral white spots on the back, paces evenly — The
 owner may have her again by applying at Mrs.
 Gibbs's, and paying a necessary charge.

TAKEN up at Needham, about the 17th Instant, a **HORSE** and a **MARE**; the Mare is sorrel colour, with a white face; the Mare a fawn or blackish colour: — The owner or owners may have each of either of them, by applying to Gen. Mordaunt in Needham, and paying Charges.

NOTICE is hereby given to the several towns in the colony of the *Maffa-fujets* by the committee for receiving coats for the non-committed officers and soldiers belonging to said colony, that coats are now very much wanted for said officers and soldiers, and if said towns do not deliver their coats to the said officers and soldiers of their respective towns, agreeable to an order of the general court, or from them to said committee at *Katerisum*, very speedily, they will not be received; and none will be received after the last day of November instant.

STray'd or stolen from the Camp at Prospect H
on the last of August, a Bay Mare, about
Hands high, with white Feet, her Fore H
strip'd with black, with a pretty long Swish T
chiefly inclin'd to Trot, and is seven Years old
Also the 18th of Septem'ber, a Sorrel Horse, ab
14 Hands high, with a white Stripe down his Fe
four white Feet, and a long Tail, four Years
chiefly inclines to Trot, her Legs lately trimm'd
Whoever will give Intelligence of the said Horse
David O'good, in Col. Whitecomb's Regiment
shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward for each.

5

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY



Gazette,
JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, November 27, 1775.

[Continued from our last]

IN a letter to Sir Francis Bernard of 19th July, 1771, Mr. Hutchinson writes.—In any other affair except what relates to the commissioners, I should meet with no difficulty, but the sons of liberty will use every art to inflame the people against them as the cause of all the clogs upon the affairs of government, and I have no expectation of their passing any bill for supply of the treasury, at least for more than one year to come, and I know not how much longer. I am told Paxton's whole tax to the province last year, for what they call personal estate and faculty, which includes salary and all his other income, did not amount to three pounds sterling; and what he paid to the town and county, I suppose could not be much more. I mean to each of them. I wish they had said until we had been more settled, before they complained. I think they wish so themselves. [Mr. Hutchinson might well stile the tax of the commissioners inconsiderable.] However I will do the best I can. If I had to do with reasonable men, I should convince them the inference was reasonable, but I have not: and they seem in general to be as wrong headed in this matter as in any other which has heretofore been the subject of dispute.

Private. Boston, 25 August, 1771.
My Lord, [Lord Hillsborough]

MR Henry Baras who lately arrived from England has requested me to cover a letter from him to your lordship, and to make a representation of his services and sufferings in the cause of government. He has not acquainted me with the contents of his letter. He certainly has suffered greatly by his refusing to comply with the scheme of non importation, and by his endeavouring to support the authority of the magistrate, but in his solicitations for a compensation he discovers more impatience than I could wish, which I am willing to attribute to a mind chafed with the troubles we met with, and impressed with a strong sense of his merit, which he says exceeds that of many others who have received the favour of government. He thinks that I neglected him in not particularly recommending his case to your lordship when he went to England, although he did not ask it of me, yet concluding that I had done so in the course of my public correspondence as governor of this province. I transmitted an account of the incendiary letters sent him, and I would have been more particular if he had desired it of me. For his general character, which is very good, I thought he depended on Sir Francis Bernard, who I know held him in esteem, and to whom he was more particularly known than he was to me. If there was any thing in the province in my disposal worth his acceptance, I would give it to him, but there is not.

Permit me, my lord, to take this opportunity of making my grateful acknowledgments to your lordship for his majesty's warrant to the commissioners of the customs for the payment of my salary. The fund upon which this warrant is charged would rise to a very large sum, if the illicit trade with Holland could be prevented. The consumption of teas in America exceeds what any body in England imagines. Persons capable of judging suppose 56ths of what has been consumed the two last years has been illegally imported, and in Philadelphia and New York it is judged nine tenths. In my letter to your lordship of the 14th instant I expressed my hopes that a vigorous pursuit of the illicit traders by the cruisers would discourage the trade, but I am informed they make such an extravagant profit, that it will require more frequent seizures to discourage it than we have any reason to hope for. If the India company had continued the sale of their teas at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. as they sold two years ago the Dutch trade would have been over by this time, but now that the teas are at 3d the illicit traders can afford to lose one chest in three, whereas I am sure not one in a hundred has been seized. The custom house officers on shore have strong inducements to do their duty,

but they are really afraid of the rage of the people. The sea officers have of late been more active than formerly, and admiral Montagu appears disposed to keep out his cruisers. I doubt notwithstanding whether this trade will ever be discouraged especially in New York and Philadelphia in any other way than by reducing the price of teas in England much nearer the price in Holland than they are at present. For want of this the revenue by a modest computation has lost the last and present year at least sixty thousand pounds sterling, from the 3d. duty only, besides what it would have left in England over and above the drawback.

Your lordship has encouraged me when any thing occurs for his majesty's service, though out of my immediate apartment, to suggest it. I believe the cruising vessels are capable of doing more towards suppressing the illicit trade than the officers ashore. They should therefore be excited to their duty by a reward in proportion to their activity.

The commanding officer of the Squadron may very well retain the same share of the seizure which he is now intitled to, because the direction of the whole depends upon him but it seems that a greater proportion is necessary to the particular officer who makes the seizure under the commission of the customs, than what he is intitled to. If the officers on shore were not intitled to 3d. or a large proportion we should have no seizures made on shore and I believe the remissions of the sea officers is very much owing to the small share which he who makes the seizure is intitled to, which might be 1/3d of the whole with as much reason as to the officers on shore. I rather suggest this to your lordship because I have discovered when I have sworn some of the navy officers to qualify them for their commissions from the customs a great indifference and a disinclination to make themselves obnoxious to the people, without any great advantage to themselves.

I have the honour to be most respectfully, &c.

[What a contemptible opinion must the public entertain of his majesty's officers in the customs and on board the cruisers, judging agreeable to the insinuations of Mr. H—n respecting them!]

Private. Boston, 10 Sept. 1771.
My Lord, [Lord Hillsborough]

YOUR lordship does me great honour by your private letter of 31 May which I did not receive until after I had closed my last letter to your lordship of the 25 Aug. Having made the illicit trade with Holland the principal subject of that letter I beg leave now to submit to your consideration an estimate of the consumption of Bohea tea in America. From the best accounts I can obtain from the dealers in tea the two towns of Boston and Charlestown consume a chest or about 340 pounds in a day, one day with another. These two towns are not more than 1/8 perhaps not more than 1/10 part of the province. Suppose they consume only 200 chests in a year, and allow that they are 1/8 it will make 2400 chests for the whole province. This is much short, for in the country towns there is more tea drunk in proportion than in Boston. This province is not 1/8 part of the colonies, and in other governments, especially New York, they consume tea in much greater proportion than in this province. If it be 1/8, the whole continent consumes 19200 chests, which at £4 per chest the 3d. duty only amounts to £7680 sterling, but my calculation is short in every part. In New York they import scarce any other than Dutch teas. In Rhode Island and Pennsylvania it is little better. In this province the Dutch traders are increasing, and I have frequent informations of large quantities after it is too late to take any measures to discover and seize them, and sometimes such persons are concerned as I could not have thought capable of countenancing piracy or fraud. I cannot help repeating to your lordship, that unless the East India company bring the price of their teas so near to the price in Holland, as to make the profit of importing teas from thence not equal to the risk, in a short time there will be

scarce any tea imported from England. Upon intimating to the acting collector at Falmouth in Casco-Bay, that I was informed the acts of trade were broke every day in his district, he acknowledged it to be true, but added that the officers on shore had it not in their power to prevent it, and he suggested that the only way was to increase the number of small schooners, and to keep one or more constantly cruising in that bay rigged and fitted to appearance like fishing schooners. This he said would be no additional expence to the crown, except the first cost of the schooners which need not exceed £300 sterl. each, as they might have men and stores from the ships. One officer only with a commission from the customs to each, and he to have the command and to be intitled to all but the king's half of the forfeiture would have such a chance of making a small fortune that it would stimulate him to his duty, and there does not seem the same reason for sharing any part among the crew or the other officers as in case of prizes taken in war, because in that case all their lives are exposed, whereas there is no danger of resistance being made to an armed vessel, as all our smugglers are themselves, unarmed and depend entirely upon concealment. There may be inconveniences in this which I do not foresee, but as I have no interest in the seizures made by the sea officers, I hope your lordship will pardon the suggestion and attribute it to my sincere desire to promote his majesty's service, whenever there is the least room to hope for success. I am,

with the greatest respect,

my lord, &c. &c.

[The reader should know that Mr. Hutchinson was concerned with Mr. Palmer of London in the sale of English teas, and often complains in his letters to him, of the low price at which his sons were obliged to sell, by reason of the quantities of Dutch teas that were smuggled in. The teas were smuggled in chiefly by those who insolently assumed to themselves the title of the friends of government; and the knowing ones can tell, who, among the counselors appointed by the king's mandamus, procured a great part of their riches by smuggling.]

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, by B. EDES, in Watertown; S. and E. HALL, in Cambridge; and I. THOMAS, in Worcester.—The

North American's Almanack,

For 1776.

By SAMUEL STEARNS, Student in Physic and Astronomy.

To be Sold very Cheap for Cash,

At BLANCHARD'S Shop,

Nearly opposite the Church at Braintree, CLARET, Malaga and Choice Sweet Wines, Lisbon, Teneriff and Madeira Wines: West India and New England Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, with a general Assortment of West-India Goods and Groceries, by Wholesale and Retail.

November 13, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Feather Beds, at Eleana Wales's, who has Leather and Wool, at as cheap a rate as any in town. Watertown Nov. 21.

Taken up at Roxbury about 3 Weeks since, a young red Horse, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, with 4 white Feet and a white stripe in his face. Whoever has taken up said Horse and will bring him to Capt. Mahew of Roxbury will be rewarded.

Strayed from Roxbury pasture, a large white colour'd Mare, with a long mane and fore-top, the mane hangs on the right side, a natural pacer, about 11 or 12 years old. Whoever shall give information where the Mare is, so that she may be had again, shall be well rewarded, by

WILLIAM DINSDELL, of Roxbury.

CASH and a good Price given for old Gold and Silver, by Webb and Hemes, Goldsmiths in Norton.

In the House of Representatives, October 31, 1775.
RESOLVED, That Dr. Whiting, a member of the committee appointed by this court to improve the art and business of manufacturing salt petre, be directed immediately to repair again to the colony of Connecticut, to such person or persons as upon enquiry he shall suppose to be best skilled in the said art; and after gaining the best information to be obtained relative to this matter, that he repair with deacon Baker, another of said committee, directly to Newbury-Port, and that they with Capt. John Peck, the other of said committee, use their utmost efforts until the fifteenth day of December next, for obtaining a successful and sure method of manufacturing said commodity. And that in addition to the sum voted by this court, as a reward to each of the said committee for every day they should be employed in said service, there be allowed and paid out of the public treasury the sum of two shillings per day to each of them, who from the date hereof shall be employed in the manner, and during the time aforesaid; together with twenty shillings per week, while absent from their families, to defray their expences; and that agreeable to a former resolve of this court, they cause to be published in the plainest manner, and as early as may be, all the useful discoveries they shall from time to time make in said business, in all the news papers in this colony.

Also, *Resolved*, That the said committee be, and they hereby are empowered, in addition to half a dollar per pound, which they were directed by this court to give for all the salt petre which should be manufactured in this colony, and delivered to them before the first of October 1776, to pay a bounty of four shillings a pound for all that shall be manufactured as aforesaid, before the first of June next. *Provided*, that each manufacturer shall produce to them, at least fifty pounds thereof, and a certificate from a majority of the selectmen of the town in which it shall have been made, that it was by him manufactured.

Sent up for concurrence.
 J. W. ARREN, Speaker.
 In Council November 1, 1775. Read & concurr'd.
 Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'y.

Consented to,
 James Otis, Eldad Taylor,
 W. Spooner, B. Lincoln,
 Caleb Cushing, M. Farley,
 B. Chadbourn, J. Palmer,
 Joseph Gerrish, S. Holten,
 John Whetcomb, Moses Gill,
 Jed. Foster, James Prescott,
 B. White.

A true copy. Attest. Perez Morton, dep. sec'y.
WHEREAS it is of the most importance to the Welfare and Happiness of these Colonies, that the manufacturing of Fire Arms and Provisions of Military Stores, be effectually promoted and encouraged, agreeable to the Recommendations of the honorable Continental Congress: Therefore,

Resolved, That for every effective and substantial Fire Arm, which shall be manufactured in this Colony, with a barrel of three feet and nine inches in length, that will carry an ounce ball, a good bayonet, with a blade not less than eighteen inches in length, a steel ramrod, with a spring to retain the same, two loops for gun strings, and the Maker's name stamped or engraved on the lock, and which shall be delivered at Watertown, to Richard Devens, Esq; Commissary, on or before the first day of June next, and resemble in construction, and as nearly as may be, equal in goodness the king's new arms, there shall be allowed and paid out of the public treasury to the owner thereof, the sum of three pounds; and for the accommodation and convenience of such manufacturers, it is also *Resolved*, That col. John Baker, of Ipswich, in the county of Essex; capt. Ichabod Goodwin, of Berwick, in the county of York; capt. Oliver Witt, of Paxton, in the county of Worcester; capt. Elijah Hunt, of Northampton, Mr. Aaron Ashley, of Springfield, in the county of Hampshire; capt. David Bush of Pittsfield, in the county of Berkshire; Dr. David Cobb, of Canton, in the county of Bristol; Mr. Michael Blackwell, in the county of Barnstable; and capt. James Hatch, of Pembroke, in the county of Plymouth; be, and they hereby are respectively empowered to receive for the colony, at the price and during the time aforesaid, all fire-arms which shall be offered them for sale, and manufactured as aforesaid; and they are directed to deliver the same once a month to the Commissary, and taking his receipt therefor, to apply to the Council for a sufficient sum wherewith to pay for such fire-arms, the charges of transportation, &c.

Provided always, That the owner of each fire-arm which shall be received for the colony, shall prove the same at his own risk, by four inches and a half of powder, a ball and wads on each, in presence of one of the committee aforesaid; or in failure thereof, before the Commissary. And it is hereby recommended to the Committee of Cor-

respondence, and Selectmen of each town in this colony, to apply to the manufacturers of fire-arms in their respective towns, and afford them all necessary encouragement, and to post this Resolve, that the inhabitants of each town may promote this salutary measure. Sent up for Concurrence.

J. WARREN, Speaker.
 In Council, Nov. 4, 1775. Read and concurr'd.
 PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

Consented to,
 James Otis, Jed. Foster, J. Palmer,
 W. Spooner, James Prescott, Jabez Fisher,
 Caleb Cushing, Eldad Taylor, S. Holten,
 Joseph Gerrish, M. Farley, Moses Gill,
 John Whetcomb, B. Lincoln, B. White.
 A true copy. Attest. PEREZ MORTON, D. Sec.
 MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

In the House of Representatives, Nov. 9, 1775.
WHEREAS the goal for the county of Suffolk is in Boston, which is now a garrisoned town in the hands of our enemies, and cannot be used for the reception of such prisoners as shall be apprehended in the several towns in said county of Suffolk, saving the said town of Boston:

RESOLVED, That when, and so often as the Sheriff of the county of Suffolk, or any other officer or officers of the said county, or of any of the towns in said county, shall have any execution, warrant or process whatever, by virtue of which they might legally commit any person or persons to the goal in said county of Suffolk, were it in a situation to receive and restrain them, shall be, and hereby are empowered, at all times hereafter, until a goal shall be provided in the county of Suffolk other than the goal in said county in the town of Boston, or until the goal in the town of Boston can be conveniently improved for the purpose aforesaid by the sheriff of said county, to commit such person or persons to the goal in the county of Plymouth, and the sheriff of the said county of Plymouth shall be, and he hereby is empowered and directed to keep, and detain all, and every such person or persons so committed as aforesaid in the same manner as the sheriff of the said county of Suffolk would have been empowered to do if he or they had been committed to the goal in the said county of Suffolk, and that any person or persons obstructing or hindering the said officers and their assistants in committing any prisoner as aforesaid, shall be liable to the same pains and penalties as for opposing and obstructing such officers in the execution of their several offices in similar cases in their own respective precincts.

And it is further *Resolved*, That the sheriff of the county of Plymouth, as well as the said county of Suffolk, be liable to make good all damages that may arise by reason of the escape of any prisoner or prisoners for debt, or any other cause, from the goal of Plymouth, committed by any officer of the said county of Suffolk in the same manner as they would be respectively liable to, in case of such prisoner or prisoners escaping out of the goal in the county of Suffolk.

And whereas there is built and prepared in Plymouth, in the county of Plymouth aforesaid, a new goal, which the sheriff has not been enabled to enter into possession of, and remove prisoners to, for want of orders from proper authority:

It is therefore further *Resolved*, That the sheriff of the said county of Plymouth be, and hereby is empowered and directed immediately to take possession of the said new goal, and there to remove, and in future to detain any prisoners he may now have in keeping, or that may hereafter be committed by legal authority.

And it is further *Resolved*, That the sheriff of the county of Plymouth be, and hereby is empowered and directed to deliver any prisoner or prisoners which shall be committed to the said goal in Plymouth, in pursuance of these Resolves, by any officer or officers in the county of Suffolk, to any person or persons, by order of any court of sessions, court of common pleas, or court of judicature, court of assize, and general goal delivery, at any time held for, and within the said county of Suffolk, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sent up for concurrence.
 J. W. ARREN, Speaker.
 In Council Nov. 11, 1775. Read and concurr'd.
 PEREZ MORTON Dep. Sec'y.

Consented to,
 James Otis, James Prescott, J. Palmer,
 W. Spooner, Eldad Taylor, Jabez Fisher,
 Caleb Cushing, M. Farley, Moses Gill,
 Joseph Gerrish, S. Holten, John Taylor,
 John Whetcomb, B. Lincoln, B. White.

A true copy. Attest. Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'y.

In the House of Representatives, Nov. 10th, 1775.
WHEREAS by a law of this colony made in the present session of the General Court, entitled, "An act for encouraging the fixing out of armed vessels to defend the sea coasts of America, and for erecting a court to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found inflicting the

same," it is provided that all vessels which shall be brought into this colony, and proved to be the property of, or any ways employed by the enemies of the united American colonies, or for supplying the said enemies, shall, with their appurtenances and cargoes, be deemed forfeited, and disposed of as by said act is ordered and directed; and no provision being therein made for captors not legally commissioned therefor, who in certain cases ought to meet with all necessary encouragement.

Resolved, That when and so often as it shall appear to the Judge of any court by said act provided, that any vessel or vessels, which shall be by such court condemned, have been taken by any inhabitants of the united American colonies within thirty leagues of the American shore, in that case it shall be lawful, and such Judge is hereby authorized and directed to award to the captors the amount of what such vessel or vessels with their cargoes and appurtenances shall produce, after deducting the charges of trial and condemnation, and also the Sheriff's fees for sale at private auction, in the same manner as would have been done had such captors been commissioned with letters of marque and reprisal by any of the colonies aforesaid.

Sent up for concurrence.
 WILLIAM COOPER, Speaker Pro Tem.
 In COUNCIL, Nov. 11th, 1775.
 Read and concurr'd.
 PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

Consented to,
 JAMES OTIS, M. FARLEY,
 W. SPOONER, J. PALMER,
 CALEB CUSHING, S. HOLLEN,
 JOSEPH GERRISH, JABEZ FISHER,
 JOHN WHETCOMB, MOSES GILL,
 JAMES PRESCOTT, JOHN TAYLOR,
 ELAD TAYLOR, B. WHITE,
 B. LINCOLN.

A true copy,
 Attest. PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.
 Colony of MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

By the Major Part of the COUNCIL.
 To the several Sheriffs of the Counties of Essex, Middlesex, Plymouth, Hampshire, Bristol and Worcester.

Greeting
YOU are hereby severally ordered and directed forthwith to make return of all the prisoners in the respective goals of which you are keepers, committed by order of the major part of the Council, or by the General of the American army, in the manner following, viz.

Their names—their several ages—where born—how long they have lived in America—whether they are married or unmarried—those who are married, where their families are—by whom they were committed—for what cause—and what is their present state and circumstances.

Given under our hands at the Council chamber in Watertown, the fourteenth day of November, annoque domini, 1775.

By their Honours Command,
 PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.
 James Otis, B. Lincoln,
 W. Spooner, M. Farley,
 Caleb Cushing, J. Palmer,
 J. Winthrop, S. Holten,
 Joseph Gerrish, Jabez Fisher,
 John Whetcomb, John Taylor,
 James Prescott, B. White,
 Eldad Taylor.

PAPER by the dozen or in her quantity.
 Rum, Sugar, Molasses and Nails, Red Wood, Log Wood, Coffee by dozen, or pound, Allum, hard and soft and crown Soap, Candles, to be sold by Isaac Pierce, at the 8 Mile Stone in Water town.

Cambridge, Nov. 24, 1775.

STOLEN last night from Mr. Pemroy's, Innholder in this place, a Black Horse, about eight years of age, and about fourteen hands high, newly trimmed, and all round, trots and paces, but most natural to his Trot. He had on his Back, an old breasted saddle, with new pads, and a pair of saddle bags, with sundry articles, viz. Four plain white holland shirts, they were marked as follows, 3 I. H. and the fourth thus, I. R. and one old brown coat, jacket and breeches, one bound book, the king of Prussia's Instructions to military officers, with the subscriber's names, wrote in the beginning of said book, with the price and place where sold, with sundry other articles. In particular, a Dollar Mould made of Lead which was taken out of a Soldier's pack up Dead River. Whoever will apprehend said Thief, and return the above articles described, to me the subscriber, or at the sign of the Blue anchor in Cambridge, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges paid, by me.

JEDEDIAH HYDE,
 (Lieut. and adjutant.)

[The Piece from Pownallborough, signed Timothy Langdon, respecting the Conduct of Thomas Rice, Esq; being so lengthy, we are obliged to postpone it till our next.]

L O N D O N, August 25.

is very confidently asserted, that some over- of an extraordinary nature have been made of an American congress to the States of Holland, h have been communicated by their high tieesses to our ministry.

re reason urged against accepting the concili- plan offered by government to the colonies cause troops are present, and they cannot erate with bayonets at their breasts. A state out such force would make a comical figure treaty. A much better and more true rea- s. the Americans think their army greatly su- or to the English one, and therefore spurn at mmodation, &c.

L O N D O N,

August 28. No proclamation, says a corre- spondent was issued against the Scotch rebels in 5, although the aim was to dethrone the king. he case of P. n. m. is now like that of Beba- send ten thousand more—kill them; ten e—kill them; ten more—damn 'em, kill 'em

pt. 7. The plan proposed by government, respect to America, is precisely this; the 3's forces are to take Rhode Island, and, as as the capture of that Island is effected, the ds of administration throughout the colonies be invited thither. Under the protection of sa- y's commanders in chief, these loyal Ame- is are to state such terms of accommodation reat Britain can assent to without suffering dminu ion to her legislative authority. Go- ment will very graciously comply with these s. and such of the colonists as after this shall io refractory, will be treated with a severity to the work of rebels. Having separated the o from the goats, the former will be applaud- the righteousness of their deeds, the thun- bits of vengeance will doom the latter to des- ion.

pt. 9. The Town Bull, aged twenty years, lately been killed at Boston, and sold for the f the Generals and officers, at 18d. sterl. per d. To which our Provincial correspondent if we continue to carry off the enemy's live , and to destroy their provenders. Colonel on will pocket many thousand pounds by the of his light horse during the next winter, at hilling the pound.

pt. 14. Yesterday 8 very respectable men- of Manchester waited on his Majesty at St. s's being introduced by the Earl of Suffolk. a dutiful and loyal address, offering his Ma- the sum of 600000l. to enable his Maj. ty to ou the war with the Americans, and expres- their warm attachment to his Majesty and oyal Family, &c. which was very graciously ed.

letter from York dated September 12, says, yesterday the members of the corporation, convened in a most secret and unprecedented er; when a motion was made for addressing King to enforce the American measures— 7 of the Common Council opposed this mea- with that Indignation and Abhorrence which h on st man must feel; and it was thrown by a very great majority.

cuttant Colonel Smith of the 10th regiment or, is appointed Aid de Camp to his Majes- for his butchery and swiftness.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Nov. 8.

Saturday, Nov. 4. 1775.

he House met pursuant to adjournment, and g into consideration the appointment of De- es for this province in Congress.

seived, That the Honorable John Morton, er, John Dickenson, Robert Morris, Benja- Franklin, Charles Humphreys, Edward Biddle, as Willing, Andrew Allen, and James Wil- Equires, be, and they are hereby appointed gites for this province in the Continental prefs.

C O U N T of the Stores taken at St. John's, far as had been examined before the Express ne away viz.

17 Brass Ordinance, from 2 to 24 Pounds.
2 Eight Inch Brass Hoitzers.
22 Iron Ordinance, from 3 to 9 Pounds.
3 Five and a half Inch Mortars.
4 Four and two fifths Inch Ditto.
a Quantity of Naval Stores, and a Suit of ils for the Schooner Royal Savage.

Published by order of Congress.

C H A R L E S T H O M P S O N, Secretary. e hear that the Garrison of St. John's were alf Allowance of Provisions when they sur- eged.

N E W - Y O R K, November 20.

all of a letter from an officer of the New York ces, dated at St. John's, 3d November, 1775. ave the pleasure to inform you that I had he honour of marching into, and taking pos- n of this fortress, at the head of my compa- and about 200 men from the different corps,

of which our army is composed, about nine o'clock this morning, when the garrison consisting of a- bout 600 men, marched out and grounded their arms on the plain, to the westward of the fort, (agreeable to the terms of the inclosed capitulation) and were immediately embarked in Batteaux, for Capt. Mead's encampment, and from thence to be sent under guard, as speedily as possible, for Ticonderoga, Connecticut, or any other place which the Continental Congress may direct.—I most sincerely congratulate you on this most for- tunate event, which in my opinion will be a most fatal stab, to the hellish machinations of the foes to Freedom, as it will facilitate the reduction of Canada, and secure the Canadians in our favour. We have taken in the Fort, a considerable quanti- ty of military stores, among which are, seventeen pieces of excellent Brass Artillery, two of them twenty four pounders, the rest of them Field Pie- ces; two Royal Howitzers; several Mortars, Co- horns, and a considerable number of Iron Can- non.—There were in the Garrison, about 300 Regular troops, the rest were composed of Cana- dian Volunteers, among which are many of their Noblesse, who I believe are (from appearance) on the stool of Repentance.—And as you may be fond of knowing how we have proceeded, in car- rying on the siege of this place, since my last, I will give you a detail of the particular operations, since that period.

On Saturday the 28th ult, the main body of the army, decamped from the south, and march- ed to the north side of the Fort, under the com- mand of Gen. Wooster: We were joined in the evening by Gen. Montgomery, and the same night we began to throw up a Breast work, (on an emi- nence which entirely commanded the Enemy's works) in order to erect a Battery of Cannon and Mortars. This Battery they kept continually pelting at, with grape shot, and shells, but with- out doing us the least injury, until Wednesday morning, when we opened our Battery consisting of three twelve and one nine pounder, three mor- tars, and as many Cohorns, with which we kept an almost incessant blaze on them, great part of the day, and likewise from our Battery on the east side of the river, which the Enemy returned with the greatest spirit. Late in the afternoon I recei- ved a message from General Montgomery, order- ing me to cease firing till further orders: These orders were extremely disagreeable to me, when I saw some of my men bleeding before my eyes, and dying with the wounds which they had received. On our ceasing to fire, the General ordered a parley to be beat, and sent in an officer to demand a surrender of the Fort; two officers soon after returned with him, and were led blindfold, through the Camp to the General's tent, where a pretty long conference was held, and they promi- sed the General an answer from the commanding Officer next morning, which promise was compli- ed with; the answer imported, that if they should receive no relief within four days, he would then send in some proposals. The General replied that he must have an explicit answer next morning, that the Garrison must remain Prisoners of War at all events; and that if they had any intention to renew hostilities, they need only signify it by firing a gun as a signal; this though very unpala- table, they were at length obliged to digest, as you will see by the Capitulation.—You will rea- dily excuse the incoherence of this scroll, when I inform you it is now past one o'clock in the morn- ing, having had no time to write before, as I have been all day at the Fort, examining the stores, (and we are to begin our march for Montreal this morning) and my fingers and senses so be- num'd with cold, that I can scarcely write at all, owing to a north easterly wind, and plenty of snow, which is now falling in abundance.—Yet notwithstanding, I am not so selfishly or ungrate- ful, as to forget my friends. I am yours, &c.

P. S. My little company has been rather un- fortunate, as I have had five killed, four by the enemy, and one by accident, six wounded, and one died by sickness, which is as great a loss as has been sustained by the whole army, except in the first skirmish with the Indians, &c. But this is what we must naturally expect, as the post of honour, ever is the post of danger.

Extract of a letter from General Montgomery, to his friend in this City.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that Sr. John's surrendered yesterday (Nov. 2d) We take possession to day, and to morrow, his Majes- ty's troops set off for Connecticut, near 610 men, including several of their Noblesse. I shall not lose a moment in making preparations to proceed to Montreal, with a fine train of Artillery, which I have ventured to borrow from his Majesty for the occasion."

H A R T F O R D, November 20.

A letter from the continental army at St. John's, says, "During the whole siege of St. J. ha's our army has had I think, but 9 men killed, and 4 or 5

wounded. Their preservation has been almost miraculous. More hospitable people (than the Canadians) I never saw; you cannot enter into a peasant's house, at any time, but they immediately set a loaf of bread and a pan of milk before you

N E W P O R T, November 13.

Last Thursday, about noon, the bomb brig, a schooner, and 3 tenders, part of the ministerial navy in this harbour, weighed anchor and went up the Bay, near Warwick Neck, where they met two Provincial Sloops, who engaged them warmly for a short time, when night coming on, and the wind blowing excessively hard at S. E. they parted; and next morning the brig, schooner, &c. came down the harbour.

This said two of the tenders were built, and received some considerable damage in their sails and rigging; the Provincial Sloops, we hear, re- ceived scarcely any injury at all.

The same day Capt. Wallace, of the Rose, sent a letter to the inhabitants of this town, demand- ing an immediate supply of provisions, giving as a reason that he had a number of wounded men, and threatened to execute his orders, in case the provisions were not granted, but did not tell what his orders were.

P R O V I D E N C E, Nov. 11.

The House have ordered Twenty Thousand Pounds to be struck, in Paper Bills of Credit, for the public Service.

The Office of Governor of this Colony, having been declared vacant, the General Assembly have appointed the Honorable NICHOLAS COOKE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief; and the Honorable WILLIAM BRADFORD, Esq; Deputy Governor.

An act has passed the House sequestering the estates of Thomas Hutchinson Esq; late Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay Gilbert De- blois, Dr. Thomas M. Fay, Samuel Sewell, George Rome, Jahleel and Benjamin Brenton, and several other estates within this Colony, the owners of which are avowed enemies to the liberties of America.

W A T E R T O W N, Nov. 27.

Last Thursday the noted Dr. Church, sometime since detected in attempting to carry on a sitor- ous correspondence with the ministerial rebels in Boston, was carried thro' this town, under a strong guard, and conducted to the interior part of the country.

Advices were received, a few days ago, from Col. Arnold, by which we learn, that he entered the country of Canada, and met with a friendly re- ception from the inhabitants; and that there was the fairest prospect of his being very soon in quiet possession of Quebec.

We are informed, that, in the late skirmish at Longueuil, between Gov. Carlton and Col. War- ner, the loss of the former was 25 killed, and 30 wounded; the latter did not sustain the least in- jury.

Friday last, General Howe sent 300 Men, Wo- men and Children, Poor of the Town of Boston, over to Chelsea, without any Thing to subsist on, at this inclement Season of the Year; having his reported, only six Cattle left in the Town for Shubael Hewes, Butcher Master General to kill. [A very sufficient excuse for a General of an Army to dispose of HIS Prisoners.]

Wednesday evening last about 1000 troops of the united colonies of North America broke ground on what is call'd cobble (or rather Miller's) Hill, in about one half mile on a direct line from the ene- my's encampment on Bunker hill, or their shipping lying at West Boston; notwithstanding which, a Cannon has not as yet been fired at us.—Our troops are now well entrenched, they having some 9 Pounders and several of smaller denominations well secured, and this Day we hear there will be planted several 18 and 24 Pounders, which will command the ferries between Boston and Charle- stown. What next will be attempted, is not in our province to foretell.—But we sincerely wish all but the well known Tories were out.

The 19th instant Mr. Joseph Hall, late of Bos- ton, but now of Andover, had a child christened by the rev. Mr. French of that place; by the name of Joseph Warren, to perpetuate the memory of ma- jor general Joseph Warren, who was slain on Bunker Hill in the ever memorable battle on the 17th of June, 1775.

In committee of correspondence & safety at Salem November 22, 1775.

VOTED unanimously, That it appears to this committee on the strictest examinati- on, that Daniel Cergent, esq; owner of the sloop Dispatch, brought into this har- bour by the Dolphin privateer, was not in any degree knowing or consenting to said sloop's going lately to Boston with her cargo, and that he ought not to suffer in the esteem of the friends of America on that account.

JOSHUA WARD, Chairman,

True copy.

The King's own REGULARS;

And their Triumphs over the Irregulars.

A New S O N G,

To the Tune of,

An old Courtier of the Queen's, and the Queen's old Courtier.

Since you all will have singing, and won't be
(said, nay, I cannot refuse where you so beg and pray;
So I'll sing you a Song—as a body may say,
'Tis of the King's Regulars, who ne'er run way.
O the old Soldiers of the King, and the King's own
(Regulars.

At Preston Pans we met with some Rebels one day,
We marshall'd ourselves all in comely array;
Our hearts were all stout, and bid our legs stay,
But our feet were wrong-headed and took us away.
O the old soldiers, &c.

At Falkirk we resolv'd to be braver,
And recover some credit by better behaviour;
We would not acknowledge feet had done us a
favour; (however.
So feet swore they would stand, but—legs ran
O the old soldier &c.

No troops perform better than we at reviews;
We march and we wheel, and whatever you chuse.
George would see how we fight, & we never refuse;
There we all fight with courage—you may see it
in the news.
O the old soldiers, &c.

To Monongehala with lances and with drums
We march'd in fine order, with cannon & bombs:
That great expedition cost infinite sums;
But a few irregulars cut us all into crumbs.
O the old soldiers, &c.

It was not fair to shoot at us from behind trees:
If they had stood open as they ought before our great
Guns we should have beat them with ease.
They may fight with one another that way if
they please;
But it is no regular to stand and fight with such
O the old soldier, &c. (rascals as these.

At Fort George and Oswego, to our great repu-
We shew'd our vast skill in fortification; (nation,
The French fired three guns, of the fourth they
had no occasion;
For we gave up those forts, not thro' fear—but
O the old soldiers, &c. (mere persuasion.

To Ticonderoga we went in a passion, (nation.
Swearing to be revenged on the whole French
But we soon turned tail, without hesitation,
Because they fought behind trees, which is not the
O the old soldiers, &c. (fashion.

Lord Loudon he was a fine regular General, they
With a great regular army he went his way (say;
Against Louisbourg, to make it his prey;
But return'd without seeing it, for he did not feel
O the old soldier, &c. (bold that day.

Grown proud at reviews, great George had no rest:
Each grandfire, he had heard a rebellion suppress.
He with'd a rebellion, look'd round and saw none,
So resolv'd a rebellion to make of his own—
With the old soldiers, &c.

The Yankees he bravely pitch'd on, because he
thought they would not fight,
And so he sent us over to take away their right,
But least they should spoil our review clothes, he
cried braver and louder,

"For God's sake, brother kings, don't sell the cow-
ards any powder."
O the old soldiers &c.

Our General with his council of war did advise,
How at Lexington we might the Yankees surprise.
We march'd—and re march'd—all surpris'd at be-
ing beat; (complete.

And so our wise General's plan of surprise was
O the old soldiers, &c.

For fifteen miles they follow'd and pelted us, we
scarce had time to pull a trigger;
But did you ever know a retreat perform'd with
more vigour? (perdition,

For we did it in two hours, which sav'd us from
'Twas not in going out but in returning confus'd
O the old soldiers &c. (our expedition.

Says our General, we were forced to take to our
arms in our own defence:

(For arms read legs, and it will be both truth and
sense. (in civility.

Lord Percy (says he) I must say something of him
And that is, "I can never enough praise him for
O the old soldiers, &c. (his great—agility."

Of their firing from behind fences, he makes a great
pothar,

Ev'ry fence has two sides; they made use of one,
and we only forgot to use the other.

That we turn'd our backs and ran away so fast,
don't let that disgrace us;

'Twas only to make good what Sandwich said,
"that the Yankees could not face us,"
O the old soldiers, &c.

As they could not get before us, how could they
look us in the face?

We took care they should not, by scampering
away; (plain case.
That they had not much to brag of, is a very
For if they beat us in the fight, we beat them in
the race.

O the old soldiers of the King and the King's
own Regulars.

JUST PUBLISHED, in Philadelphia,
And Sold by B. Edes, at the Printing Office, near
the Bridge, in Watertown.

[Dedicated to his Excellency GEORGE WASH-
INGTON, Esq; General and Commander in
Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of
North America.—]

On fine Paper and a beautiful new Type; en-
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MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS

OF OFFICERS

Detached in the Field: Containing,

A SCHEME for forming a Corps of a PARTISAN.
Illustrated with Plans of the Manœuvres necessary
in carrying on the PETITE GUERRE.
By ROGER STEVENSON, Esq;
—Fas est et ab hoste d'eri. Ovid.

GOOD Encouragement for Journeymen
TAYLORS, and constant Employ
for the Winter, by Joseph Billings, in Wa-
tertown.

Francis Marshall,

At his Shop in Newtown, about half a mile over
Watertown Bridge,

MAKES and sells by wholesale and retail, cheaper
(according to the goodness) than can be
bought in any place in the province for cash—
Warranted crown, hard and soft SOAP—also,
CANDLES of all sizes, from 4 to 15 to the pound,
—watch Candles.—Good TALLOW by the bar-
rel. Any gentl man in the country may be
supplied as well by letter as if they were present.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Packs of Raccoon Skins, next Door
to the Punch Bowl, in Brookline, by ROBERT
DAVIS.

STOLEN from the subscriber, out of his saddle
bags being on his horse in Bradish's Yard in
Cambridge, one pair of Breeches pale Green, and
white Buck Buttons, one linnen Shirt, one Cam-
brick Neck, one pair of new Calf Skin Shoes, one
pair of Silver flower'd Shoe Buckels, one pair of
Steel Spurs plated with Silver, one pair of blue
Tarn Stockings, one pair of white Cotton Stockings,
one pair of Black worsted Stockings:—Whoever
will apprehend the Thief or Thieves, that stole the
afore said Articles of Cloathing, so that he or
they be brought to Justice, and the Goods restored
to the Subscriber, or to Mr. Nathan Coolidge, in
Watertown, shall have THREE DOLLARS Re-
ward, and all necessary Charges paid by
JOHN CALDWELL, jun.

Hutchinson, Nov. 10, 1775.

TAKEN up some time since, in a pasture of Mrs.
GIBBS's at Newton, a chestnut colour'd Mare,
of a middling stature, near four feet, and off her
foot white, has a white streak in her forehead, se-
veral white spots on the back, paces entirely:—The
owner may have her again by applying at Mrs.
Gibbs's, and paying all necessary charges.

TAKEN up at Needham, about the first Instant,
a HORSE and a MARE; the Horse a sorrel
colour, with a white face; the Mare a small dark
or blackish colour:—The owner or owners may have
each or either of them, by applying to Col. McIntosh
in Needham, and paying Charges.

CANDLES.

THE best Dip'd Tallow Candles of all Sizes,
cheap for Cash, made and sold by William
Frobisher, lately from Boston, at a large New
House known by the Name of Doctor Spring's
House, a little above the Eight Mile Stone in
Watertown, on the Great Road leading to Wal-
tham Plain; any Person that wants Tallow made
into Candles, may have it done cheap, and in the
best Manner.

M. B. Cash given, and a good Price, for Ashes
and Soap Grease, at the above Place.

STOLEN out of the Pasture of me the Sub-
scriber the first of last June, a black Mare Colt,
two years old, with a white streak just above one
of her hind feet. If any person has or shall take
up said Colt and convey her to Josiah Fuller, of
Newton, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward,
and all necessary Charges paid by me,
JOSEPH FULLER.

THE committee appointed by the ge-
neral Court, to receive, examine,
just the accounts of all persons against thi-
ny, in order for payment.—Hereby give
notice, that they shall attend that service
house of Mr. Stephen Harris, near Water-
Bridge, on Wednesday next, at nine o'clock
where constant attendance from that time
be given, from nine to one and from three
ABRAHAM WATSON, per

DECEASED Nov. Capt. Earl Clap's Con-
in Col. Theophilus Cotton's regiment
the 12th of June last, and taken up on the
this 1st. at Cambridge, John Short, and in-
veying him to Roxbury he ran away again.
said Short is a middling sized man, goes a
flooping, fresh looking, lately had the scalp
with a scar on the right side of his face
dark complexion: Had on when he was
taken a blue coat, wash leather breeches, a
tout of a greyish colour, small brim'd hatt w
white ribb'n round the crown, and boots.
Whoever will take up said run away, and
or return him to the regiment he desired
shall receive four Dollars reward and all ne-
cessary charges paid by me.

Roxbury Nov. 10, 1775. EARL CLAP

DECEASED from the camp at
Giles Salliman and Robert Norton, 1st
Kempton's company, of Col. Daniel's
ment: Said Salliman is a native of Dartmouth
the county of Bristol, dark complexion, well
effects to be something of a bully, about five
four inches high: Said Norton is of a light
other reddish complexion, a middling well
man, about five feet ten inches.—They can
off with them all their cloathes, two large pi
and 17 cartridges belonging to another man.
Whoever will discover said deserters and se-
them so that the subscriber may come at th
or will send them to him at the camp in Roxb
shall receive two dollars reward, or five do
for either of them. THOMAS KEMPT
Roxbury Camp, Nov. 11, 1775.

TAKEN UP by Edward Fuller, in Newton
Tuesday last, a sorrel colour'd HORSE, wi
black mane and tail, a white face, & three w
feet, a natural trotter; which the owner may
again paying charges. OR.

TO BE SOLD,

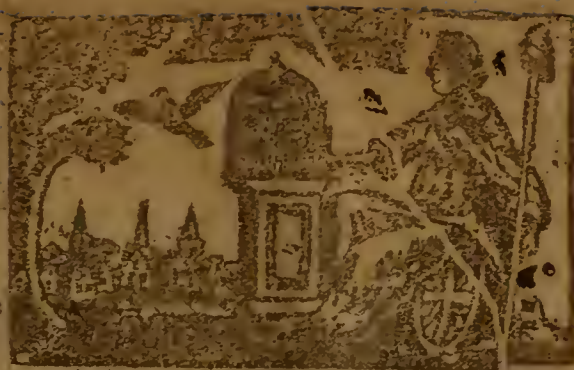
By whole sale only, the following articles, vi-
West-India and New-England rum, old
maice spirits, loaf and brown sugars, mol-
pepper, adipe, Lisbon. Teneriff, Georgia
Fyall wines, chocolate, pins. Also, 1st oil
cask, and sundry other articles.—Enquire
JAMES BRYANT, next to the seat of J
Dennis, Esq; at Little Cambridge.

STOP A VILLAIN

A Young Man about 25 Years of Age, midd-
lature, short blackish hair, he wore a
dark coat, with a seam cross the shoulders, a
jacket, and a brown camblet jacket, a pair of
woolen trousers, and white ticken breeches, a
of clouded, and a pair of grey stockings, all
brown, and a pair of silver shoe buckles; who
his name was John Watfson, and be onged to Capt
Copen's Company, in General Putnam's regim
and that his father lived at Springfield in Conne-
cut; on the first instant stole a good gun, a jack
a razor, and sundry other articles, and ran an
indebted to the subscriber in the sum of £.3 8. 1
for boarding fourteen weeks, and sundry medic
administered. The said person is active in fetti
raiser, and can shave well. Whoever shall app
hend him and convey him to Mr. James Moor
Merchant in Providence, Mr. Isaac Bradish, i
der keeper of the Goal in Cambridge, or the Sub-
ber in Natick, shall receive Eight Dollars rewa
and all necessary charges. ISAAC MORRIL
Natick Nov. 2, 1775.

STOLEN or stolen from the shed of Dav-
tavern, in Watertown, a red roan horse, 1
years of age, with a white nose, paces and tr
well, one hind foot white, about 14 and a h
hands high, the gambrel joint to the left hind
larger than the other, with a large mane and
Said Horse had on a russet saddle and an old p
of saddle bags. Whoever will take up said hor
&c. and bring him to Eben. Everetts of Watertow
or John Eason, of Dedham, shall have four doll
Reward, and all necessary charges paid. by
Watertown, Nov. 10, 1775. JOHN EATON

STOLEN or trayed from Roxbury, on Thu-
day November 2d, a red roan horse, th
sit, with red mane and tail, a narrow white str
in the face, about 8 or 9 years old. Whoev
will deliver said horse to Messrs Parker & Sh-
tuck, or Mr. Joseph Pope in Roxbury; C
Baker in Westborough, or Daniel Brown in G-
ton, shall be well rewarded, and all expenses p-
by DANIEL BROWN, of Grafton.



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign—and—Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, December 4, 1775.

ERRATA] In the first Page of our last Paper, Column 2, Line 15 from the Bottom, for £ 7680, read £ 76800.]

H. CHINSON'S LETTERS continued.)

Boston, 24 Sept. 1771.

I R, (Mr. W. Palmer.)

SIR, I wrote you last I have further communicated my sentiments to Lord Hillsborough upon the tea subject, an extract of which I shall submit, and desire you to keep it to yourself as the former. I think it best you should complete at least the shipping the 100 chests you intended before winter, and if you shall have sold any, receive it by new purchases, but teas must wait the spring shipping, or the Dutch will carry away the trade of the colonies in that article. I do not find any way of shipping, about £ 200 in a box, and if there are not vessels bound here in the quantity, & you shall be obliged to wait, what shall be over in any vessel, let be in a winter coast will increase the risk.

I am sir, &c.

SIR, (Mr. W. Palmer.)

BING at the 27 Sept. I have given an order upon you for £ 40 to Mr. James Fisher who is a dealer in tea. If you think teas will fall before spring ships come away, it will be better not to send to complete the 100 chests and leave England in November, lest any should remain on hand after the arrival of the spring supply. The vessel the foregoing letter went by is owned by (the names of the persons in charge are not yet made out) and it is now supposed that it is to go from England to Holland, and then come by or other to return with a cargo of Dutch tea. Its pity the can't by some means or other be intercepted. Let it not be known that this information comes from me.

I am sir your most humble, &c.

[In a letter to Mr Francis Bernard of 2d Oct. 1771, committed to the care of Mr. Story, Mr. H—n writes,

I have wrote to you a few days ago upon other subjects by Davis a vessel belonging to ——— and others, which inter nos has been for a number of years past employed in running Dutch tea, and it is supposed will now return with a cargo of it. It is supposed this should be known, but it should not be known that the information comes from me, and I depend upon your keeping it secret.

I am dear Sir your faithful, &c.

London 12th Sept. 1772.

SIR, (Mr. Palmer.)

I have delayed an answer to what you wrote upon the tea concern in hopes of being able to make a better judgment, but I think it is to no great purpose. The great importation from Holland, principally through New York and Philadelphia, keeps down the price here, and consequently, the sale of teas from England must stop. My loss for their teas so low as that we shall have no profit by this year's adventure, and yet they tell me they have 50 chests or more on hand. If they were to set them lower, it would only occasion the Dutch traders to lower in proportion, for they will undersell them until it is so low that they must lose also. It is unsafe to keep any large quantity, because you expect that after the September sale, it may be shipped at a less price from England than that at which the lot was shipped. You ask my opinion whether the difference between the English and Dutch teas, if it did not exceed the 3d duty and the 9 per cent, would be sufficient encouragement to the illicit trader. If the difference was not greater, I think some of the smugglers would be discouraged, but the greater part would not. Nothing will be effectual short of reducing the price in England to the price in Holland. If no other burden was left but the 3d duty in the colonies to save that alone would not be sufficient profit, and the Yorkers, &c. would soon break through their solemn engagements not to import from England. I have wrote to this purpose, and I have reason to think attention has been given, but I have no direct answer upon

the subject. However even with the 9 per cent I should think it best to keep the whole stock employed and purchases made as soon or as often as you think the price will not fall in England for 6 or 8 months, as there will in such case be no greater danger of loss, and there will be a chance of tolerable profit. But to purchase largely when the probability is that the price may fall in a few months will be very unsafe, for there is no depending upon any other than a gradual sale here, there being no purchasers in large quantities. I cannot therefore but approve of your not shipping the 40 chests. Indeed after thus giving you the state of the affair here I can content myself with leaving the application of the monies which come into your hands on this account to your discretion, and I am not without expectation that the poor success this year may occasion better the next.

There is one Mr. Henry Lloyd of this town of a very fair general character, but a great vender of Dutch tea, chiefly brought from New York and it is said on commission. He imports small quantities from England to cover the other, particularly he had 8 or 10 chests in Syme or Jacobson, I think the former, which he offers lower than any of yours has been or can be sold. I am suspicious that the person who stopped them may be concerned in the illicit trade. You will be able to find at the custom house who it was, and may be we may find out by that means in what way he brings in his Dutch tea, and I may put the officers in a way to come at it which would give me great pleasure, although the seizure should be made by the officers of the navy, in which I am intitled to no share. I expect next month to complete the £ 2000 and then intend to write upon your several proposals. I imagined the proprietors of the magazines would be willing to insert our American disputes but I am not displeased that they are become of less importance, and am glad you did not throw away 3 or 4 guineas. The pulpit cloth, &c. will be gladly received. I thank you for your kindness to my son of whom I wish to hear a good account. He writes me that he had not got rid of a bad cold which he had before he sailed.

I am, &c.

Mr. EDES,

Be pleased to insert the following in your useful paper.

Believing a very brassy piece in your paper of the 20th of November; published at the request of Jeremiah Bowers.—We the subscribers being concerned as committee men, in gratifying the said Bowers's sanguine request sometime past, by publishing sundry depositions in support of a charge before that time published against the said Bowers, and afterwards being called on by a committee of the honorable house of representatives: Before whom the committee that had published said Bowers made their defence: And being informed by the committee of the honorable house, that the matter would have a further hearing before the house; we are chosen by our committee as agents to attend on said affair before the house, we attend accordingly; and we grant that the committee of the house did report, in manner and form as published by said Bowers, but we now say to the public (and to the immortal honor of the honorable house of representatives be it spoken) that the house's committee's report to them, was by them rejected; and the said Bowers's complaint against the town's committee was dismissed, and he allowed to withdraw the same, and thereupon he took his papers back: and so said Bowers's enterprise against the town's committee's proved an abortive: and in the name of sense can that speak to the public that never had an existence: the report of the committee of the house never had an existence in the honorable house. Good God, how long shall the public be treated in this manner, (to wit) by said Bower's scabby assaying to inform them by that that never had an existence itself; but as we would not be too dogmatical, we feel perfectly easy to risk this correction of said Bowers's late publication to the

judgment of the impartial public (having only just set the same in its true light) and leave the said Bowers to the correction of that honorable (and impartial) house, whereof he is a member, whose worthy doings he has not published, but endeavoured to misrepresent, by asserting in a public paper a report of one of their committees which they themselves in their justice disapproved of and finally rejected.

JOHN WHEELER.

ISAAC BARNER.

Mr. EDES,

By inserting the following Certificate, you will oblige one of your constant Readers.

These may certify whomsoever it may concern, that we give leave to John Chase to pass to Nantucket in his small vessel and to carry with him some apples & cyder, & cheese in cheques.

Given under our hands at Swansey, this 28th day of October, 1775. By order of the committee of correspondence and inspection of Swansey. (Copy) JERATHMEEL BOWER.

NEW HAVEN, November 22

General Montgomery has appointed William Douglass, Commodore of the Lake with £ 10 per month. He has also appointed James Lockwood, Esq; a Major of Brigade, in the Northern army.

HARTFORD, November 27.

Last Friday evening Mr. Bennet came to town from the northern army, and informs, that on Monday the 13th instant General Montgomery, with the army under his command, marched into Montreal without opposition. General Carleton having a few days before abandoned that place, and made off for Quebec, with all his forces, consisting of about 700 men, chiefly Canadians, having first spiked up all the cannon that were in the fort; the small arms, and other military stores that belonged to the garrison, were carried off by them. General Montgomery, with his men, were very kindly received by the inhabitants of Montreal, and it was expected he would make it his head quarters for the winter.

It is said that the greatest harmony subsists between Gen. Montgomery and Gen. Wooster; and that they are very unanimous in their military operations.

By the New York post we are informed, that the patriotic Capt. Isaac Sears, who for some time past has resided in New Haven, set out from that place on Monday last, attended by a number of gentlemen as a guard, for New York—that in his way he was joined by great numbers of the Sons of Liberty in the towns through which he passed—that in his route he began at Reading, in this colony, famous for harbouring a swarm of those detestable animals called Tories, every one of whom he disarmed, and then proceeded through every town in his way to New York, where any of those vermin dwelt and treated them in the same manner.—That on Thursday afternoon he arrived at New York, where the first object of his just resentment that presented itself to view, was the printing office of James Rivington, that notorious enemy to the rights of the colonies, which he entered without ceremony, and immediately took in his possession, all his types, and other printing materials, by which so much injury has been done to the common cause. This was effected just as the poll tax New York; and it is hoped, that as Capt. Sears has now begun, he will continue till he has made an end, and brought all these sons of tyranny into due subjection.

Cambridge, Nov. 28 1775.

Strayed or stolen from the Pasture of the General Hospital, sometime this month, a black Horse, with a streak in his Forehead, something flat bellied, his two hind feet white, iron mostly, about seven or eight years old, middling size.—Whoever will return him to the said Hospital, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble, by

SAMUEL COOKSON, Steward.

H. B. Two or three, good Nur is wanted, as also a quantity of Herbs.

GRAND AMERICAN CONGRESS.

In Congress, Thursday, June 22, 1775.

RESOLVED, That a sum not exceeding two millions of Spanish milled dollars be emitted by the Congress in bills of credit for the defence of America.

That the twelve confederated colonies be pledged for the redemption of the bills of credit now directed to be emitted for the defence of America.

June 23. **Resolved**, That the number and denomination of the bills to be emitted, be as follows, viz.

40,000	bills of	8 dollars each	320,000
40,000	do.	7 do.	280,000
40,000	do.	6 do.	240,000
40,000	do.	5 do.	200,000
40,000	do.	4 do.	160,000
40,000	do.	3 do.	120,000
40,000	do.	2 do.	80,000
40,000	do.	1 do.	40,000
11,800	do.	10 do.	118,000

403,800 2,000,000

That the form of the bills be as follows,
Continental Currency,
Dollars.

THIS bill entitles the bearer to receive Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in gold or silver, according to the resolutions of the Congress, held at Philadelphia, on the 20th of May, A. D. 1775.

Resolved, That Mr. Adams, Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Duane, Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Wilson be a committee to get proper plates engraved, to provide paper and to agree what printers to print the above bills.

July 21. **Resolved**, That Mr. Richard Bache, Mr. Stephen Pile, and Mr. Michael Hillegers, be appointed to superintend the press, and to have the oversight and care of printing the bills of credit ordered to be struck by this Congress.

July 25. **Resolved**, That a further sum amounting to the value of one million of Spanish milled dollars in bills of thirty dollars each be emitted.

As the signing so great a number of bills as has been directed to be issued by this Congress, will require more time than the members can possibly devote to that business, consistent with the attention due to the public service.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed and fully authorized to sign the same, viz. Luke Morris, Samuel Meredith, Jacob Foulke, Samuel Morris, Frederick Kuhl, Robert Sherwin, James, Thomas, Sumner, Ellis Lewis, John Menck, Thomas Lawrence, Daniel Clynner, Thomas Barclay, John Maxwell Nesbit, John Bayard, William Craig, Thomas Barlow, John Shee, Isaac Hazen, Robert Roberts, Anthony Morris, Alexander Lewis, George Mifflin, Robert Tuckniss, Andrew Cannon, William Jackson, Joseph Sims, James Mifflin, and James Read.

That each of the Continental Bills be numbered and signed by two of the above gentlemen.

That each gentleman who signs the Continental bills be allowed and paid out of the Continental treasury one dollar and one third of a dollar for each and every thousand bills signed and numbered by him.

That the gentlemen appointed to number and sign the bills do give their receipt for the same, expressing the number and denomination of them, and after numbering and signing them shall deliver the same to the Continental Treasurers, taking their receipt for the Bills so delivered.

July 29. **Resolved**, That Michael Hillegers and George Cuyler, Esqrs; be, and they are hereby appointed joint Treasurers of the United Colonies. That the Treasurers reside in Philadelphia; and that they shall give bond with surety for the faithful performance of their office in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to John Hancock, Henry Middleton, John Dickinson, John A. Sef, Thomas Lynch, Richard Henry Lee, and James Wilson, Esqrs; and the survivors of them in trust for the united colonies.

That the Provincial Assemblies or Conventions, do each choose a treasurer for their respective colonies, and take sufficient security for the faithful discharge of their trust.

That each colony provide ways and means to sink its proportion of the bills ordered to be emitted by this Congress, in such manner as may be most effectual and best adapted to the condition, circumstance, and usual mode of levying taxes in such colony.

That the proportion or quota of each colony be determined according to the number of inhabitants of all ages, including negroes and mulattoes, latter, in each colony. But as this cannot at present be ascertained, that the quotas of the several colonies be settled for the present as follows, to undergo a revision and correction, when the list of each colony is obtained.

New Hampshire,	124,000	half
Massachusetts Bay,	454,244	
Rhode Island,	71,959	half
Connecticut,	248,139	
New York,	248,139	
New Jersey,	161,290	half
Pennsylvania,	372,208	half
Delaware,	59,219	half
Maryland,	310,173	half
Virginia,	496,278	
North Carolina,	248,139	
South Carolina,	248,139	

In the whole 3,000,000

That each colony pay its respective quota in four equal annual payments; the first payment to be made on before the last day of November, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & seventy nine, the second on before the last day of November 1780, third on or before the last day of November 1781, and the fourth and last on or before the last day of November 1782.

And that for this end the several provincial assemblies, or conventions, provide for laying and levying taxes in their respective provinces or colonies, towards sinking the continental bills: That the said bills be received by the collectors in payment of such taxes, and be by the said collectors paid into the hands of the provincial treasurers with all such other monies as they may receive in lieu of the continental bills, which other monies the said provincial treasurers shall endeavour to get exchanged for continental bills; and where that cannot be done, shall send to the continental treasurers, the deficiency in silver or gold, with the bills, making up the quota to be sunk in that year, taking care to cut, by a circular punch, of one inch diameter, an hole in each bill, and to cross the same, thereby to render them unpassable, though the sum or value is to remain fairly legible: And the continental treasurers, as fast as they receive the said quotas, shall, with the assistance of a committee of five persons, to be appointed by the Congress, or by the assembly or convention of the province of Pennsylvania, examine and count the continental bills, and in the presence of the said committee, burn and destroy them. And the silver and gold sent them, to make up the deficiencies or quotas, they shall retain in their hands until demanded in redemption of continental bills that may be brought to them for that purpose which bills so redeemed, they shall also burn and destroy, in presence of the said committee. And the treasurers whenever they have silver or gold in their hands for the redemption of continental bills, shall advertise the same, signifying that they are ready to give silver or gold for such bills, to all persons requiring it in exchange.

The provincial treasurers and collectors are to have such allowances for their respective services, as shall be directed by the several assemblies or conventions to be paid by their respective province or colony.

That the continental treasurers be allowed for their services, this year five hundred dollars and a copy from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

LONDON, September 2

Upon the arrival of a dispatch lately from Hanover, the King ordered a private council to be summoned consisting of Mr. Germain, Mr. Barrington and another. His Majesty presently began to speak when it was over a Supper on a paper and a glass of water, his usual food when things go wrong.

Extract of a letter from General Burgoyne to a Noble Lord, dated Boston, June 25.

"Boston is a peninsula, joined to the main land only by a narrow Neck, which on the first troubles Gen. Gage fortified; arms of the sea, and the Harbor surrounded the rest on the other side, one of these arms to the north is Charles Town, or rather was, for it is now rubbish, and over it a large hill, which is also (the Boston) a peninsula; to the south of the town is a still larger scope of ground containing three hills, joining all to the main by a tongue of land, and called Dorchester Neck, the heights as above described, both north and south, (in the Soldier's Phrase) command the town, that is, give an opportunity of erecting batteries above any that you can make against them, and consequently are much more advantage us: It was absolutely necessary we should make ourselves masters of these Heights, and we proposed to begin with Dorchester, because from particular situation of batteries and shipping (too long to describe, and unintelligible to you if I did) it would evidently be effected with out any considerable loss; every thing was accordingly disposed, my two Colonies and myself (who, by the bye, have never differed in case of military sentiment) had in concert with Gen. Uage, formed the plan; Howe

was to land the transports on the point, Clinton on the Center, and I was to disembark from the Causeway at the Neck, each to take advantage of circumstances: The operation must have been very easy; this was to have been executed on the 18th. On the 17th, at dawn of day, we found the enemy had pushed intrenchments with great diligence during the night, on the Heights of Charles Town, and we evidently saw that even had we given them fresh strength; it therefore came necessary to alter our plan, and attack that side. Howe, as second in command, was attached with about two thousand men, and landed on the outward side of the peninsula, covered with shipping, without opposition; he was to advance from thence up the hill which was over Charles Town where the strength of the enemy lay; he had under him Brigadier General Pigot; Clinton and myself took our stand, for we had not any fixed position, a large battery directly opposite to Charles Town, and commanded it, and all reaching the heights above it, and thereby facilitating Howe's attack. Howe's action was exceedingly Soldier like, in my opinion it was perfect. His first men advanced up the hill, they met with a thousand impediments from strong fences, and were much exposed. They were also roundly cut by many guns from Charles Town, though Clinton and I did not perceive it till Howe sent us word by a boat and desired us to let fire to the town, which we immediately did; we threw a parcel of shells, and the whole was instantly in flames; our battery afterwards kept incessant fire on the heights; it was seconded by a number of frigates firing batteries, and ships on the line. And now ensued one of the most beautiful scenes of war that can be conceived. Howe's corps advanced in the face of our intrenchments, and in a very disadvantageous ground, was much engaged; on the left the enemy pouring in fresh troops by thousands, over the land, and in the form of the sea, our ships, and a long batteries cannonading them; it was a most noble sight, and a noble scene to our great eyes, the church steeples being visible, and great pyramids of fire above the roofs of the church steeples and heights of our own camp, covered with spectators of the roll of our army, who were engaged; the hills round the country covered with spectators, the enemy in various places; the roar of cannon, mortars, and musquetry, the crash of churches, firing upon the rocks, and whole streets falling together in ruin to fill the ear, the storm of the redoubt, with the object above described to fill the eye and the reflection that perhaps a defeat was a fatal loss to the British Empire in America, to fill the mind, made the whole a picture and a compaction of horror and importance beyond any thing that ever came under my observation.

"I much admired the noble effort—it was a fight for a prize which had the longest service any man had fought upon, and had he been with me he would have been in great danger, for except two or three men, I have not an hundred paid overboard, we were not in any part of the enemy's line. A moment of the day was spent in the most daring and two battalions had been sent to join them, but we were not in the way to march; Clinton then retired to the hills, took the part without waiting for orders, and the whole line a boat in front of them, he arrived in time to be of service, the fire was with great effect, and the action was most important considering the emergency it gave the regular troops; but the loss was uncommon in Officers for the numbers engaged.

"Howe was untouched, but his Aid de Camp, Skirwin, was killed; Jord, a friend of Howe's, who came on gage to be near, to see the campaign, a Shipmate ordered aboard the Cerberus, and who acted as midshipman, is badly wounded. Pigot was unhurt, but behaved like a hero. You will see the list of the loss. Poor Col. Abernethy, who commanded the Grenadiers, died yesterday of his wounds. Capt. Addison, our poor old friend, who arrived but the day before, and was to have dined with me on the day of the action was also killed, his son was upon the field at the same time. Major Mitchell is but very slightly hurt; he is out already; young Chetwynd's wound is also slight. Lord Percy's regiment has suffered the most, and behaved the best; his Lordship himself was not in the action. Lord Reden behaved to a charm; his name is established for life."

"His nephew the Hon Thomas Stanley, Esq; (and brother to Lord Stanley) who is gone a Volunteer to Dublin, in the Major's service."

It was last Week reported, That Capt. Francis Houston, taken in June last, in a Sloop belonging to Capt. Job Prince of Boston, had run away; but the report is groundless, as he is now in Warrington.

ground, at ten o'clock, of the British and French
sides of small arms that were to be put into the
hands of the Canadians and Indians, to fight the mil-
lennial troops and that they were digging for them,
and found several chests of small arms, and likewise
a flag out of the lake, a royal standard, and a
number of muskets.

Saturday night arrived here from our army in
Canada, Lieut. Norton of Col. Clinton's regiment,
in, Bean, gunner, and Mr. Phineas Chapman,
bringing us the agreeable news that all the ship-
ping that lay at Montreal, has fallen into the hands
of General Montgomery, among them the Gaspey
brig of war, with all the prisoners (Col. Allen
excepted) lately taken near St. John's: The first
with governor Carleton on board, had sailed for
Quebec, but was intercepted by a Guard, and a
battery erected by Col. Eadon, near the River
St. Lawrence, and there taken, with about 150 soldiers,
among them Col. Prescott, &c. who were ar-
rived at Concordia a few days ago on their way
to Connecticut. That Carleton, Luke La Corne,
and two others, went off in a boat from the fleet
of the British, but were taken prisoners by Col.
Eadon, near Quebec; that Gen. Wooster was
to command at Montreal, and Gen. Montgo-
mery was gone to assist Colonel Arnold to secure
the city.

Recd. of a letter from an eminent merchant in
London, dated September 20

"Preparations continue making here to bring
America under military subjection but as it will
take years, if ever, before that can be done by
force of arms, it is imagined the parliament will
pass some bill, which will make some reasonable propo-
sitions that injured country such as will restore its trade
and its now lost to England"

Another letter says, "The ministry are deter-
mined to persevere, great preparations are making to
be the first in the spring. There will be a con-
siderable army in America, from 30 to 50,000 men,
it is expected some foreign troops will be taken in
the campaign you will have many in New York,
and it is supposed their landing in your port will
be a great success, makes me feel for you, and my other
friends, for I expect your city will be laid in
ashes."

[Turn to p. 12]

Mr. Rogers, who lately embarked for America,
has returned with a very important commis-
sion, and his departure, a new series of
events has been commenced to support his project ex-
tensively.

WATER TOWN, December 12.

On Monday, Green April just arrived in ten weeks
from London, we have three English papers of the
20th and 26th of September, which contains but
very little news respecting America, the follow-
ing is all the articles worthy of notice—That the
General, Capt. Hammond, was sailed for Boston,
with provisions—that a great number of ad-
mirals from all parts of England were presented to
the king, and orders ordered to be sent to America
that government are resolved to supply the late
losses from Ireland with all speed—that the
army man of war with 14 sail of transports, are
under the start, waiting for a wind to pro-
ceed to Boston—that a man of war of 40 guns and
bomb Ketch, are ordered to be fitted out to take
the privateer vessels as fast as possible for
Boston—that two merchant ships were taken
by some gentlemen, friends to administration,
who intend freighting them at their own
expense for Boston—that governor Hutchinson, is
present really to be pitied—that the Masses,
Capt. Perkins, is arrived with dispatches from G.
Washington. That a pompous account is published in
London of a battle on the 7th of August which says,
the number of REBELS killed is dreadful to think
of—**TWENTY FIVE HUNDRED PRISONERS,**
among whom is the general LEE & LUSKINAM,
and a number of other lies to render the account
more on the side of the King's army Two lengthy
letters dated Boston, August 10th, 1775, the
above article is taken from, which gives great praise
to the generals Howe, Burgoyne and Clinton—
that it was thought New York or Rhode Island, if
not both, would be taken possession of by the King's
troops.

WATER TOWN, Dec. 14.

A letter from London, dated Sept. 1 mentions
the day before, a gentleman of that city, a
secret friend to America, had his new hero son
christened by the name of PULHAM.

The fort on Cobble Hill was completed the
other end of last week, without the least interrup-
tion from the enemy. It is allowed to be the
best perfect piece of fortification that the Ame-
rican army has constructed during the present
campaign; and on the day of its completion was
named *Pulham's impregnable Fort*.

A Ship with 19 head of cattle, bound from No-
va Scotia for Boston, and a brig laden with (war)
munition from Boston for Halifax, were taken at
Eastward about 12 days since,

Last Monday it came to town from Virgi-
nia, the Lady of his Excellency General WASH-
INGTON, and the Lady of the Hon. Adjutant-
General GATES; accompanied by JOHN CUR-
TIS, Esq; and LADY, and GEORGE LEWIS,
Esq; and arrived at Cambridge about 3 o'clock.

The following Gentlemen are appointed, and
commanded by the major Part of the Council,
Judges of Admiralty for this Colony, agreeable to
an Act passed in the late Session of the General
Assembly, viz.

Nathan Cushing, Esq; } For the Southern District,
containing the Counties
of Plymouth, Barnstable
Bristol, Nantucket and
Dukes County.

Timothy Pickering, } For the Middle District,
(Jun. Esq; } containing the Counties
of Suffolk, Middlesex and
Essex.

John Sullivan, Esq; } For the Eastern District, con-
taining the Counties of
York, Cumberland & Lincoln.

Since our last goods of the brave Sons of New-
England (3000 of this colony, and 2000 from
New-Hampshire) have joined the Continental Ar-
my under the command of his Excellency General
Washington.

We hear from Peterham, that on the last No-
vember they raised more than their Quota of Men; and
that they intend to raise another Company imme-
diately, to be ready if needed. What is their To-
rison of it now?

We have just received an English Print of October
5th, from which we have extracted the fol-
lowing articles.

LONDON, October 5.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia.

"If administration is desirous of stopping the
effusion of British blood, the opportunity is
now offered them by an unexceptionable pa-
tion, praying for an accommodation.

"If they reject this application with contempt,
the more humble it is, the more such treatment
will confirm the minds of our countrymen, to
endure all the molestations that may attend this
"controversy."

Their Majesties will reside at the Queen's pa-
lace till to-morrow—this evening they will go to
Drury Lane Theatre to see *Every Man in his Humour*.

This evening a great Performance will see *EVERY
MAN IN HIS HUMOUR*; in a short time,
it is to be feared, he will see—*EVERY MAN
OUT OF HIS HUMOUR*.

Some dispatches arrived in town early yesterday
morning from Admiral Mann, commander in chief
of his Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean, said
to contain an account of a fleet of French men of
war arriving in the Gut of Gibraltar.

All the officers in the army now in America,
we are informed, have an actual promise of ad-
vancement on their return from hence.

Orders are given for four engineers to embark
forthwith for Boston.

Orders are sent to the Warren at Woolwich to
get ready, with all imaginable dispatch, eight
tons of grape shot.

The Spaniards work night and day at Ferrol
and Cartagena, in getting ready a fleet; and
at the later place every thing in the naval depart-
ment is under the direction of Mr. Beal, an En-
glish builder.

We are desired to assure the Publick, that Mr.
Makall the apothecary does not live in the "St.
Michael's" but in the street near FROM Cybura

North America's Almanack,
To be sold at the Printing Office in Water-town.
Now appearing at *Essex Street*, a store near the last
of John Denio, Esq; in Little Cambridge.

Superfine broad cloths, a fine assortment and
of the best quality at 3/1 per yard, with trim-
mings complete, ladies silk a very fine choice
which cannot fail to please every age from ten
years old to a hundred, and very cheap grey muffs
and common muffs with tips, plain and flower-
ed for men, all colours plain and flowered muffs,
English and Lyon shawls, gold and silver be-
aded cloths, plain, striped and figured muslins, in-
lawes and gauze aprons, green muslins, plain
and marbled beagles, ladies silk and worsted
quills, flays, &c. an elegant assortment of black
and white lace and edgings, rich patches, chimas
and callicotts, a great assortment; brown and col-
our'd threads, French, Irish and Scotch d' to from
No. 8 to No. 50; a quantity of beautiful India
cotton threads for working flowers in greens &c.
bed ticks and bed buns, quilting worked and cru-
els, silk and cotton velvets, with many other arti-
cles too many to enumerate in an advertisement.

—Also the best Jamaica spirit by the hoghead,
cotton of the best quality by the bag or less, whole-
some by wholesale or retail, &c. &c. &c.

NOTICE to be given by the Committee
of Clothing to the soldiers and sailors of the
army and navy, that they bring in their accounts
immediately for payment.—They also hereby no-
tify the soldiers they have a few good coats on hand,
which may be had by applying for immediately.

Water-town, Dec. 12.

THE Committee of Donations are here-
by notified that their Meeting stands ad-
journed to Tuesday the Twenty Sixth Day
of this Instant December at the House of the Wil-
low Coolidge, near Watertown Bridge, at 12 o'clock
at noon. Messrs, Dec. 12, 1775.

N. B. It is earnestly desired the Members would
attend.

There may have to notify all persons that
have any demands on, or that are indebted
to the estate of deacon Ebenezer Davis, late of
Brookline, deceased, either on book, bond or note,
they are by these presents, earnestly desired to come
and settle the same with *Machias Collins*, of Wal-
tham, or *Joseph White*, and *Joseph Craft*, of New-
ton, executors to said Estate.

A Strong able bodied Horse to be disposed of
for his keeping this Winter, for Chaise
or Draft. Inquire of the Printers.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.
TEN Hogheads choice Virginia Tobacco,
delivered at Salem, to be sold by Samuel
and Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester.

—A T H E E T!

MARLBOROUGH Meeting House feloniously
broke open, and sacrilegiously stolen from
thence, 9 tankards and a pewter dishes, and the an-
notation on the New Testament by Barker:—The
said articles were in use on Lord's day 25th Novem-
ber 1775, and were first known to be missing, the 10th
instant. Mr. Joseph Arnold of said town had his
smith's shop broke open on the next Tuesday night
following the 25th of November, and a fire blown
up, and on the back of the chimney the appearance
of melted pewter (so that it is suspected the said
articles are melted down) and was carried off a
young ladle, a pair of small trowsers, and a pair of
mittens. Whoever shall secure the thief and goods,
so that justice may be done, shall have FOUR DOL-
LARS reward paid by Alpheus Woods, per order
Marlborough Dec. 11.

TO THOMAS RICE, Esq;
S. A.

IN the Gazette of the 14th instant, you desired
the publick to suspend their opinion upon a
piece with my signature, till they heard what an-
swer could be made; as it is time an answer was
published, you are desired to give one as soon as
possible, and while you have pen in hand, answer
the following Queries—

From what principle did you act, when as a
for the town of Marlborough for 1774, you
wrote a letter to Mr. Treasurer not directing it
to *Harriett Gray*, or *Henry Gardner*, Esq; in which
letter you mentioned the names of the constables,
and what sums were committed to each to collect?

From what principle was it that you, as one of
the committee of correspondence, voted Mr. Wood
a friend to the ministry, when you had taken some
depositions (and copies of them were before you
at the meeting of the committee), when you had
have condemned a man of a much better charac-
ter than Mr. Wood were?

What principle actuated you, when you gave
your first permit to Mr. Wood when at the time
of granting it he told you he purposed to go to
Nova-Scotia with his ship?

What spirit possessed you when you gave Mr.
Wood a second permit, as a well known friend to
this country, when he made two trips to Nova-
Scotia, on every to the Committee's residence in
last, and violated the association by importation,
and thereby giving him an opportunity to make a
third trip to Nova Scotia, which he actually did?

What reasoning did you use when you heard that
you dared to influence the world that my well-
known disposition towards you was unfriendly?

What one act of willful disobedience have you
guilty of unless you call it willful to expose your
politics, which every friend to America must
know?

I think I have a right to an answer to the two
last, and the publick to the other Queries.

TIMOTHY LANGTON.

Water-town, December 16

WATER TOWN.

Last Saturday night the Continental troops in-
trenched at Lecheer's Point opposite the Well Bur-
row, and the weather being very thick and foggy,
the enemy did not discover them till yesterday
afternoon, when they discharged about 40 or 50
cannon and bombs, which we hear they wound-
ed one man.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION,
Made and entered into between RICHARD
MONTGOMERY, Esq; Brigadier Ge-
neral of the Continental Army, and the Citizens
and Inhabitants of Montreal, represented by the
Subscribers, John Porcous, Pierre Paré, J. B.
Blake, Pierre Mazure, James Frélay, Saint
George Dupree, James McGill, Louis Carrig-
nant, Richard Hurdly, François Mathier, Ed-
ward William Grey, and Pierre Guy, duly elec-
ted for that purpose.

Article I. That the citizens and inhabitants
of Montreal, as well individuals
as religious orders and communities, without any
exceptions, shall be maintained in the free posses-
sion and enjoyment of their rights, goods and
effects, moveable and immoveable, of what nature
soever they may be.

Article II. That the inhabitants, French and
English, shall be maintained in the free exercise
of their religion.

Article III. That trade in general, as well with-
in the province as in the upper countries and
parts beyond the seas, shall be carried on freely as
heretofore, and passports shall be granted for that
purpose.

Article IV. That passports shall also be gran-
ted to those who may want them for the differ-
ent parts of this province, or elsewhere, on their
lawful affairs.

Article V. That the citizens and inhabitants of
the town and suburbs of Montreal shall not be
compelled, on any pretence whatsoever, to take
up arms against the Mother Country, nor to con-
tribute in any manner towards carrying on war
against her.

Article VI. That the citizens and inhabitants
of the town and suburbs, or any other part of the
country, who have taken up arms for defence of
this province, and are taken prisoners, shall be set
at liberty.

Article VII. That Courts of Justice shall be
established for the determination of property, and
that the judges of the said courts shall be elected
by the people.

Article VIII. That the inhabitants of the town
shall not be subjected to lodge troops.

Article IX. That no inhabitants of the coun-
try, or savages, shall be permitted to enter the
town until the commandant shall have taken pos-
session and provided for the security thereof.

Montreal 12th November, 1775.
John Porcous, Esq. R. Hurdly,
Pierre Blake, Esq. Edward Wm. Grey,
James Frélay, Esq. James McGill,
Louis Carrigant, Esq. François Mathier,
St. George Dupree, Esq. Pierre Guy.

I do hereby certify that the articles were pre-
sented to me, to which I have given the following
answers:

The City of Montreal had a similar capitula-
tion, whereby troops were permitted, and having
been in the power to fulfil the article of the
treaty, can claim no title to a capitulation.

The Continental Army have a general dis-
claim of every act of oppression and violence:
They are come for the express purpose of giving
liberty and security. The General, therefore,
engages his honour to maintain, in the peaceable
enjoyment of their property of every kind, the
individuals and religious communities of the city
of Montreal.

The inhabitants whether English, French, or
others, shall be maintained in the free exercise
of their religion.

The present unhappy contention between
Great Britain and her Colonies puts it out of
his power to engage for freedom of trade to the
Mother Country, nor can he make a general pro-
mise of passports; as far as it may consist with the
safety of the troops and the public good, he shall
be happy to promote commerce, and for that
purpose promises to grant passports for the up-
per countries when required.

The General hopes to see such a provincial
virtuous convention assembled as will enter with
zeal into every measure that can contribute to
set the civil and religious rights of this and her
sister colonies on a permanent foundation. He
promises for himself that he will not compel the
inhabitants of the town to take up arms against
the Mother Country or contribute towards the
expenses of the present war.

The Continental Army came into this province
for its protection, they therefore cannot consider
their opponents as taking up arms for its defence.

It is not in the General's power to engage for
the return of prisoners. Motives of humanity
will induce him to use his interest for their re-
turn to their families, provided it can be done
without endangering the public safety.

Speedy measures shall be taken for the estab-
lishing courts of justice, upon the most liberal plan,
conformable to the British constitution.

The inhabitants shall not be surprised with
troops, but when necessary require it, of which
necessity the General must be judge.

The inhabitants of the country and Savages
shall not enter the town till the guards are posted.

To-morrow morning at nine o'clock the Con-
tinental Troops shall take possession of the Re-
collet gate, the proper officers must attend with
the keys of all public stores upon the Quarter
Master General, at nine o'clock at the Recollet
gate.

This engagement is understood, and declared
to be binding on any future commanding officer
of the Continental Troops that may succeed me
in this district.

Montreal, November 12th, 1775.
RICHARD MONTGOMERY,
Brigadier General of the Continental Army.

BOSTON, November 23, 1775.
Last Saturday a Fire broke out in a House oc-
cupied by Capt. Penwick, at the corner of Green's
Lane, but it was happily extinguished with out
much Damage—it was occasioned by a Defect
in the Chimney.

ORDERS
To be observed during the Time of Fires by the
Inhabitants.

UPON the Discovery of a Fire, notice is to
be given as usual by the ringing of bells,
and the cry of Fire in the streets, at which time
the Regiments will immediately get under arms
on their regimental Parades and wait there for
further orders, unless when a Fire may break out
in the Quarters of a Regiment; and in that case
the corps is to quit the place to make room for
the inhabitants who are to repair to the fire, with
all the Buckets in their possession, to give their
assistance, every Householder putting up a light
in a front window; a caution to be observed upon
all alarms whatever.

All persons failing to do will be punished in
a most exemplary manner.

The bells are not to ring for the alarm more
than one quarter of an hour.

The fire works, the engine masters, and men
adding under them are not to be interrupted by
any officer or soldier in the execution of their
duty—the Firewards, known by red painted
stuffs with heads or blaws, are to have the whole
management and conduct of the engines and peo-
ple employed to extinguish a fire.

Neither are the inhabitants to be stopped or
impeded in time of fire by the military, unless they
are armed, in which case they are to be taken into
custody.

All the off-dutied companies, from the essential
service they may be of, are to attend the fires
with their arms: The royal north british volun-
teers excepted who have been already appointed
to a particular duty with arms.

Women belonging to the army will not be al-
lowed to be present at any fires that may happen.

A premium of twenty shillings sterling will be
given to the men who bring the first engine, and
will put it at the fire.

The firewards are to take into their possession
all buckets found in inhabited houses, and to distri-
bute them among the neighbouring inhabitants.

GIVEN at Head Quarters in Boston this
eighteenth Day of November, 1775. W. HOWE.

LOST by the subscriber, last evening, be-
tween the meeting house in Cambridge and
Knox's tavern in Dorchester, a Leather Pocket Book,
containing a number of notes of hand to great va-
lue, with other papers of importance; together with
about 5 or 6 pounds L. in cash.—Whoever will
return the pocket book and contents to the printer or
subscriber, shall be entitled to the cash with thanks.
Dec 10 JOSEPH P. PALMER.

TO BE SOLD,
By wholesale only, the following articles, viz.
West India and New-England rum, old Jamaica
spirits, loaf and brown sugars, molasses, pepper,
allspice, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Georgia and Pyral
wines, chocolate, &c.

ALL LIVER OIL per Cask,
and sundry other articles.—Enquire of JAMES
BRYANT, next to the seat of John Dornie, Esq;
at Little Cambridge.

STOLEN or fraud'ly emay from me the Subscri-
ber on the 28th Day of November, in the
Night Time, a dark coloured Mare, about Nine
Years of Age. She had a small white Spot in her
Forehead, one of her hind Feet white. (I think it
was her left) a natural Pacer about 14 or 15 Hands
High. Whoever will take up said Mare, and bring
her to me, or to Ebenezer Stephenson, Plymouth (who
is the proper Owner of said Mare) shall have THREE
DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid,
by me. STEPHEN CORNALL.
Antiquary Comp. Dec 8, 1775
Near the Meeting House, in Col. Learned's Reg't.

JUST PUBLISHED, in Philadelphia
And Sold by B. Eder, at the Printing Office, at
the Bridge, in Watertown.

[Dedicated to his Excellency GEORGE WAT-
KINSON, Esq; General and Commander
Chief of the Army of the United Colonies
North America.—]

On fine Paper and a beautiful new Type; e-
nriched with 12 useful Plates of the Manoeuvres
Price 1 Dollar. (The London Edition being 10 Shoun)

MILITARY INSTRUCTION

OF F I C E R S

Detached in the Field: Containing,
A SCHEDULE for forming 2 Coors of a P A R T I A L
Militia with 1000 of the Manoeuvres to be
in carrying on the PETITE GUERRE.
By ROGER STEVENSON, Esq;
—First published at 10 St. duerri. O. 12.

W A T E R T O W N,
A Mail in a small Family, in Watertown
She must understand plain Cooking—no one can
apply unless they can be well recommended for
their good Nature, Honesty and Cleanliness,
neither will suit. Inquire of the Printer.

I say away from Watertown, about the 1st
of November, a fat Ox, about eight Years old,
a dark red, with a brokel Face, his Horns
pretty upright; also a 3 Year old Steer, light
brown, with a white Spot inside of each hind Leg.
Whoever will take up said Ox and Steer, or
either of them, & bring them to Ebenezer Everett,
Watertown, or give intelligence for that the right
Owner may have them again, shall have a handsome
Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by
EBENEZER EVERETT.

County of Middlesex, Dec. 1, 1775

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That
in and for a Court for the Probate of Wills
&c. shall be held at Concord, in the said County
at the public House kept by Mr. Taylor, at the
Sign of the Elephant, on the 1st Tuesday
December Instant; and, if that Day should
be a Sabbath, on the Day following; and the
same shall continue for the next 6 Months until public
notice is given to the contrary.

E M P L O Y

Would be agreeable to a person who understands
BOOK KEEPING and writes a good hand.
Any Gentleman in public office, or the mercan-
tile way, whom this may suit, by inquiring of the
printer, may be inform'd of one who can be
recommended.

EBENEZER STORER, informs all per-
sons who have any concerns with him
that he lives at the house of Mr. Samuel Har-
rington in Watertown.

JOSEPH BARRELL, late of Boston, now
resides at the house of Mr. Samuel Harri-
ngton, near Watertown Plain.—Those who are
debted to him will do him a singular favour by
discharging his demands, as thereby he will be
enabled to do the same kind office to those
whom he is indebted.

He has a quantity of dress'd DEER
SKINS ready to sell.

FOUND at Hadley, four large old iron
cans, supposed to be from an old
mill, and a small one lately taken up there for
the same use.—The right owner describing the marks and
paying the charges of this advertisement, may
have them by applying to Jonathan Watson, of
Hadley, or the subscriber, now at Watertown.

Dec 2d, 1775. ELISHA PORTER.

Cambridge, Nov. 28, 1775.
Strayed or stolen from the Pasture of the Ge-
neral Hospital, sometime this month, a black
Horse, with a streak in his Forehead, something
Pierced, his two hind Feet white, trots mostly,
about seven or eight years old, maddling size.—
Whoever will return him to the said Hospital, shall
be handsomely rewarded for their trouble, by
SAMUEL COOKSON, Steward.

N. B. Two or three good Nurses is wanted,
as also a quantity of Herbs.

Cambridge, November 18, 1775.

BROKE Goats, laight the following Prisoners,
Thomas Smith, and William Benson, a Negro
Man. Said Smith is a very noted Thief, hath been
in almost all the Goats on the Continent; had on
when he broke Goat, a blue Jacket, a Pair of striped
Trowsers, sandy coloured Hair, about 5 Feet 4 In-
ches high. Said Benson the Negro had on when he
went away, a dark coloured old Coat, a Pair of
old black knit Breeches, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high.
Whoever shall take up said Prisoners, and return
them to said Goat, shall have TWO DOLLARS
Reward, paid by
ASAC BRADISH, Under-Keeper.

THE Boston- AND COUNTRY

Gazette, JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices.

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJ. MIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, December 25, 1775.

Globe Tavern, Fleet Street, Dec. 4, 1775.

LONDON ASSOCIATION. LIBERTY of the PRESS.

On the part of administration, some win on exertions of despotic power have justly spread an alarm throughout the kingdom, the people cannot with too much vigilance protect their few remaining rights from violence.

The LIBERTY OF THE PRESS hath ever been esteemed one of the choicest blessings a free people enjoy. Yet we have seen the destruction of that liberty but too successfully attempted by the influence of despotism. Prosecutions have been commenced by the officers of the crown apparently for no other purpose than that of silencing the press by denouncing ruin to such printers as shall discharge their duty to the public with the becoming spirit of Englishmen. Nor is this all: In the very mode of prosecution an eye hath been laid to STARCHAMBER TYRANNY. The printers of our news papers have not been prosecuted on the OATHS of jurors, but on the bare SUGGESTION of an officer of the crown, who by flagrant INFORMATIONS, ex officio, against his majesty's innocent subjects (to whom no crime has ever been imputed by their peers) thereby impeded the utility of GRAND JURIES in direct VIOLATION of MAGNA CHARTA—and to the total overthrow of the great bulwark of English liberties.

Conceiving an opposition to such oppressive measures to be a duty incumbent on the people at large—as well of rescuing the press from the clutches of ministerial slavery, as of offering some protection to those printers who may otherwise fall in the cause of liberty, the members of the LONDON ASSOCIATION have determined to support the freedom of the press upon true constitutional grounds, and they have therefore agreed to the following RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved THAT the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS is essential to the existence of a free government.

Resolved, That by a judicious exercise of the freedom of the press, the minds of men are enlightened; knowledge, both civil and religious, is diffused; and the people are taught to prize, as inestimable those political rights secured by the REVOLUTION.

Resolved That any attempt totally to destroy, or partially to infringe, the liberty of the press, is to frustrate the blessings we, as protestants, enjoy from the reformation; and to violate those privileges we, as Englishmen, inherit from the laws and constitution of our country.

Resolved, That EX OFFICIO INFORMATIONS filed by the ATTORNEY GENERAL are unconstitutional stretches of arbitrary power, tending as effectually to destroy the liberty of the press, as the most arbitrary process that ever issued from the Star chamber, during the reigns of the detestable Stuarts.

Resolved, That as we are well convinced of the despotic intentions of ministry, we will endeavour to defeat their attempts to exercise an improper jurisdiction over the press. Should any effort be made to revive the office of a LICENSER we will oppose it as unwarrantable; and should any expounder of the laws (for JUDGES are no more) SPORT with the SACRED CHARTER OF OUR LIBERTIES and TAMP with JURIES, on questions relative to the freedom of the press, we will never cease our struggles until a criminal of such magnitude is made amenable to parliamentary justice.

Resolved, That at the same time as we wish to cherish the liberty, we would entirely discontinue the licentiousness of the press. Publications, therefore, which have a tendency to depreciate the revolution, whether they assume the titles of "MEMOIRS," "HISTORIES," or "STATE COMPILATIONS" are equally to be reprobated as so many ATROCIOUS LIBELS on that happy establishment, secured to us by the

accession of the ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE OF HANOVER.

Resolved That if those printers, who have shown themselves favourable to the rights of British subjects shall be harassed by expensive prosecutions, (originally at the suit of the crown, but virtually and substantially at the instigation of the ministry and certainly at the expense of the people) we will patronize such printers, that the freedom of the press may not be wounded through this file.

Resolved That this association will appropriate the sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS out of their fund, to be expended as occasion may require, in the defence of the printers of such papers: as shall appear to have the justest claim to public protection.

Resolved That it be constantly recommended to every friend of civil and religious liberty throughout the kingdom, to assist in an undertaking the utility of which is self-evident; for, as to the REVIVAL OF LETTERS we owe our deliverance from ministerial superstition to the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS ALONE that we be indebted if the liberties of our country survive—the welfare of administration.

Signed by Order of the ASSOCIATION.

THOMAS JOEL, Sec.

LONDON, October, 5.

At a meeting of the Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled, on Friday the 23rd of September, 1775:

MR. Deputy Piper acquainted the Livery that at a previous meeting of the Livery at the Globe Tavern in Cheapside on Monday evening last at which meeting he was Chairman, it was by them agreed, that an address to the Electors of Great Britain on the present alarming crisis of public grievances, be recommended from that meeting to the consideration of the next Common Hall.

And an address being accordingly produced, a motion was made and question put, that the said Address be now read; it was resolved in the affirmative, & the said address was read accordingly.

Resolved, That the Address to the Electors of Great Britain now read, be entitled, The Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled and be entered in the City Records, and published in the papers signed by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and counter signed by the Town Clerk; which Address follows in these words:

To the ELECTORS of GREAT-BRITAIN.

Gentlemen,

THE mischiefs which have already arisen, and the greater calamities which are threatened, from the unnatural war excited, in America, by the arbitrary and inexorable spirit of his Majesty's ministers, and advisers, have impressed our minds with alarm and apprehensions, which occasion this address to you.

As we are more particularly called upon to take notice of these dangerous proceedings against our fellow subjects in America; because the grievances of the people are unhappily made the instruments of these measures.

It is impossible we can see, without the utmost alarm, preparations making for the prosecution of an extensive and ruinous war with our own colonies, from which so much of our commerce, and therefore the wealth of our realm are derived. The inevitable consequence of this must be an increase of taxes already too heavy and an addition to the national debt which presses us with insupportable weight. We beg you to consider what must be the situation of this kingdom, under an augmentation of taxes, and a diminution of commerce—an increase of national debt, and an equal decrease of national resources.

These are the immediate and unavoidable consequences of this war. The probable ones are still more fatal. If our natural and inveterate enemies should fall upon us when we are exhausted of men and money, — when our most valuable colonies

are ruined, and our bravest & veteran troops sacrificed — what is it that can shield us from immediate ruin? If we have our own ves, then, in this obnoxious and expensive civil war, we must owe our safety to the forbearance of our enemies. Neither do we think it imitable, from the desperate valour with which the Americans defend their dearest liberties, that all our efforts will be unsuccessful, and that we shall at last be obliged to sit down under a galling addition of debt, the shame of defeated armaments, and the total loss of our useful and fertile colonies.

The project that is making for the introduction of Hanoverian and Hessian troops, instead of raising, confirms our apprehensions: because we cannot have any confidence in the protection of foreign mercenaries; and feel at once the shame and folly of that policy, which is to burden us with taxes for the payment of foreign protectors, while our own brave troops are slaughtered in an unnatural, unnecessary, inglorious contest.

For the certain expenses of this war, we see no reparation even in conquest. Desolated fields and depopulated provinces are little likely to contribute to our necessities either by revenue or commerce. No complaint from the merchant and manufacturers in Great Britain, of illicit trade, and act of navigation infringed, has called for these coercive measures. On the contrary they have repeatedly petitioned against the principles upon which the war is founded. To secure our commerce therefore, can neither be the aim, nor issue of this war.

Neither can it be to settle a due subordination of the colonies, upon the parent state, since they have repeatedly and solemnly acknowledged their subordination, and submitted to our control.

We cannot, therefore, discover any real object, or possible event of this dispute (should we be successful) but that of establishing the arbitrary power of the crown over our fellow subjects in America, which must greatly endanger the constitution, here, and increasing the number of placemen and pensioners, already so enormous, as to threaten the utter destruction of freedom and independence among us.

The people of the colonies have appealed to their fellow subjects in Great Britain, for the justice and necessity of their conduct. We are convinced of their having been injured and oppressed. We sympathize in their griefs and reverse their attitude; every motive of humanity, of justice, and of interest, calls upon us to condemn the measures of which they complain and to declare, that we will never willingly contribute to venge their oppressions, or abridge their liberties.

It has been our grief and our misfortune to see, that the repeated petitions from his Majesty's subjects in America, supported by many in this country, have not availed to prevent the dreadful calamities we now lament. The petitioners have been studiously driven to the last resources of despair, by a denial of redress, and an accumulation of grievances, too severe to be endured by a free people.

In the united petition last year, from all the colonies to the King, they asked for peace, liberty, and safety. Did it become us to refuse such a request; or to persist in violating the peace, liberty, and safety of any part of our fellow subjects? They pledge themselves, "that in time of war, they will be ready and willing to demonstrate their loyalty to his Majesty, by exerting their most strenuous efforts, in granting supplies and raising forces." — But can we in justice require more from a part of the empire, restrained in points of commercial advantages, for our benefit; and labouring, in consequence of that restraint, under a heavy and accumulating debt? Can we expect success from a war, founded in such flagrant injustice? Appealing, say they, "to that Being, who searches the hearts of his creatures, we solemnly profess, that our councils have been influenced by no other motive, than a dread of impending destruction."

That dead has been realized. Famine, fire, and sword have answered their reasonable requests, and earnest applications. Utter destruction, or unconditional submission, is the only, alternative left them, by this imperious and intemperate administration.

Yet still they were determined to try the force of fresh supplication. This they have done in their late petition to the Throne, more humble, but still fruitless as the former. They say "knowing to what violent resentments and incurable animosities, civil disorders are apt to exasperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourselves required by indispensable obligations to Almighty God, to your Majesty, to our fellow subjects, and ourselves immediately to use all the means in our power, not incompatible with our safety, for stopping the further effusion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities, which threaten the British empire."

We feel these as the most amiable sentiments of men, cordially interested in our welfare, and earnestly aiming at peace and reconciliation.

In pursuit of these laudable purposes, they solemnly declare their most ardent desire that, "the former harmony between the two countries may be restored, and a concord may be established between them, upon so firm a basis, as to perpetuate its blessings, uninterrupted by any future dissensions, to succeeding generations in both countries." They declare that "they do not request such a reconciliation, as might in any manner, be inconsistent with the dignity or welfare of Great-Britain;" that "they are ready and willing, at all times, as they have been, with their lives and fortunes to assert and maintain the rights and interests of his Majesty, and of their mother country." They therefore implore his Majesty, "to take measures for preventing the further destruction of the lives of his subjects; and that he will be pleased to direct some mode by which the united applications of his faithful colonists to the throne, in pursuance of their common councils, may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation; and that the wished for opportunity may soon be restored to them of evincing the sincerity of their professions by every testimony of devotion, becoming the most dutiful subjects, and the most affectionate colonists."

To this petition an answer has been refused. The unhappy petitioners are left to deplore the prospect of inexorable war, and desolation, and to seek protection in those fatal resources, which self preservation suggests against impending destruction.

This, Gentlemen, is the alarming state of America, which fills us with anxiety and apprehensions.

We lament the blood that has been already shed; we deplore the fate of those brave men, who are devoted to hazard their lives not against the enemies of the British name, but against the friends of the prosperity and glory of Great Britain. We feel for the honour of the British arms, sullied not by the misbehaviour of those who bore them, but by the misconduct of the ministers, who employed them, to the oppression of their fellow subjects. We are alarmed at the immediate insupportable expense and the probable consequences of a war, which we are convinced originates in violence and injustice, and must end in ruin.

These are the sentiments, Gentlemen, which we take the liberty of communicating to you, as the reasons upon which we have acted, trusting that, if they meet with your approbation, you will co-operate with us, in endeavouring to bring the authors of these evils to the justice of their country.

Signed in obedience to the order of the Common Hall,

JOHN WILKES, Mayor.
GEO. HAYLEY,
NATH. NEWNHAM, } Sheriffs.

Counter-signed by order, WILLIAM RIX, T. Clerk.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 29

By advices from the army we learn, that Col. Woodford arrived at Suffolk on the 25th instant; and that Col. Scott with his detachment, had advanced within seven miles of the great bridge. He has taken several tory prisoners, particularly one Ives, who has been a very active person, and informed, that Lord Dunmore had withdrawn most of his troops from the bridge, which is only guarded by Tories and slaves.

Several persons lately from Norfolk inform that Lord Dunmore was preparing barracks for his army near the distillery, and had begun to intrench between the two rope walks; and that several Scotch Tories in that borough commenced black companies, who speak with much confidence, of beating us, with the odds of five to one.

The Committee of Safety of North Carolina, have offered Col. Woodford the assistance of their troops, who are now at Currituck, about a day's march from the great bridge.

By a gentleman from Norfolk we learn, that the prison of that borough was burnt down last

Sunday night, by fire accident, but that the prisoners were all taken out safe. We also hear, that sundry houses in the environs of Norfolk had been set on fire by Lord Dunmore's order, to prevent our troops from occupying them.

Lord Dunmore's cruel policy begins at length to be discovered by the blacks, who have lately deserted from him to a considerable number. When his Lordship first went down to Norfolk, he gave great encouragement to unwary Negroes, but, such was his baseness, some of them, it is confidently said, he sent to the West Indies, where these unfortunate creatures were disposed of, to defray his Lordship's expenses; and others, such as he took any dislike to, he delivered up to their masters, to be punished. Since the troops under Col. Woodford's command began their march, Lord Dunmore issued a proclamation inviting the slaves of rebels, as he pleased to say, to repair to his standard. A considerable number at first went to him, but upon their masters taking the oath of allegiance, they were immediately told they must return. Some runaways, however, remained, but these were kept constantly employed in digging entrechments in wet ground, till at length the severity of their labour forced many of them to fly. Those that were left behind have made several attempts to get off, but such is the barbarous policy of this cruel man, he keeps these unhappy creatures not only against their will, but intends to place them in the front of the battle, to prevent their flying, in case of an engagement, which, from their utter ignorance of fire arms, he knows they will do.

Last Tuesday night a party of men, chiefly blacks, from a tender, came up to Mr. Benjamin Wells's, at Mulberry-Island, pillaged his house of every thing valuable, such as bedding, wearing apparel, liquors, a watch the stock of poultry, and carried off two negro girls. They told Mrs. Wells that they had orders to burn the house; which they would certainly have put in execution, had it not been for her earnest entreaty to spare it that time, as she had some sick children in bed, who must perish in the flames.

Dec 2. Since Lord Dunmore's proclamation made its appearance here it is said he has recruited his army, in the counties of Princess Anne and Norfolk, to the amount of 2000 men, including his black regiment, which is thought to be a considerable part, with this inscription on their breasts:—"Liberty to Slaves"—However, as the rivers will be notwithstanding be strictly watched, and every possible precaution taken, it is hoped others will be effectually prevented from joining those his Lordship has already collected.

The army that went down last week, under command of Col. Woodford, to obstruct Dunmore's progress of enlisting men in the lower counties, fell in with a party of 12 or 13 of Dunmore's friends, and made them all prisoners. Lieut. Col. Scott, with the advanced guard, upon his arrival at the Great Bridge, found the enemy entrenched there, and it is said a smart firing began by some of the riflemen, on which was returned, and continued a considerable time on both sides, but to what effect we know not. It is also said, that Thursday last was fixed upon by our troops to begin a general attack; they were healthy, in good spirits, and had a great prospect of success.

Some accounts from Norfolk are that Dunmore's party has demolished several houses back of the town, and fortified themselves; also, that Col. Hurching, and some other gentlemen, their prisoners, had been removed to the ships, on account of the goal having been set on fire.

Nine Negroes (two of them women) who had been endeavouring to get to Norfolk in an open boat, and put ashore on Point Comfort, were fired upon by some persons in pursuit, taken, and brought here on Thursday; two of the fellows are wounded, and it is expected the rest will soon be made examples of.

Camp at Suffolk, Nov 29 Col. Woodford having received intelligence, that two companies of militia were to assemble last Monday by Lord Dunmore's orders, detached Col. Wells, with a party of volunteers, to put a stop to their proceedings, who had the good fortune, to secure them both, with their orders from the Governor and his county Lieutenant, Col. Willoughby, copies of which you have enclosed; the other captain's name is Stephen Wright, and his orders are the same.—

An Express from Col. Scott informs us, that he arrived at the great bridge yesterday, at 12 o'clock and had sent out parties, who have secured all the boats. Some ships were exchanged between our advanced party and the enemy's sentinels, one of whom was wounded, but made his escape. One man of Captain Parker's company was killed dead on the spot, which is all the damage we sustained. Col. Scott describes the fort erected at the bridge to be an unfinished stockade without any cannon yet mounted, and writes, that he proposes to cross the river early this morning, with part

of the men and to attack the enemy on both sides at the same time, which most people think will succeed, with very little loss on our side. Lieutenant Standford, on a scouting party the day before, started a canoe of some blacks, who ran off to the shore; but one of them, preparing for battle, he shot him through the head with his rifle.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13

By a gentleman arrived here on Wednesday from Wilmington in North Carolina we are informed, that the Scorpion ship of war, and a transport ship from Boston, arrived at Brunswick 15 miles below, about the 12th ult. it was imagined their intention was to carry away the gun belonging to Fort Johnson.—At the same time arrived a ship from the Isle of Sky in Scotland, with a number of (report said 4 or 500) Highland all young men no woman being aboard; that they were supposed to be soldiers, being all or almost all the Highland manner, and 'twas said, some of them in the same dress were on board the ship; upon this information coming to Wilmington, the militia, and volunteers were called upon, and cheerfully agreed to take all necessary measures to prevent their landing, for which purpose they had determined upon laying snare booms and chains across the river, and were about erecting a fort at Flagman's point where a camp was marked out, and 400 men immediately took post there.

We are also informed, that the Cruiser ship of war was at Brunswick, that Lord William Campbell was on board the Tamar, cruising to the southward as far as Charlestown Har., that two small tenders were on the station off Ocracoke and the King Fisher, Capt. Monague, was stationed between Ocracoke and Cape Henry in Virginia.

By a letter from North Carolina dated Newbern, November 28, 1775, we are informed, that the Governor had sent word he intends to dine at the Palace at Christmas and have the town in the before night. Yesterday 200 soldiers, marched Virginia, under command of Col. Howe. We have four thousand men raised in the province they are thought equal to any of the King's troops. Next Friday the militia men and soldiers go out to meet 300 men that are coming to take post here where they are to remain till the rest of the soldiers come back. The Governor has got 300 soldiers to assist him; it is expected they have burnt down one small place called Bruntwick that has 8 or 9 houses in it.

Our people have taken from the Governor great deal of powder and ball, bayonets, fowling pistols, and balls for the cannon, and every thing belonging to the artillery, which he had concealed underground; there was vessels with powder for the Tories and Soldiers, but Major Pattam marked his men, and has taken it away from them. News from Newbern will be made near as strong as Boston.

Capt. Hervey informs us, that on the 1st Nov. a terrible fire broke out in the town of St. George, in Grenada, which continued burning till the 5th, when all the houses, except a few at a place called the Cannash, were consumed, together with their provisions. This account was confirmed and believed at St. Kitts, from whence they were sending vessels with necessaries for the relief of the unhappy sufferers.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam Sept. 4.

"All the United Provinces desire heartily that a blessed peace may soon be restored to your Colonies, on honourable terms, and so doth Germany for rice and tobacco is risen to such a high price, that common people are not able to purchase either of those articles."

"From Wistbaben we learn, that for these fifty years past there was no such prospect for vines as there is now, the grapes are almost ripe and such a demand for casks that they are all bought up, even down to Holland, at a very high price."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Sept. 20.

"You are quite right in thinking me narrow in my political notions: However it is with pleasure I can inform you my opinion is very different to what it was. I now see much clearer that the Americans are right -- then ever I did when I saw them wrong. If I was now in Philadelphia, the first business I should look after, would be to join some company and learn the military exercise. The present ministry are certainly a set of the most abandoned wretches: I sincerely wish all their diabolical schemes may be frustrated, and which I have not the least doubt of, if wise and prudent measures are observed on your side. There are now in London TEN for America for ONE against it."

An association is now on foot in Spitalfields for learning the military exercise; upwards of 100 are joining in one company; they have been heard to say publicly, that they never intended to fight against America, but aim at another mark. I doubt not but before another opportunity offers to write to you that 20,000 men will be under arms in this metropolis, in defence of your glorious cause."

TOLAN on Thursday Evening 25, from the House of Mr. William Maasing, in Cambridge, about 6 o'clock, a Sorrel Mare, about 4 years old, about 14 Hands high, with a large blaze in her Face, her near Fore Foot white, and her off Hind Foot white, just above the Foot Lock, and Trots chiefly; together with a Ruffert Saddle, Saddle, and a Pair of Seal Skin Saddle Bags, containing 8 lb. Coffee, and 7 lb. Sugar. Whoever will apprehend the Thief or Thieves, that the subscriber may have his Mare, &c. again, shall have Six Dollars Reward, or Two Dollars for the Beast, saddle and bridle, and so in proportion for the whole, with all reasonable charges, paid by me, **NOAH SPARHAWK.** Cambridge, Decem. 25, 1775.

PRAYED from a Stable near Watertown-bridge, a sorrel Mare, with a few white hairs interspers'd; about 14 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, a very long mane and tail, a small blaze in her forehead, and some white spots between the knee and fetter-lock joint of her right leg; she trots all and is extremely gay, so as to be dangerous to strangers; and had a halter about her neck, when she went off.

Whoever will return her safe and sound to the subscriber, at Mr. Hunt's, near Watertown-Bridge, shall be rewarded for his Trouble, and all necessary Charges paid, by **JOSEPH PALMER.** Watertown, Dec. 23.

NEWPORT, December 1. About one o'clock yesterday morning, the bomb-ardment, a schooner, and 2 or 3 armed sloops left this town, went to Conanicut, and landed upwards of 200 marines, sailors and negroes, at the East ferry, marched in three divisions immediately over the West ferry and set the several houses on fire, which were near the ferry place, then retreated back setting fire to almost every house on each side of the road from the West to the East ferry and several houses and barns some distance on the N. side of the road; driving out the women and children, swearing they should be burnt in the same if they did not instantly turn out. Widow H. lost 1 house, Joseph Clarke, Esq; 2 houses, 1 barn, Thomas Fowler 1 house, barn & crib, Benjamin Ellery 2 houses, 1 barn and 1 barn, Benjamin Kemling 2 houses, John Gard-ner, Esq; 1 house and barnyard, Thos. Hutchinson 1 house, Widow Franklin 2, Abel Franklin 1, Benedict 1. All the above houses were plundered of beds, wearing apparel, and such household goods as could be conveniently carried off the fire consumed. Some women, we are told, were stripped of some of their best cloathing they had. 'Tis said Capt. Wallace commanded this expedition. A company of minute men left Conanicut the afternoon before, so that they were but about 40 or 50 soldiers on the island of whom had been inflicted but a few days and were there but the evening before, in miserable condition for such a sudden attack; but notwithstanding, 'tis said, there is certainly one officer, of whom killed, and 7 or 8 badly wounded. There was not one Provincial either killed or wounded, but Mr. John Martin, who was shot in his bed, and lying unarm'd in his door. The above vessel caught off about 30 head of Oxen and Cows, which were taken and flung most of which they killed and they took them on board. They left Conanicut yesterday, & came to this harbour at noon. Jacki son who arrived at Dartmouth last day, in a short passage from the Mole, informed that the day he sailed information from the British authority was received there, that the British had declared War against Great Britain and Ireland and also the English Islands—so that they had laid siege to Gibraltar, with a great naval and land armament.

A vessel belonging to a rank tory, of this town, lately seized at Cape Francois, is said because it belonged to a villain who was an enemy to America, and we hear the people at the Cape intend to make the Congress a present in powder, equal to the value of the above vessel and cargo. **WATERTOWN** Dec. 25. Last Week both Houses of Assembly came to a Choice of Five Delegates to represent this town in AMERICAN CONGRESS, for the year 1776, by joint Ballot, and the following men were chosen, viz

The Hon. JOHN HANCOCK Esq;
SAMUEL ADAMS Esq;
JOHN ADAMS Esq;
ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Esq;
and ELBRIDGE GERRY, Esq;
We hourly expect to hear of the Bombardment of Rhode-Island. By late accounts from North Carolina, we learn, that Governor Martin was on board a ship of war Cape Fear, and had not the least prospect of being able to join Lord Dunmore with any forces; the contrary, troops were raising in North Carolina, in order to be sent to Virginia to assist his Lordship.

We hear from Concord, that a fine Laboratory for gun making is set up there by Deacon Barrett, where every branch of that business is carried on. As the Laboratory has the advantage of a stream, the boring, grinding, and polishing is performed by water. We hear also, that good encouragement will be given at said place to persons acquainted with any branch of the business, particularly Lock making.

Capt. Martindale, in one of our privateers, was lately decoyed near to one of the enemy's ships of war, in the Bay, and was unhappily taken and carried into Britain.

Capt. Manly has, within a few days past, taken another valuable prize, a sloop from Virginia, bound to Boston, loaded with corn and oats; fitted out and sent by Lord Dunmore.

Last Friday 7 night seven American masters of vessels, who had, at different times, been taken by the enemy and carried into Boston, made their escape from that place. From one of them we have obtained the following intelligence, viz That all the drugs and medicines in the town have been seized for the use of the army:—That on the 14th instant General Howe issued orders for taking down the Old North meeting-house, and 100 old wooden dwelling houses & other buildings, to be made use of for fuel:—That vessels are sitting out for the West Indies, in order to get supplies for the garrison: That Capt. Martindale, mentioned above, with his officers and men, were sent to England:—That one Morrison, who officiates as a Presbyterian minister, being appointed preacher of those people who were permitted to leave the town, promised, on receiving a bribe to let a person bring out £ 240 sterling in cash and plate; but afterwards basely deprived him of the whole of it:—That recruiting parties of each regiment are gone to England:—That two regiments, and a number of the light horse, under convoy of a frigate, were embarked for Halifax:—And that there was not in the town, provisions sufficient to supply the navy and army for a longer time than 6 weeks.

The causeway leading on to Lechmere's Point, having been well secured by intrenchments, and breastworks, last Saturday 7 night a body of the Continental Troops broke ground on the point, near the water side, and have now 2 formidable fortifications in great readiness. There being a very thick foggy air the day following, the enemy did not discover our people till about noon; at which time we were saluted with cannon shot and shells from the ship which lay off the point, and from a battery at West Boston. The enemy have continued from their batteries, a slow ineffectual cannonade and bombardment ever since, with very little inconvenience to our men, only one having been wounded. Three or four shot from Cobble Hill induced the ship to quit her station early on Monday morning. Our fortifications on Lechmere's Point is about half a mile off Boston, and will, when finished, command a very considerable part of that town.

The Toast of the Day is,
"The American GENERAL, and ADMIRAL"

To the PUBLIC.
WHEREAS some evil minded Persons, have industriously and wickedly propagated Falshoods, respecting my Character, as an Enemy to my Country—I in this public Manner, desire every Person that has any Knowledge of my Conduct since the Commencement of these unhappy Taxes avoid, upon Oath, publish it in this or any other Paper. I shall esteem them as Friends to me and their Country; and in so doing, they may not only satisfy the Public in general, but in particular, their much injured humble Servant, **LEMI COX.**

GOOD Refined IRON, and NAIL-RODS,—to be Sold by JEDIDIAH J. WHITE, near Watertown Bridge.

Manufactured by JONAS ELLIOT, And to be sold at his house (in the North school-street, a little Northward of St. Paul's church in Newbury Port.)

As good **SNUFF** as that imported from Scotland, by wholesale and retail, upon very reasonable terms; and as manufactures of all kinds in America, tend to promote the welfare of it:—He therefore hopes to receive such encouragement from the public as will enable him cheerfully to proceed in the above branch of business. Also, **CASH** given for empty Snuff Bottles, at 3 shillings per dozen.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Roxbury, the beginning of November last, a sorrel Mare, about 14 hands high, six years old, with a white face, light colour'd mane and tail, paces and trots, but paces chiefly: Whoever will take up said Mare, and return her or send word to the owner at Col. Joseph Williams's, at Roxbury, so that he may have her shall be rewarded for his trouble, and all necessary charges paid by their humble servant, **JONA. BREWSTER,** in 17th Regt.

In the House of Representatives, December 19, 1775.

RESOLVED, That full Compensation be made to such Captains, Subalterns, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, who sustained Loss of Arms, Accoutrements or Cloathing, on the 19th April and 17th of June last; and that each Captain and Subaltern produce a Certificate from the Colonel or commanding Officer of such Regiment, and that each Non-commissioned Officer and Private, produce a Certificate from the Captain or commanding Officer of the Company to which such Non-commissioned Officer or Private did, do both respectively belong, and that such Certificate, with other Circumstances concurring therewith, shall be admitted as primary Evidence: And it is further provided, that any other legal or satisfactory Evidence may be admitted as Time, Place and Circumstances may require, to the Satisfaction of the Committee appointed by this Court to consider such Losses and Compensation, shall be made accordingly. This Resolve to be printed in the *Watertown News-Paper.*

Sent up for Concurrence.
William Cooper, Sp. Pro. Tem.
In Council, December 20, 1775.

Read and concurr'd.
Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'y.
Consented to by the major Part of the Council.
A true Copy, *Attest.*
Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'y.

Colon of the *Massachusetts Bay* | December 25, 1775.

To the honorable the Council, the supreme court of probate for said colony, humbly shews, —
BENJAMIN HALL, That his honored father, the late Hugh Hall, of Boston, Esq; deceased, by his last will and testament, made a bequest for life of a valuable real estate in Boston, and elsewhere;—and by the same last will, Foster Hutchinson, Esq; late judge of probate for the county of Suffolk, was appointed executor thereof. Soon after the death of the said Hugh Hall, your petitioner removed to the town of Medfield; and within four months after such removal, your petitioner (not being an inhabitant of said Medfield) was, at the instance and request of the said Foster Hutchinson in a most illegal and clandestine manner, represented by three of the said selectmen of the town of Medfield, a non compos mentis to the said Foster Hutchinson, as judge of probate for said county of Suffolk. In consequence of which representation the said Foster Hutchinson, Esq; judge of probate as aforesaid, granted out letters of guardianship to Joseph Currell, Esq; of Boston, since which your petitioner, has not received a single farthing income of his estate, and has been obliged, together with his wife, to seek support and maintenance from his brother-in-law at Medway. Your petitioner by the advice of council learned in the law, appealed to the governor and council to reverse the said appointment of a guardian as aforesaid; on which appeal he has never yet had a hearing, and the cause now remains pending in said court. Your petitioner, your honors are sensible, is unable to procure the papers or copies of the proceedings, and therefore is unable to bring the matter in proper form before this honorable court.—He therefore prays that on the facts as above stated, (which he is ready to verify) this court would take cognizance of the premises, and reverse the said appointment of guardianship over your petitioner, in order that he may be able to enjoy the income of his estate out of Boston, agreeable to the intention of his father's will, and be able to discharge his just debts; or that this honorable court would interpose in the premises, in such other way as shall afford relief to your injured petitioner, and will conduce to the furtherance of justice. And as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c. *Benjamin Hall.*

In GENERAL COUNCIL, December 25, 1775.
Read and *Ordered*, That the petitioner, notwithstanding all concerned to attend and show cause (if any they have) why the prayer of the foregoing petition should not be granted, on Thursday the 27th day of January next by causing the above petition and this order, to be published in the Watertown News-paper, two weeks successively before the day of hearing *Perez Morton, Dep'y Sec'y.*

LOST last week, between Waltham and Medford, a striped silk bag, with a flowered Pin-cushion, in which was a pair of round pink Earrings, a small piece of Cambrick, sewing Silk, &c. —Whoever will bring it to the printer heretof, shall receive a handsome reward.

Paris this town last Sunday on their way to head quarters, on their parol, Mr. Colbeck, president of the island of St. John's, Mr. Wright and Mr. Higgins, inhabitants of the same place, who give the following account of their being taken prisoners. About a fortnight ago, two privateers belonging to Beverly came to Charlotte town to search for arms, &c. and took Mr. Colbeck and Wright Prisoners, and carried them both on board one of the privateers. The two privateers then stood over to the Gut of Canso, where they met with Mr. Higgins in a schooner from London, bound to St. John's, with stores, provisions, &c.

WILLIAMSBURG.

Mr. PURDIE.

HERE you have a Proclamation that will at once show the baseness of Lord Dunmore's heart, his malice and treachery against the people who were once under his government, and his officious violation of all law, justice, and humanity; not to mention his arrogating to himself a power which he neither can assume, nor any power upon earth invest him with.

Not in the regions
Of horrid hell, can come a Devil more damn'd
In evils, to top D***.

By his EXCELLENCY

A PROCLAMATION.

AS I have ever entertained hopes that an accommodation might have taken place between Great-Britain and this Colony, without being compelled, by my duty, to this most disagreeable, but now absolutely necessary step, rendered so by a body of armed men, unlawfully assembled, firing on his Majesty's tenders, and the formation of an army, and that army now on their march to attack his Majesty's troops, and destroy the well disposed subjects of this Colony: To defeat such treasonable purposes, and that all such traitors, and their abettors, may be brought to justice and that the peace and good order of this colony may be again restored, which the ordinary course of the civil law is unable to effect: I have thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, hereby declaring, that until the aforesaid good purposes can be obtained, I do, in virtue of the power and authority to me given, by his Majesty, determine to execute martial law, and cause the same to be executed throughout this colony; and to the end that peace and good order may the sooner be restored, I do require every person capable of bearing arms to resort to his Majesty's STANDARD, or be looked upon as traitors to his Majesty's crown and government, and thereby become liable to the penalty the law inflicts upon such offences, such as forfeiture of life, confiscation of lands, &c. And I do hereby further declare all indentured servants, negroes, or others (appertaining to rebels) free, that are able and willing to bear arms, they joining his Majesty's troops, as soon as may be, for the more speedily reducing this colony to a proper sense of their duty, to his Majesty's crown and dignity. I do further order, and require, all his Majesty's liege subjects to retain their quitrents, or any other taxes due or that may become due, in their own custody, till such time as peace may be again restored to this at present most unhappy country, or demanded of them for their former salutary purposes, by officers properly authorized to receive the same.

Given on board the ship William, off Norfolk the 9th of November.

To the PRINTER.

IT is remarkable that Lord Dunmore in Virginia, has lately been guilty of at least seven capital crimes, all of which are felony by the laws of that colony, and are punishable by the gallows; and as he can plead no privilege of peerage there, it is hoped he will shortly be taken, publicly tried and hanged, as the most atrocious criminal that ever appeared in America. MINOS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

Ship Dutches of Gordon,

New York Harbour, 4th Dec. 1775.

SIR,

I DESIRE you will lay before the Corporation the inclosed paper, containing my sentiments on the present convulsed state of this country, and that you will please to make the same public. I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

WM. TRYON.

To WHITZHEAD HICKS, Esq;

Mayor of the City of New York.

To the Inhabitants of NEW YORK.

I Take this public manner to signify to the inhabitants of this province, that his majesty has been graciously pleased to grant me his royal permission, to withdraw from my government; and at the same time to assure them, of my readiness to perform every service in my power, to promote the common felicity.

If I am excluded from every hope of being any way instrumental, towards the re-establishment of

that harmony, a profane interference, between Great Britain and her colonies, I expect soon to avail myself of his majesty's indulgence.

It has given me great pain to view the colony committed to my care, in such a turbulent state, as not to have afforded me, since my arrival, any prospect of being able to take the dispassionate and deliberate voice of its inhabitants, in a constitutional manner, upon the resolution of Parliament, for composing the present ferment in this province: A resolution that was attended for the basis of an accommodation, and if candidly considered in a way which it will be most probably successful, and treated with that delicacy and decency, requisite to the cultivation of a sincere reconciliation and friendship, might yet be improved, for the purpose of restoring the general tranquillity and security of the empire.

I owe it to my affection to this colony, to declare my wish, that some measure may be speedily adopted for this purpose; as I feel an extreme degree of anxiety, in being witness to the growing calamities of this country, without the power to alleviate them.—Catastrophes that must increase, while so many of the inhabitants withhold their allegiance from their Sovereign, and their obedience to the Parent country, by whose power and patronage they have hitherto been sustained and protected.

WM. TRYON.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, and to be sold, wholesale and retail by B. EDES, in Water-town; S. and E. HALL, in Cambridge; and I. THOMAS in Worcester.—The

North American's Almanack,

For 1776.

By SAMUEL STEARNS, Student in Physick, and Astronomy.

JUST PUBLISHED, in Philadelphia. And Sold by B. Edes, at the Printing Office, near the Bridge in Watertown.

[Dedicated to his Excellency George Washington, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of North-America.—]

On fine Paper and a beautiful new Type; enriched with 12 of the best Plates of the Marceuvres. Price 1 Dollar. (The London Edition being 10s. bound.)

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS

FOR OFFICERS

Detached in the Field: Containing,

AScheme for forming a Corps of a PARTISAN. Illustrated with Plans of the Marceuvres necessary in carrying on the PETITE GUERRE.

By ROGER STEVENSON, Esq;

—Farther of the late Ovid.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Committee of Clothing to such towns as have supplied their soldiers with coats, that they bring in their accounts immediately for payment.—They also hereby notify the soldiers they have a few good coats on hand, which may be had by applying for immediately.

Watertown, December 16.

ISAAC WHITE from Boston, Begg leave to acquaint his Customers and Others, that he carries on his Works at Salem, at the head of Capt. Dr by's Wharf as usual, and also at Jani-ca Plain in Roxbury, where may be had, the best of Dipt Tallow Candles, at a half pence per pound by the Box: Also Tallow by the Barrel.

THESE may serve to satisfy all persons that have any demands on, or that are indebted to the estate of Deacon Ebenezer Davis, late of Brookline, deceased, either on book, bond or note, they are by these presents, earnestly desired to come and settle the same with Maelias Collins, of Waltham, or Joseph White, and Joseph Craft, of Newton, executors to said Estate.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

TEN Hogheads choice Virginia Tobacco, delivered at Salem to be sold by Samuel and Stephen Salisbury of Worcester

—A T H E F T!

MARLBOROUGH Meeting House feloniously broke open, and sacrilegiously stolen from thence, 9 tankards and 4 pecker dishes and the annotation on the New Testament by Burket: The first articles were in use on Lord's day 26th November last, and were first known to be missing, the 10th instant. Mr Joseph Arnold of said town had his smith's shop broke open on the next Tuesday night following the 26th of November, and a fire blown up, and on the back of the chimney the appearance of melted pewter. (So that it is suspected the said vessels are melted down) and was carried off a melting ladle a pair of small Rilyars and a pair of mittings. Whoever shall secure the thief and goods, so that justice may be done, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward paid by Alpheus Woods, for order.

Marlborough Dec. 12.

THE Committee of Penitence by act first that their meeting should be held on Tuesday the 12th inst. of this instant December at the House of the Widow Coolidge, near Water-town bridge, at 8 o'clock at noon.

Mefford, Dec. 12.

N. B. It is earnestly desired the Members attend.

Now opening at Litch Green a store near the of John Dannie, Esq; in Little Cambridge. Superfine broad cloths, a fine assortment of the first quality at 3s. per yard, with mings compleat, ladies silk a very fine which cannot fail to please every age from years old to a hundred, and very cheap grey and common stuffs with tippets, plain and er'd faddins, all colours, plain and flower'd English and Linn shaves, goloshoes and best b clogs, plain, striped and flower'd muslins and gauze aprons, greezes, muslins, maqueraded bengalls, ladies silk and w quilts, flays &c. an elegant assortment of and white lace and edging rich patches, ch and callicoes, a great assortment; brown a four'd threads, French, Irish and Scotch ditto No. 8 to No. 50; a quantity of beautiful cotton threads for working flowers in a red bed ticks and bed bums, quilting and ed els, silk and cotton velvets, with many other cles too many to enumerate in an advertised —Also the best Jamaica spirit by the hog cotton of the best quality by the bag or less, bone by wholesale or retail &c. &c. &c.

A Stro gable bodied Horse to be disp for his keeping this Winter, fit for or Draft. Inquire of the printer.

THE Brethren of the ancient and honest Society of free and accepted Masons, ticularly the Members of St. ANDR Lodge, formerly of B. o) are hereby notified the Right Worshipful WILLIAM BURBECK Master, holding under the Authority of the Lodge of Scotland, stands celebrating the of St. JOHN the Evangelist, on Wednesday 27th Instant, at the Free Mason Arms in bridge. By Order of the Master, WILLIAM HOSKINS Sec

N. B. It is recommended here be general attendance: Table to be elegantly furnished 2 o'clock: Brethren will bring their Cloak Cambridge, Dec. 9th, 1775.

LOST by the subscriber, last evening between the meeting to in Cambridge Kent's tavern in Dorchester, a Leather Pocket containing a number of notes of hand to great use, with other papers of importance; together about 5 or 6 pounds L. M. in cash.—Whoever return the pocket book and contents to the printer subscriber, shall be entitled to the cash with the Dec 10. JOSEPH P. PALME

WANTED, A Maid in a small Family, in Waltham She must understand plain Cooking—none apply unless they can be well recommended their good Nature, Honesty and Cleanliness, no other will suit. Inquire of the Printer

TO BE SOLD,

By wholesale only, the following articles, v West India and New-England rum, old Jap spirits, loaf and brown sugars, molasses, pepper, allspice, Lisbon, Teneriff, Georgia and wines, chocolate, pine.

ALSO LIVER OIL per Cask. and sundry other articles.—Enquire of J. A. BRANT, next to the seat of John Dannie, at Little Cambridge.

STOLEN or strayed away from me the Subscriber, on the 28th Day of November, in Night Time, a dark coloured Mare, about 10 Years of Age. She had a small white Spot in Forehead, one of her hind Feet white, (I think was her left) a natural Pacer about 14 or 15 Hands high. Whoever will take up said Mare, and bring her to me, or to Eleazer Stephens of Plymouth (he is the proper Owner of said Mare) shall have a TR DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me, STEPHEN CORHAM

Roxbury Camp, Dec. 8, 1775.

Near the Meeting House, in Col. Learned's R

STAY'd away from Watertown, about the 1 of November, a fat Ox, about eight Years of a dark red, with a brokel Face, his Horns pretty upright; also a 3 Year old Steer, light brown, with a white Spot inside of each hind Leg. Whoever will take up said Ox and Steer, or ther of them, & bring them to Ebenezer Everett Watertown, or give intelligence so that the Owner may have them again, shall have a hand Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by EBENEZER EVERETT



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJ. MINER, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, January 1, 1776.

Mr. Hutchinson's Entreats, &c. continued.

(No. 16) Boston, 14 Nov. 1769.
Dear Sir, (Sir F. Bernard)

I am glad to hear from London the 11th, that you had a long passage, having been in no other than the 4th of Sept. The next I hope will bring news of your arrival. A gentleman writes me of the 13th of Aug. (which is not added, but by the following paragraph enter'd in consequence, without words, it seems to have been of that date that led him to fear he should not be appointed to succeed Sir Francis.) I should be less mortified, if I could not look about me and see governors who I think had less pretences. However I only attain a little earlier to that retirement which I profess to be fond of before the close of life, or I rely upon it you will signify my desire to resign my office of lieutenant governor, and I shall as have wrote you before, it may be given to the contrary. It may have the effect to convince the people in the colonies, that all who have been officers for supporting government are not puffed up; and if a due proportion in the reward is not ways observed, it may be attributed to administrations not having a full acquaintance with the circumstances of such cases. As this is it may, I do not continue in my place of lieut. gov. after a new governor is appointed, and I am the more inclined in it, because you concurred with me in the point when we were in conversation together upon this point. If I do not openly disapprove of the governor's measures, the odium of them will be as much, perhaps more upon me than upon him, my person and property both be exposed to the rage of the people, who consider the commander in chief as the king's immediate representative, and any violence offered him is more criminal than to a lieut. governor who when the governor is present they consider as a mere private person: at the same time I must live at a less expence than otherwise I should do, and have nothing but my private fortune to support me or want to nothing. I have been in this situation for ten years past. I wish my successor may have better fortune than I have met with: in my case in all its circumstances, he need not be worse. (The rest of the letter I about other matters of no importance to the publick.)

No. 4 Feb. 1770.

My dear Sir, (Sir F. Bernard)

Cherish carrying a few hours longer than expected. I have just time to acknowledge your obliging letters, No. 6, 7, 8 & 9 by Cransau. The letters to lady Bernard were immediately forwarded. I am not sorry that your own time is not vacated: I have often said to you, that I should not think myself neglected by being considered lieut. governor whilst you remained my superior, and I never wrote any thing to you with an intent to hurry a new appointment. I always write to you with the utmost confidence, for in my public character I can have no secrets but what is common to you and to me, upon which we have always thought alike, and that the interest of the kingdom and of the colonies which are inseparable. I wish to try a session or two of the general court, but I wish that in judging of my conduct, attention may be given to the latter or constitution, which, except in giving assent to acts of legislation, restrain a governor from acting without assistants, and make him a little more than a Connecticut or Rhode-Island governor. If after that an appointment of a person of superior rank and importance shall be thought advisable, the alternative in your letter of 4th of Nov. will be satisfactory, and I will do all in my power for supporting government in a subordinate station. I have only time to add, that I am, dear Sir, your obliged, &c.

(Though Mr. Hutchinson was so very desirous of a chair, yet the affair of March the 5th and the spirit which the people showed upon the occasion, strongly alarmed him, so that in the close of his letter to the lord Hillborough of the 27th March

he writes, "I find, my lord, that I have not strength of constitution to stand the whole force of the other branches of government, well as the body of the people united against me. I vary in every measure he can propose for suppressing those irregularities which appear to me to be repugnant to the fundamental principles of government, and to tend to a speedy separation of the colonies from the kingdom; and must humbly pray that a person of superior powers of body and mind may be appointed to the administration of the government of the province. I shall faithfully endeavour to support such person according to the best of my abilities, and I think it not improbable that I may be capable of doing his infinitely greater service in the province even in a private station than I am at present."

(He had sent the following a few days before to Sir F. Bernard)

(No. 9) Boston, 18th March.

My dear Sir,

HAVING wrote very largely by Robson and Miller, have now to add, that I have had the court sitting three days at Cambridge, without doing any business except removing things against my carrying them there. They are the least part of my troubles. The spirit of the people in Boston causes infinitely greater, the flame from the late action of the troops being very little lowered by their removal to the castle. Williams of Hatfield, and Ruggles tell me that it spread to their towns so remote, and great part of their people would have been down to join Boston. John Ruggles and Murray it is said have lost their interest, and can come no more; all their friends having been left out at the March meeting, for the choice of town officers. In short, the whole country seems to be of one mind, in opposition to parliamentary authority.

Something must be done to purpose, and I am convinced that it is absolutely necessary a person of much greater weight than I can pretend to, or any common leader should have the government, before such measures as are necessary be executed. If I had more talents than I have, yet I have not strength of constitution to grapple with burdens, which every body tells me exceed beyond comparison what you meet with. There is not a single party in the government who will join with me in supporting government. They, that are in heart friends to it, say the torrent against it is irresistible and must spend itself. If nothing else is to be done, would not it be better than nothing for 4 or 5 members of either houses of parliament to go through the colonies (the assemblies of which might be ordered to meet) and furnished with a set of proper queries, require of each assembly a full and explicit answer to them, which may make it more plain to parliament the next session, what is proper to be done. It will not be so easy to carry any thing to effect than as it is now. Every year strengthens the people in their principles. I wish nothing may have been done with respect to my appointment, which in your last you seemed to think looked probable; but if there has, I must beg you to make my most humble excuse or resignation from a sense of my utter inability to discharge the trust.

This unfortunate action of the troops could not have happened at a worse time, and the resentment increases as the wounded die. Five are already dead three more it is said have very little chance for their lives. Every funeral brings thousands of people together. I hear but of one of the dead or wounded who attacked or inured the soldiers, the rest seem to be innocent passengers or spectators. It is a great wonder many more were not killed. Mr. Paine's aim was somewhat exceeded, Geo. Bathune and the treasurer's eldest son stood by him and perceived the passing of the bullet. If it had been a few inches nearer, they would probably all three have fallen. If the troops had not removed we should have been to this time in a perfect confusion, unless they had been overpowered or destroyed.

I do not know what orders the general will give. I shall not advise him to remove them any further off which I have been informed he is disposed to do. I have not seen such a night for trouble since my house was pulled down, and I am sure I have undergone more pain and anxiety ever since than all I suffered upon that occasion.

March 19. I have now a letter from the general, copy of which with my answer to it I shall enclose to you. I find col. Dalrymple is extremely desirous to have his regiment removed, and I imagine that if this unfortunate affair had not happened it would have been ordered away to N. York; however I think it better it should be done at the general's motion than at mine. I send this to N. York, no vessel being ready to sail from hence.

I am very respectfully,
Sir your's, &c.

(No. 10) 22d March 1770.

My dear Sir,
Having wrote to you a few days ago under cover to gen. Gage to go by the packet, I could now repeat part of my letter, and desire you to signify my sense of the necessity of the speedy appointment of a person of weight to this government, the critical state of it making it unsafe to be left in my hands, the only dependance being my life to keep it from falling into the hands of the council. The fatigues of it make their impressions upon my constitution; and if the honour should have been done me which you seem not to think I probably, I am sure I should not have strength to grapple with the burdens which must attend it, and must beg you to signify the same to his majesty's ministers, that I may be excused. In whatever station I may be, I will cheerfully afford all the advice and assistance in support of government which I am capable of. You will excuse my saying nothing upon any other subject by this vessel. I am with sincere esteem and most respect, Sir your faithful &c.

In No. 14, the 19th of April, he writes, "I cannot help flattering myself that the late doings of the town and province have before this time excited such measures as shall restore both to their former subordination, and that a person of importance is appointed to carry such measures into execution."

(In a letter of the 13 May 1770 to Gen. Gage, there is the following paragraph—"I have a card only by a merchant vessel from Sir F. Bernard of the 19th of March and papers down to that day. If an article in the last paper can be depended upon, both houses of parliament and by a very great majority in each, seem determined to proceed with vigour against the promoters of the non-resistance. I know what offence it would have been deemed a century ago. As the constitution has been ever since gradually changing, and the democratical part making advances, I know not what it will be deemed now. I had intelligence sent me in December last, that as soon as the report was made upon the complaint against the governor, I should be appointed his successor. In common times this would not have been disagreeable. In the present state of America and of this province in particular, I think no man who prefers tranquillity of mind to either honours or pecuniary advantage, can wish for the post. I wrote to my lord Sandwich by a vessel which sailed the latter end of March, that I was not equal to it, and prayed that a person of superior powers both of body and mind might be appointed, and I think it not improbable my letter may arrive before the affair is completed. However that may be, I am very much obliged to you for your favourable opinion, and have the honour to be very respectfully, Sir your most humble, &c.

Mr. H— informs me 8 days after, of his having received the above intelligence from G. Bernard Sir John P. and Dr. Franklin and others, and of his having wrote to Lord Sandwich as mentioned in Gage's.

Nov. 25. December 25. 1775.

The subscriber has himself failed in making fifty weights of good sulphure in five days by this method, and that in only a few vessels of earth only.

is evaporated. This method of distilling saltpetre is very easy, and if you had once done it, not sufficient to render your salt petre pure, you may repeat it as often as you please and your salt petre will lose nothing but its filth: and I think this method preferable to that hazardeous one of fusing the salt petr. with a vehement fire.

I have me with several gentlemen who object to the foregoing method on account of the large proportion of alkali he made use of. Supposing that the salt petre thus produced, may contain so much of the alkaline salts to render it unfit for the important purpose for which it is designed. Therefore let this opinion should so far prevail as to prevent people from entering fully into the practice of this successful method, let it be observed that nitre (or properly so called) is a spirituous fluid matter, and will never become solid until it is thickened and beaded with some solid substance, which will serve it as a basis, and becomes the cause of its solidity; and when it is dissolved by the above acids, it adheres to and becomes intimately mixed with certain particles which are called its terrene basis; and the only secret in making salt-petre (trinitrate) consists in separating it from the air, the terrene basis, and in furnishing it with a vegetable alkaline basis, and that is found to be essential to solid salt petre. This separation and addition is performed by mixing the two liquids as before mentioned. Upon which mixture, the nitre (having a greater fondness for the alkaline salts than for its former earthy basis) instantly forsakes its terrene basis, and unites with the alkaline salts, and this earthy matter (being thus forsaken of the nitre) subsides to the bottom of the vessel in form of a light earthy substance; and when this separation is thus performed, there is nothing more needful but to concentrate the nitre by evaporating the water to a proper degree (and without the least difficulty) the whole of the nitre will flow into a salt petre crystal, provided he had sufficiently provided it with an alkaline basis, for it is absolutely certain that the nitre will forsake its earthy basis and form into salt petre as far as it finds time and time basis to form upon, and no farther. And the want of a sufficient quantity of the alkaline salts, has been the sole reason why great numbers of persons have either not been able to reduce their liquors to crystals at all, or else their crystals have been small in quantity and very few—therefore should you not make be very strong you may add one third as much of the power thereof the properties be a little various it will not in the least injure your salt-petre.

J. W. W. } Chairman of the

In the house of representatives Dec. 27, 1875, Mr. Stanford ordered and ordered that Dr. Williams' fact that the same be printed in the several news papers. J. B. Russell, Daniel Freeman Clerk.

[illegible]

L O N D O N, September 20.
 Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board his
 Majesty's ship, the "Hornet", of Sir Roderick
 dated the 14th of August 1855.

Thus Contenting myself a Ferry at Red Island
in the River from Providence to the eastward,
were stopped by Capt. [unclear] who found several
Letters in your Pocket, which were sent
either to America, or France; but I found an Op-
portunity of carrying off them, and immediately
send the Copies to you that you may see the real
Intention of the British, and how they mistreat his
Majesty's Subjects in the Colonies to avenge it
themselves in a desperate Rebellion - and that
you may be no longer deceived by the artful Sub-
locations of these Traitors, or give Credit to their
Professions of wanting for Recognition There
is not a true Proof that both these Letters are
from Sir John Adams a Leader of Boston, and
one of the Delegates in the Continental Congress.

(C O P Y.)

My dear, Philadelphia 24 July 1775.

IT is now almost three Months since I last you
in every part of which my anxiety about you
and the children as well as our country has been
constant.

I hope the you are happy. I am very
a very good letter to the Father for
thank you very much — Love to all —

I wish I had given you a consistent history
 from the beginning to the end of the journey of my
 hair and my companions—A mortal tale
 equal it—I will tell you its nature but you
 keep it a secret—the fingers, the toes, the
 prime, the vanity, the superstition, the irritability
 of some of us is—

Addressed
To
Mrs Abigail Adams,
Braintree—
To the care of Col. Warren.
Furnished by Mr. Mitchell.
(C O P Y)

S I R, *Plataeaphin*, 24th July 1776
 In confidence I am determined to write to
 you at this time—a certain* great fortune
 picking genius who has fame has been trum-
 phantly has given a Gilly cast to our whole do-
 we are better than look and luzzard—we are
 have had in our hands a north and the
 survive, executive and judicial in the whole
 ment, and have come leading in a com-
 tion, to have raised a naval power and were
 our ports wide, to have arrested every man
 government on the continent and held the
 half gas for the poor victims in prison—and
 opened the doors wide as possible for peace
 reconciliation—after this they might have per-
 ceived and negotiated & all would be well they
 —is it not so now peace is it wild? is it not
 founded upon a paper?

One piece of news—seven thousand weight of powder arrived here last night—we shall be long some as fast as we can—but you must be patient and hold on—

"We are in the extremity of our distress—we have no money left to pay a penny for our meals and a considerable number of fifty cows is ruined. I know nevertheless how to find us all."

Shall I have you brother of the living or the
fellow, or what? — that kind of an answer to
you — "I am not a man, I am a piece of wood."
make? Will you not be a figure and a
fee, gold or iron, or a will, or a good
and a bad of a man, or a piece of wood, or
I want to see you, or a piece of wood, or
yet? And the will of a man —

You observe, I mean, that the well-bred gentleman is a quiet creature—he does not bark at his dog; it is his duty, and he fulfils it with whisks, for the sake of the master and the lady.

Addressed
To the Hon. James Warren, Esq;
Washington.

N. B. This letter was an address, but was in the same hand with that addressed to John Adams.

re-car-functio, but in this case I
am not satisfied from the Original.

LOST on Friday last, a Pocket Book containing one Continental \$ dollar bill, three of 7 dollars, one Massachusetts shilling and one 5 shilling. Whoever finds the same will be united to the printer, have for it the whole name as written on said pocket book, have 2 dollars for his trouble.

NOT IMPORTED, and to be sold

Fresh Lemmons, Raisins, Malaga
Wine & Oil. Inquire of J. A. Winthrop,
at Ipswich or Station House at Cambridge

THE Committee of Donations for
town funds are to sit at their
regular adjourned to Wednesday 24th Jan-
1786, at 12 o'clock before-noon, at the wth
Cottages Tavern in Water town, near the gth
Bridge, and be continued from day to day as
business may require, at which time it is a
currently desired that the members would at-
—The Committee of donations for the town
Charlestown are also requested to meet their
regular session at the same time and place u
business of importance.

Taken up on the 3d day of December
a young mare about 4 years old and about
hands and half high, dark red, light mane
tail trots and paces, and carries her head
low the hind leg white up to the gambrel
— Whatever shall appear to be the right owner
said Mare may have her again, by a plain
Males White of Brokens and paying the due
that have arisen on keeping said Mare

MOSES WHITE

L O N D O N, Sept. 21.

A dispute lately happened at Boston, between Admiral Greaves, and Mr. B. Hollowell, in which the latter is said to have given the former a blow, and afterwards to have broken his sword.

The government have contracted with Felix Calvert and Henry Thrale, Esqrs; to furnish 5000 Butts of Strong Beer each, to be shipped with all possible dispatch for the troops at Boston. A contract is also entered into with Mr. Slade to furnish 5000 chaldrons of coals; and Mr. Duff, of Tooley Street, a very large quantity of potatoes; and on Monday a quantity of faggots were shipped on board several transports at Deptford.

Among other new constructed implements of war at Woolwich, designed for America, is a spreading mortar, which at one explosion discharges at least one hundred balls, all of which burst and extend to an amazing degree.

We hear that General Gage, on his arrival in England, is to be created Lord Lexington, Baron of Barker's Hill; this honour will prove but a poor counterbalance for the disgrace which is sure to be thrown on him by the people, as well as for the hardships he has endured in the town of Boston; when being cooped up to fasten on salt provision and peas, he has had the mortification to reflect that his troops never once failed out on a successful expedition. It is to be hoped, that General Burgoyne will have better luck, for should he be either shot, or chance to die of the scurvy, how can the ministry expect forgiveness of the literary world, which was so highly entertained last year, by that truly classical performance—*The Maid of the Oaks*.

P O R T S M O U T H, December 11.

Besides what is contain'd in our last Paper, it is asserted,—That twenty sail of transports, viz. ships brigs, and schooners were taken up by government to carry live stock to Boston, such as sheep, hogs and turkeys; and that three of those vessels were loaded and ready to sail when our informant left London; and the others were preparing with utmost expedition, and further informs that the recruiting parties about London, cannot prevail on a man, destitute of honesty and humanity enough to engage in so infamous and dirty a cause.

That Ireland were for America almost to a man. That associations were being formed general in England and there; and where a great number were determined to go openly in the cause of their inalienable rights as Englishmen, and to insist on redress for their brethren in America. If a meeting of the next parliament an immediate recess does not take place, it is sincerely wished that our American HEROES may meet some of those vessels design'd for the support of our inveterate enemies, as a few of the sheep may enlarge the breed of that species among us.

A number of patriotic gentlemen in this town, who used to regale themselves with the best of liquors, have determined to drink only cyder and small beer for the future.

A letter from Plymouth, dated Sept. 19 says, "The invalids that came home in the transport from Boston, are not yet disembarked: many of them, I am told, are still in a very bad way from their wounds. Several of the widows and orphans of those who were slain, are come on shore, and begging charity, in the streets, where they have met with the greatest tenderness and relief, for inhospitality is not of the growth of Plymouth."

A gentleman writes that some of our law readers would inform him, whether it may not be considered into treason for the LORD MAYOR to accept as a present, from a Rebel General, and drink in Jubilee, a parcel of wines taken from, and known to be the property of a Loyal Governor?

The affluence of liquors collected at Mount Hutchinson, by the detail some time since given, was more suitable for a Prince of the BLOOD, than for a Subject! the making reparation for Governor Hutchinson's heavy losses in America, it is expected, will be one of the first things taken into consideration at the meeting of Parliament. If so, no doubt an estimate will be given in of the value of his stock in wines. *Hum!*

Governor Hutchinson is at present really to be pitied. Who can question his loyalty, when he has risked the Caskets of his Cellar in the cause of Government? *Hum!*

There are letters in town by the Charming Sally from Boston, which mention, that the Provincials had made themselves Masters of some important posts, which they have intrenched in a manner strong beyond conception. *No Hum!*

A great number of copies of the addresses already presented, are ordered to be printed, to be sent to America, by the first Transport that goes, and there to be distributed.

GOOD Refined IRON, and NAIL-RODS,—To be Sold by JEDIDIAH LATHAM, near Watertown Bridge.

Manufactured by SIMON ELLIOT, And to be sold at his house (in the North School Street, a little Northward of St. Paul's church in Newbury Port).—

As good S N U F F as that imported from Scotland, by wholesale and retail, upon very reasonable terms; and as manufactures of all kinds in America, tend to promote the welfare of it:—He therefore hopes to receive such encouragement from the public as will enable him cheerfully to proceed in the above branch of business. Also, CASH given for empty Snuff Bottles, at 3 shillings per dozen.

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay. | December 15, 1775.

To the honorable the Council, the supreme court of probate for said colony, humbly shews,—
BENJAMIN HALL, That his honored father, the late Hugh Hall, of Boston, Esq; deceased, by his last will and testament, made him tenant for life of a valuable real estate in Boston, and elsewhere;—and by the same last will, Foster Hutchinson, Esq; late judge of probate for the county of Suffolk was appointed executor thereof. Soon after the death of the said Hugh Hall, your petitioner removed to the town of Medfield; and within four months after such removal, your petitioner (not being an inhabitant of said Medfield) was, at the instance and request of the said Foster Hutchinson in a most illegal and clandestine manner, represented by three of the said selectmen of the town of Medfield, a non compos mentis to the said Foster Hutchinson, as judge of probate for said county of Suffolk. In consequence of which representation the said Foster Hutchinson, Esq; judge of probate as aforesaid, granted out letters of guardianship to Joseph Turell, Esq; of Boston, since which your petitioner, has not received a single farthing income of his estate, and has been obliged, together with his wife, to seek support and maintenance from his brother-in-law at Medway. Your petitioner by the advice of counsel learned in the law, appealed to the governor and council to reverse the said appointment of a guardian as aforesaid; on which appeal he has never yet had a hearing, and the cause now remains pending in said court. Your petitioner, your honors are sensible, is unable to procure the papers or copies of the proceedings, and therefore is unable to bring the matter in proper form before this honorable court.—He therefore prays, that on the facts as above stated, (which he is ready to verify) this court would take cognizance of the premises, and reverse the said appointment of guardianship ever your petitioner, in order that he may be able to enjoy the income of his estate out of Boston, agreeable to the intention of his father's will, and be able to discharge his just debts; or that this honorable court would interpose in the premises, in such other way as shall afford relief to your injured petitioner, and will conduce to the furtherance of justice. And as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c.
Benjamin Hall.

In GENERAL COUNCIL, December 25, 1775.

Read and Ordered, That the petitioner notify all concerned to attend and shew cause (if any they have) why the prayer of the foregoing petition should not be granted, on Thursday the 4th & 7th of January next, by causing the above petition and this order, to be published in the Watertown newspaper, two weeks successively before the day of hearing.
Peter Merrett, Deputy Secy.

Strayed from the subscriber in Roxbury, the beginning of November last, a Ferrel Mare about 14 hands high, six years old, with a white face, light colour'd mane and tail, paces and trots, but paces chiefly: Whoever will take up said Mare and return her or send word to the owner at Col. Joseph Williams's, at Roxbury, so that he may have her, shall be rewarded for the trouble, and all necessary charges paid by their humble servant,
JONA. BRADSTARR, in 17th Regt.

LOST last week, between Waltham and Medford, a striped silk bag, with a flowered Pin-cushion, in which was a pair of round paste Earrings, a small piece of Cambric, sewing Silk, &c.—Whoever will bring it to the printer heretofore, shall receive a handsome reward.

STOLEN on Thursday Evening last, from the House of Mr. William Manning in Cambridge, about 6 o'Clock, a Sorrel Mare, about 4 Years old, about 14 Hands high, with a large Baze in her Face, her near Fore Foot white, and her off Hind Foot white, just above the Foot Lock, and frots chiefly; together with a Rusten Saddle Bridle, and a Pair of Seal Skin Saddle Bags, containing 3 lb. Coffee, and 7 lb. Sugar.

Whoever will apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that the subscriber may have his Mare, &c. again shall have Six Dollars Reward, or Two Dollars for the Saddle and bridle, and so in proportion for the whole, with all reasonable charges, paid by me,
NOAH SPARKHAWK

THIS LIST IS PUBLISHED, and is to be had of the Author, by Mr. P. D. D. in Watertown; S. and E. HALL, in Cambridge; I. THOMAS, in Worcester;—The

North American Almanac.

For 1776.

By SAMUEL STEPHENS, Student in Physic and Anatomy.

JUST PUBLISHED, in Philadelphia And Sold by B. Edin, at the Printing Office, in the Bridge, in Waterstown.

[Dedicated to his Excellency George Washington, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies North America.—]

On fine Paper and a beautiful new Type; riched with 12 useful Plates of the Manoeuvres Price 1 Dollar. (The London Edition being 10s 6d)

MILITARY INSTRUCTION

FOR OFFICERS

Detached in the Field: Containing, A SCHEME for forming a Corps of PARTIAL Militia with Plans of the Manoeuvres to be carried on the PETIT CUE, by ROGER STEVENSON, Esq;—*For est et ad hoc descri.* Over

NOTICE is hereby given by the Command of the Garrison to such teams as have supplied soldiers with coats, that they bring in their accounts immediately for payment.—They also hereby signify the soldiers they have a few good coats on which may be had by applying for immediately. Watertown, December 16.

Now opening at Esq; Brown's Store near the of John Deane, Esq; in Little Cambridge Superfine broad cloths, a fine assortment of the first quality at 3s per yard, with trimmings complete, ladies like a very fine cloth which cannot fail to please every eye from years old to a hundred, and very cheap grey and common stuffs with tips, plain and bordered satins, all colours, plain and flower'd moir, English and Lyon fairs, golds and best bordered cloths, plain, striped and figured muslins, lawns and gauze aprons, green and white, and maqueraded bengals, ladies' silk and worsted quilts, flays, &c. an elegant assortment of blue and white lace and edgings, rich patches, chins and calicoes, a great assortment of brown and flower'd threads, French, Irish and Scotch ditto from No. 8 to No. 50; a quantity of beautiful cotton threads for working flowers in aprons, bed ticks and bed linen, quilting worsted and cloths, silk and cotton velvets, with many other articles too many to enumerate in an advertisement.—Also the best fine spirits by the hoghead, either of the best quality, the best or best, which may be had by wholesale or retail, &c. &c. &c.

ISAAC WILKIE from Boston, begs leave to acquaint his Customers and Others, that carries on his Warehouse at Salem at the head Capt. Stebbins's Wharf is usual, and also at Jamaica Plain in a building where may be had, the best of Dip-Tallow Candles, at a half pence per pound, by the Doz:—Also Tallow by the Barrel.

There are any demands on, or that are indebted to the estate of deceased Ebenezer Davis, late of Boston, deceased, either on bond, head or note they are by these presents expressly directed to come and settle the same with Blackistons, of Waltham, or Joseph White, and Joseph Craft, of Newton, executors to said Estate.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

Ben Begghead's choice Virginia Tobacco delivered at Waltham to be sold by Samuel and Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester.

—A T H E F T!

MARLBOROUGH Meeting House feloniously broke open, and sacrilegiously stolen from thence, 9 tankards and a pewter dish, and the annotation on the New Testament by Burket:—The said articles were in use on Lord's day 26th November last, and were first known to be missing, the 10th instant. Mr. Joseph Arnold of said town had his shop broke open on the next Tuesday night following the 26th of November, and a fire blow up, and on the back of the chimney the appearance of melted pewter (so that it is suspected the vessels are melted down) and was carried off a melting ladle, a pair of small Richards, and a pair rattings. Whoever shall secure the thief and goods so that justice may be done, shall have FOUR DO. LARS reward paid by Alpheus Woods, for order Ma. itereay Dec. 11.

A Strong able bodied Horse to be disposed of for his keeping this Winter, fit for Chariot or Draft. Acquire of the Printers



Containing the freshest Advertisements,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, January 8, 1776.

HUTCHINSON'S Letters, &c. continued.

My dear Sir, (No. 22.)

I Am now to thank you for your favours of No. 23, 24 and 25 by Jackson. What you mention of my counter orders from Mr. Jackson must I imagine have been occasioned by your not observing in my letter to you of the 8th Sept. which inclosed those orders, that I desired you not to deliver them unless my proposal to you in the letter was approved of. I never sent any other orders to him nor did Lever countermand my orders to Mr. Palmer, who I desired to furnish Mr. Jackson with the money, but they still remain in force, & if you shall have happened upon seeing Mr. Jackson's letter from me to have discovered the mistake, and applied to Mr. Palmer, I am sure he will have stopped the money. I could not have justly given such counter orders, without acquainting you with it, and I had rather lose the whole fees of the commission, than my reputation should be affected, as you seem to fear it will be. If the business was not perfected until my letters to you, and to my Lord Hillsborough arrived, wherein I expressed the necessity of some person of superior powers both of body and mind, being appointed, I imagine there has at least been a suspension of any further proceeding as to me.

My close application and want of exercise, to which for many years I have been accustomed, my health had been much impaired, and I was very doubtful whether the burden would not prove greater than my constitution could support. By constant exercise and frequent change of air, and by sleeping several weeks together, I recovered my former state of health, but not fully, until it was too late to recall what I had wrote; and as I cannot judge in what state the affair now is, I must leave it to you to act for me, as you shall judge most proper for my honour and advantage. If in any thread be wanting, it may still be had where I sent Mr. Jackson to apply. I have received his Majesty's order in council upon the complaint of the House of the last year. I think it most for your honour and therefore intend to direct the Secretary to record it, before I say any thing to the Council about it. A few days more will bring us an account of Mr. Robinson's arrival, and the measures consequent upon the intelligence he carries. The heads of the —s tell them they have nothing to fear from England. Their friends will encourage them still to persevere; and I am informed that late letters to Philadelphia, from a gentleman on whom they place great dependence, have stirred up the populace there, and that they give out they must interfere and prevent an importation, as the merchants had determined; but this I mention so far as respects that point, in confidence. Rogers tells me he has written the gentlemen of New York. This I intend by the first packet. Vessels which are loading here may perhaps answer sooner.

I am most sincerely, dear Sir, &c.

The contents of the following are so connected with the preceding as to induce the publication of it in this place. Mr. Hutchinson has wrote upon the back of it—Mr. Jackson, without date, received the beginning of October, 1770.

Dear Sir,

I Have two of your letters by me unanswered. One of the 3d of May another of the 5th of June to which I wish to say a word tho' I am told I run the risk of being too late for the vessel. I am concerned my name was mentioned at the Council board, on the subject of the place of the assembly's meeting, because it is difficult to explain the thoughts of another on such a subject, with all the attendant qualifications that belong to them & more so when they pass through the information of a third person, and I am free to say, that I think where there is accommodation in another town, to the satisfaction of the States of a province they had better meet in some other than in the great town of trade. I thought so in the dispute at Jamaica, but I have no other reason to determine the ques-

tion in the Massachusetts but that I have great confidence in your opinion.

I am more concerned that some mistake seems to have happened respecting your commission, you had formerly requested me to take it out for you. By a letter of the 8th of September 69, you desired me to suspend taking any steps in that affair without further order; as I did not suppose this intended to be kept secret from Sir Francis, I thought I had communicated the contents of this letter to him, but though he seems to have wrote something like this to you, and shewed me a letter from you that seems at first sight a little inconsistent with your letter to me, he did not appear to call to mind that I had shewn him your letter of the 8th of September. I hope therefore I did not. My concern arises from the fear you have employed Mr. Palmer to pay the expenses of the commission, under an apprehension that I was unwilling to take that part on myself. If Sir Francis had discovered any disinclination in me to apply for your commission, I am sure it arose only from that letter, though it is likely I did not shew it him.

I will some time or other freely tell you my sentiments on the disposition of parliament, and the people of this country, in regard to American affairs, in answer to a paragraph in one of your former letters. For the present, I will only say, that parliament of itself can do nothing, if there is not a disposition to support government in America itself, I am sure parliament cannot do it even with the assistance of the executive power of Great Britain. [Since verified by Facts.] But I hope there is such a disposition and your acceptance of the chief post is to me a very pleasing symptom. I am convinced that you see rays of light that encourage you, and therefore encourage me. I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

Richard Jackson.

(No. 16) Boston 8 June 1770.

My Lord, (Lord Hillsborough)

I Humbly thank your Lordship for your favourable intention in the arrangement to be made in consequence of Mr. F. Bernard's resignation. My deficiency of my abilities both of body and mind to discharge the trust (more truly the information given by Mr. Flucker) can come in my letter of the 27 March humbly to pray your Lordship that a person of superior powers might be appointed to the government. If this should prevent the carrying his Majesty's intention to effect, my zeal for his service will be the same in what I ever station I shall be. If it should not I will to the utmost of my ability do my duty to the king and the people, though the time never was a time when it was so difficult for a governor to avoid on the one hand concessions to the encroachments meditating by the prerogative and the supreme authority, and on the other to restrain the people from direct and the most open opposition to this authority. I should be untruthful if I did not mention this to your Lordship, and yet notwithstanding there is such apparent danger of it, if it should be known that such suggestion came from me I should be stigmatized as a slanderer and called upon for the evidence of the truth and grounds of my suggestion. [Thus Mr. B—, in the very first letter to Lord Hillsborough, after having heard of his advancement to the chair, gives the most unfavourable representation of the people, artfully prejudices the ministry against them, and like all the backbiting gentry urges to the discredit of the informer. A sensible and honest ministry that meant the good and happiness of the governed, would have promised themselves no honour or advantage from such a governor, and would have taken occasion from his letter of the 27 March to have got rid of the appointment, and to have procured a person of superior powers, at least of mind.] The irregularities in the town of Boston continue. Great part of the merchants wish them at an end, but they were the first movers in measures which have impoverished and distressed the people of the lowest class, then called this part of the people to

their assistance and now they are become their masters under the influence of a few of the merchants who still adhere to the first plan. I have the honour to be with the greatest respect,

my Lord, your Lordship's most humble and most obedient servant.

(The next letter in the book is what was published July the 31st, being of the same date with the preceding, and wrote to Secretary Pownall; and breathe the like ill will to the country he was to govern & abounds with unfavourable insinuations.)

Private. Boston, 27 June 1770.

My Lord, (Lord Hillsborough)

YOUR Lordship does me great honour by your private letter of the 26 April. My obligations to your Lordship will be the same as if I had received his Majesty's commission, which you intended me, for the government of the province. There have been no letters from London since the 30th of April, but by several articles in the news papers which have been brought by vessels from the out parts, it is generally supposed that a stop has been put to the commission for this province. When I wrote to your Lordship the 27th March, my health had been much impaired by every close application to business, deprived of that exercise which for many years I had been used, and I had the utmost reason to expect a further succession of trying scenes [that a person of rank and distinguished character would be appointed governor agreeable to what Mr. Flucker had said in his letters] and that by my death or incapacity for such is the government would be in greater confusion than it ever had been. I thought myself therefore bound not merely for the preservation of my own life but from regard to the public interest to pray your Lordship that a person of superior strength both of body and mind might be appointed to the administration. I had then only some faint hopes of your Lordship's favourable intention, and no reason to think my letters would come to hand at so critical a time as they probably did [No if he had he would never have sent them] My health returned beyond my expectation, and I have abated no part of my attention to the affairs of the province and to the state of the town of Boston to prevent further acts of violence.

I must submit my conduct to your Lordship. I am sure I have aimed at the public service, and have omitted nothing in my power to restrain the people from extending their encroachments without irritating them to such a degree as to bring on a general revolt. The success hitherto has been greater than I feared it would be. In whatever station I may hereafter act I shall make the same service my aim as far as it shall come within my sphere, and shall ever approve myself

your Lordship's most faithful and obedient servant.

Boston 11 July 1770.

My dear Sir, (Comm. Hood)

I Had the commission for this province passed the seal about the 27 of April, and my friend has paid £. 400 (Sterling) for the fees of my commission. My letter arrived he 1st or 2d May which I doubt not caused a demur, and gave rise to the conjectures you see in several news paper articles, but as yet I know nothing further.—

(No. 25) Boston 24 July 1770.

My dear Sir, (Sir F. Bernard)

YOUR letter No. 24 increases my obligations which were very great before. I shall never forget the many instances of your friendship. My letters arrived at an unlucky time, just as the commissions were issuing which I could not foresee. I am exceedingly sorry for any embarrassment which they have occasioned. I hope my subsequent actions have shewn that I was influenced rather by a justifiable diffidence of my sufficiency for affairs which seemed to require more than human strength, than want of resolution to do every thing

the 10th, which I took away by 7, at two o'clock, & every hour. At 10 as I knew the pain, and that the other symptoms were connected with it, I gave to my friend 10 lbs. rough to him, and the 8 hot fure, which I hope relieved the difficulty I had mentioned.

[To be continued]

A LETTER from General LEE to General
BURGOYNE.

Comm on Project. H. L. Dec. 1, 1775.

" D-a-S.

Still I feel for you, and I am ready to embark for England, I cannot refrain from once more pressing you patience. An opportunity is now presented of manifesting yourself as the saviour of your country. The whole British empire stands trembling on the brink of ruin, and you have it in your power to prevent the catastrophe, but it will admit of no delay. For Heaven's sake avail yourself of the present moment; put an end to the delusion; call the voice of a brave, virtuous man, and tell the people at home that you most sincerely defend all their interests, privileges, constitutional rights; that they must persevere in the whole plan of the system, or that they are undone. You will see, in your letter, that it is independence at which the Americans aim? I answer no. The idea never entered a single American's head until the most intolerable oppression forced it upon them. All they required was to remain masters of their own property, and be governed by the same equitable laws which they had enjoyed from the first formation of the colonies. The ties of connexion, which bound them to their parent country, were so near to them, that he who would have separated would have treated him, would have been considered as the most impious of men; but these men, these same men who have violated or baffled the most precious laws and rights of the people at home, sacrificed the glory and annihilated the independence of the nation; who forced this war, so dear to every American, male and female, young and old, are now reading of their

ଅନ୍ଧାର ଘର ନାହିଁ

I hope for the future should they need no more,
 To turn a redie as redie as a gasier.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

"I should not, perhaps be entirely right. I advanced but a few steps of the world would be too few to transport. Some sufficient to conquer three millions of people warring after determined to sacrifice every thing to Liberty. But if it were possible the victory would be not less ruinous to the defeat. You would only destroy your own strength. It might seem partially to be eradicated out of this country. The army of plotters might be increased, but her dream of universal freedom or perfect freedom, which alone can furnish titles to the monarchy, would fall to the ground. But the dignity of Great Britain remains at stake. Would you Sir, in the heat of passion you had struck a single drummer of your regiments, a difference is inferred that you had done it unjustly, think I say, sentence of your dignity to acknowledge the wrong & to (I am well acquainted with your clip) you would ask him pardon at the point of your sword."

" I shall now conclude my remarks with the
pedatory, which is a piece of Latin: "*Fructus
et delictumque non parit, et per se non quod
na a se ipso non contingit*" I trust
if were with you a quick and proficients page,
and that such peace and glory may be giv
to the Lord be of your merits, as I am, with
the greatest truth and affection,

Yer's 5. 1751

By several Gentlemen from Boston &c. our last,
we have received

His Majesty's most gracious S P E E C H,
to both Houses of Parliament, on Thurs-
day the 26th day of October, 1775.

* Lesen und Schreiben,

I profess to be a friend of America, and my
 object is to preserve our justice, con-
 science, and influence as every impor-
 tant nation have determined me to call you
 thus my friend.

Those who have long to "interfere" have dared to influence my people, to disturb by gross misrepresentation, and to infuse into their minds a system of opinions repugnant to the true constitution of the Colonies, and to their former and true relation to Great Britain, now openly avow their Revolt, Hostility, and Rebellion. They have raised troops, and are collecting a naval force; They have seized the public revenue, and assumed to themselves legislative, executive, and judicial powers, which they already exercise in the most arbitrary manner, over the person and properties of their fellow subjects: And I trust many of these unhappy people may still retain their loyalty, and may be too wise not to see the fatal consequence of this usurpation, and wish to resist it; yet the torrent of violence has been strong enough to compel their acquiescence, and a sufficient force still appears to threaten them.

The authors and promoters of this desperate conspiracy have in the conduct of it derived great advantage from the difference of our intentions.

[illegible][illegible]

It is a woman, the part of it, and
a child, of a money, to be a family
the children by the mother, the
this, to be, the mother, the mother,
and, and, and, and, and, and, and,
the mother, the mother, the mother,
the mother, the mother, the mother,

I have all the time been endeavoring to
have the people understand that the
affairs of the world are not to be
equally shared if they find on the one hand
that a few are getting rich and the
people who are doing the work are
equally poor, and that is the case in
the United States and in England and
in order that a larger number of the rich
frees of this kingdom may be added to the
number of the poor, and that the
"little" have not a reasonable & equal part of
the rights, safety and freedom of every man,
people, every give a part of the land and every
other property operations.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

אין יום הזה נהגו לומר ששה עשר

I have long agreed to you my views and intention. The constant employment of my thoughts, and the most earnest wishes of my heart, tend wholly to the glory and happiness of all my people, and to the re-establishment of order and tranquility through the several parts of my dominions, to a close connection and amicable dependence. You see the necessity of the present disorders, and I have stated to you the measures which I desire to procure for suppressing them. Whatever remains to be done that may further contribute to this end, I commit to your wisdom. And I am happy to add, that as well from the assistance I have receiv'd, as from the general approbation of this is Europe, I see no probability of the measures which you may adopt will be interrupted by disputes with any foreign power.

[illegible][illegible]

collected at Newport (to be compared to
the W. specimens). Analysis of every specimen
made in 1907.

Wm. Allen, B. A. G. H. November 8.
Extract of letter from Lieut. Col. Allen to Lt.
Col. Flint in this city, dated Great Bridge,
December 2, 1775

"Since I wrote you which was about two days
 ago, we have been well informed that we killed 6
 negroes and 5 white men the first day we got to
 this place. The next day, Tibbs, who had
 the command of the baggage train, about 5 miles
 from this place was attacked by a party of the
 King's troops and their negroes upon which
 some of our people were wounded; but Mr. Tibbs
 with ten of his people sustained his post until
 I reinforced him with 50 men under Capt. Ni-
 chols who were obliged to pursue them a very
 heavy fire from the King's before they got on
 the place. Mr. Tibbs had most of the enemy killed
 17 men of the enemy, and 6 white men was the
 command of the party.

W. A. B. picked up a pretty heavy fire between us, from high to high. We have only lost two men from that attack and a large number of people were shot down the men who broke us back near his hand.

Lat. 19th was the 2nd night of my galling off - I had a sleep twelve nights since. Truly, he liked me, my good friend, I never was so galled to have lost my "well life" but I found it's true to say that when a person comes in with my disease, I am sorry, and the glorious cause we are engaged in.

the "Challenger" force are joining us.—One company of militia engaged us, and we expended 2 or 3000 rounds, but no harm was done. They fired at us, while I was in the battery, and an ammunition and other wagons burst.—A gun fired—I must stop.

P. S. Since I finished my letter we saw a large
pile of buildings at the far end of this town all
in flames, between which and the fort we had 4
fetlocks, who can give no account how it hap-
pened. As I mentioned above, the fire was dis-
covered when the gun fired; and by the time
the men got paraded a volley of small arms was
sent from the fort, mixed with musk and then a
cannon shot. About as it right it cooled for
about half an hour when to our great surprise,
we saw several other houses in a blaze, which are
now all burned. It is now 1 o'clock. I shall lie
down till the next morn.

We learn from Col. - Bridge that the enemy have kept on in their direction; they then cut the rails several days past, from the cause last which the Government has ordered to be built, but two men were killed - a gentleman from thence and a soldier from Oxford for the soldiers to be in a 3000 feet from the and a soldier; they were several prisoners, with a considerable number of arms. I should be sorry to see met with great loss from a rifle man, and that Lord Dunsmore's friends are still in the way.

A few days ago one of the sons of war, falling with a bullet in his breast, from Great Britain, a prisoner, whom his Lordship has taken into his service.

THE GLACIERS OF THE ALPES
FROM
1850 TO 1880
BY
J. D. COOPER, M. A.

Int. 12 was just received from the firm at the
Great Bridge, near Norfolk.

"Saturday - during the afternoon, about three o'clock, the British were at the Bridge was reinforced with men and the reinforcements, under the command of Capt. L. and at the end of day, the British offered the Bridge to force over the works but were repulsed with the loss of Capt. F. and 12 privates killed. Lieut. Smith and 10 privates taken, 11 wounded. The British retreated under cover of their cannon from the fort, and were allowed to return and collect their dead and wounded supposed to be about fifty. During the whole affair (tho' k-b-b to God) we did not lose a single man, and only one was wounded slightly in the hand."

WATER TOWN, Jan. 6 1775.
[The Saturday & Southern Post is not expected to
return till next Saturday.]

Ex-129 of a letter from Accomack, in Virginia,
dated Dec. 18

Our troops under Col. Woodford entered Norfolk last Thursday, without opposition. The Governor (Genl. Dummer) has drawn his fleet of ships from in front the town, and fallen down the river ten miles. Col. Woodford has not lost a man in this expedition, notwithstanding the governor's troops attempted to force his lines at the Great Bridge. Every man out of sixty-two grenadiers, were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners: Indeed all these taken prisoners were wounded, and but ten remained alive when the account came away. Capt. Fordyce and Capt. Lefebvre are among the slain."

By letters from Gen. Arnold we learn, that Col. H. M. has taken the vessels and from Montreal for Quebec, and that the number of Canadian volunteers - I am informed with four or five Canadians had landed from the fleet and were making a halt at their way to Quebec in the district of Montserrat. That the brig Galpee, together with her cargo and fish oners which were taken at the Cape, had been ward, who are also taken, Brig. Gen. George Prescott, Captain William Dunbar, Major of Brigade, Captain William Gamble, Quarter Master General - Captains Ashruther, Swan, Crawford and Harris, Lieutenant Cleveland - Ensigns Campbell, Leitch and McDonald. Dr. Beaumont, 150 privates, and most of them of the 25th regiment, and the artillery. There was aboard the vessels 2 cannon of 9 and 6 pounders; 36 cannon cartridges, and 45 blin 3 barrels of powder, 2380 musket cartridges, 2 chests of arms, 200 pair of shoes a quantity of ironing tools, 760 barrels of flour, 20 of biscuit, 675 barrels of beef and 276 firkins of butter. We further learned that Col. Allen and his party who were taken prisoners near Montreal are daily sent to England prisoners by Major Prescott; and that General Montgomery, with a strong detachment, was to leave Montreal on the 25th of November, to reinforce Col. Arnold at Quebec.

We hear that the Thursday Lecture, which has been held in Boston for upwards of 130 years, without any interruption was closed, about a fortnight since, by the Revd D. C. Elliot, who delivered a discourse well adapted to the occasion.

On Wednesday, he went before mid, Major General Lee set out for Rhode Island: He was attended in his march by his Guard and a party of R. I. men: and from Providence by the Co. of the company of that place, and a number of Minutemen. He entered the town of Newport the Monday following, preceded by the Cadets, his Guard and a R. I. men. While there, he called before him a number of obnoxious persons, to whom he tendered an oath of fidelity to the country, which was taken by all of them, excepting Col. Joseph Wanton, jun. Nicholas Lechmere and Richard Beale, two custom house officers, who refused taking it: upon which they were put under guard, and brought to Providence. The General, after having viewed the Island, and given direct orders at Newport for the troops to set out for Providence on Wednesday, from whence he came to town on Saturday night.

We heard that a gentleman is arriving at Boston from the North who says that "all preparations for war are making there by the thousands and that Jamaica is their immediate object."

Lately published in London, (and brought
over by Mr. John Head, to Mr. [unclear]) an elegant
illustration of the life of JOHN HAM-
COCK, first President of the General Con-
ference; there from an original taken in the robes
of Capt. James Barr. [unclear] of the [unclear] may
be had by the printer or of Mr. Head, at his house
in New-corn at one dollar each.

a vessel arrived at Bismarck's port. A tiger,
 brings me to following intelligence —

Angua Nov 7 " This day a Fleet arrived
from a Gibraltar, and says the 11th over-
saw an unenged near 600 had arrived there; and
the English ships were killed for England; the
Sindars are, they will go fight the Americans,
the Governor has given this a letter, and the
people look upon Gibraltar as a battle.

English and West-India GOODS,
To be sold by David & Company, in Melbourne, viz.,
on reasonable Terms, consisting of--

A variety of figured Modes and Patterns for Cloths, Portulys, Napkins, Linen-cloths, Percales, Sarfettes, Ducares, Muslins and other Silks, Broad Cloths and Serges, with Trimmings for the same, a large assortment of Ribbons (as quantity of Silk Twist, Size and Hair H. threads, Buttons & H. etc.) Vellum, Plushes, Lace, Tulle, Cambricks, Lawns, Linted and plain Muslin Gaiters, with a variety of other articles. — James's Run and Mel. Hs by the Higginson or Birrell, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper. All price by the Hundred, dozen, or single lb. Loaf & Brown Sugar, Rice, and Flour, Crockery and Hard Ware, &c.

Camp, Provid. Hill Jan 7 1775
 Deserted on the 31st instant, from Capt. Nathan
 Fuller's Company, in Col. Bond's Regi-
 ment, a Soldier nam'd Benjamin Johnson about
 25 years of age, five feet ten inches high, of a fac-
 cy complexion, had on when he deserted a grey
 frock, a green kerchief & a d's coat, a small brim-
 med hat, he is a little pack-brooken, speaks good
 english, he is supposed to have gone to Little
 Compton in Rhode Island, where he lived the last
 winter, he served last campaign in Capt. Milberry's
 Company, in Col. Church's Regiment. What-
 ever will take up and return said Deserter, shall
 have two Dollars reward, and all per sary charges
 paid by
Nathan Fuller Capt.

Watertown, December 25 1775.

THE Committee for propagating the manufacturing of **SALT PETRE**, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, having been so happy as to discover an easy, simple, and successful method of making that article with earth from under old buildings, are sufficiently warranted (from their own experience) to recommend the following process as easy and infallible.

The subscriber has himself assisted in making fifty weight of good salt-petre in five days by this method, and that from forty bushels of earth only, taken from under one old house; and I know of no person who has tried the following method, but what have had nearly the same success; and whoever tries the experiment, will meet with success greatly to his satisfaction, provided his earth be good. For that purpose take earth from under any old building, (whether meeting-house, dwelling house, barn, stable, or other building,) where the earth has been long covered from the weather; dig not above six or eight inches deep, and a little experience will teach you to chuse that which is loose, light and crumbly, and has a bit-terish or sourish allum like taste upon the tongue; light sandy or loamy earth, such as water easily penetrates, works the kindest. Fill your leech-tubs with these earths, observing to run all your liquor through three leeches one after another, before you bale it, pouring water on to the second and third leeches, untill all the nitre is extracted, which you must judge of by the taste. When you have collected a sufficient quantity of this liquor for boiling you must have also in readiness a quantity of common lie drawn from a shill, of the strength of about five gallons of lie drawn from a bushel of shills; mix these two liquors together (in a proper vessel) in the proportion of three parts of the former to one of the latter, and you will immediately perceive a turbidness to arise, and the liquor to look like new beer; let it stand quiet a few hours, and an earthy sediment will settle to the bottom, leaving the liquor clear; remove this liquor (carefully from the sediment) into your kettle, either by drawing it off at a tap three or four inches from the bottom of your settling-tub, or by carefully dipping it off as you please; boil this liquor untill you find (by firing a little in a cool place) it shoots pretty fast at christsals, then dip it out into a tub, let it stand one or two hours to settle, then pour it off into wooden trays previously wet with cold water, and set them in a cool place and in twenty four hours you may pour off the liquor from the christsals; the liquor you pour off (called the mother of salt-petre) you may either boil down again untill it will christsalize or (which is less trouble) you may mix it with your new liquor while it is settling; if you have a mind for a large crop from one boiling, you may continue to fill the kettle you intend to boil off in with hot liquor from your other kettle, and that with cold liquor from your settling tub untill you think proper to bail off, observing all other directions as above; except you observe the liquor to look of a darkish colour, in that case dip it out into your settling tub and after a proper time pour it off from the sediment into your kettle and boil it down and christsalize as above. It was in this way that I made fifty weight in five days. If you carefully observe the foregoing directions, your first christsals will be so clean, that (for further clarifying) they will need only to be put into a clean kettle, cover them about two inches with pure water, raise the heat untill they are dissolved, remove them from the fire, let them stand about fifteen minutes to settle, pour it again into your coolers and set it aside, when it will again shoot into christsals; the liquor you pour off you may boil down and christsalize again and again, untill all the water is evaporated. This method of clarifying salt-petre is very easy, and if you find once doing it not sufficient to render your salt-petre pure, you may repeat it as often as you please, and your salt-petre will lose nothing but its bulk; and I think this method preferable to that hazardous one of fluxing the salt-petre with a vehement fire.

I have met with several gentlemen who object to the foregoing method on account of the large proportion of alkaline lie made use of. Supposing that the salt-petre thus produced, may contain so much of the alkaline salt as to render it unfit for the important purpose for which it is designed. Therefore, lest this opinion should so far prevail as to prevent people from entering fully into the practice of this successful method, let it be observed, that nitre (properly so called) is a spirituous fluid matter, and will never become solid untill it is fixed to and blended with some solid substance, which must serve it as a basis, and becomes the cause of its solidity; and when it is imbibed by the above earths, it adheres to and becomes intimately blended with certain particles which are called its terrene basis; and the only secret in making salt-

petre, is to separate it from the terrene basis, and in furnishing it with a new basis, and thus is to med that neutral salt called nitre. This separation and addition is performed by mixing the two lies as above mentioned, upon which mixing, the nitre (having a greater tendency to the alkaline salts than for its former terrene basis) instantly forsakes its terrene basis, and unites with the alkaline salts, and the earthy matter (being thus forsaken of the nitre) subsides to the bottom of the vessel in form of a light earthy substance; and when this separation is thus performed, there is nothing more needful but to concentrate the nitre by evaporating the water to a proper degree (and without the least difficulty) the whole of the nitre will shoot into salt-petre christsals, provided the lie had sufficiently furnished it with an alkaline basis, for it is absolutely certain that the nitre will forsake its terrene basis, and form into salt-petre as far as it finds this alkaline basis to form upon, and and no farther, and the want of a sufficient quantity of these alkaline salts, has been the sole reason why great numbers of persons have either not been able to reduce their liquor to christsals at all, for either their christsals have been so small in quantity and very foul—therefore should your nitre lie be very strong you may add one third as lie instead of one quarter, should the proportion be a little overplus it will not in the least injure your salt-petre.

Wm. Whiting } Chairman of the Salt-petre committee.

In the house of representatives, Dec. 27, 1775. Read and accepted, and ordered that Dr. Whiting see that the same be printed in the several news papers. Attest Samuel Freeman Clerk.

[The Printers in this City are requested to insert the foregoing in their several papers at least three weeks successively.]

LOST on Friday last, a Pocket Book, containing one Continental 8 dollar bill, three ditto of 7 d 1/2, one M^t christsals 11 shilling bill, and one 5 shilling. Whoever has found the same and will return it to the printer hereof, or to the owner, whose name is wrote on said pocket book, shall have 8 dollars for his trouble.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be sold, Fresh Lemmons, Raisins, Malaga Wine and Oil. Inquire of John Winthrop jun. at Ipswich, or Stephen R. at Cambridge.

THE Committee of Donations for the town of Boston are notified that their meeting stands adjourned to Wednesday 24th January 1776 at 12 o'clock beforenoon, at the widow Conliff's tavern in Watertown, near the great Bridge, and be continued from day to day as the business may require, at which time it is again earnestly desired that the members would attend. The committee of donations for the town of Charlestown are also requested to meet their brethren of Boston at the same time and place upon business of importance.

ENGLISH GOODS.

MARTIN, BICKER has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fresh supply of English Goods which are now selling off at his store in Cambridge. Among his assortment are the following articles, viz—Superfine, middling and low priced blue and other coloured broad cloths, coatings;azines; duflle; a complete parcel of fine yarn wide and 7 8 Irish linsens; broad cloth cotton checks, black stiles; silk mixts and gloves; a variety of silk handkerchiefs; linen ditto; black, green and cloth coloured calimancoes; striped and plain cambletens; camblets; a good assortment of hosiery; lawns and cambricks; spotted and plain velvets; shalloons; taminies; sewing silks; taff; buckram; &c. &c. &c.

* Those that intend to purchase, must speedily apply (otherwise they will be disappointed).

ON Saturday evening the 9th of December was stolen out of the house of John Barber, innholder in Newton, a silver Watch, china face, silver chain, maker's name C. Garnet, London, No. 2268. It is fixed that said Watch may be kept if offered for sale, and notice given to the Printer or the Subscriber; or whoever will return said Watch shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble, and no questions asked. J. Baker.

Broke into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on the 23d of November last, a pair of young Steers, one red and white (the other almost white).—Whoever has lost the same may have them again paying charges. Inquire of Ebenezer Weld of Roxbury.

GOOD Stabling for HORSES, and the best of English HAY, to be had of George Feecham, near Watertown-Bridge, at TWO SHILLINGS, L. M. per Night.

A Small Invoice of GOODS, consisting of the following articles, to be sold Wholesale and Retail of CH. RILEY MILL, College Hall, Cambridge:—Calimancoes, everlastings, sewing silks, shoe binding combs, horse shams, buff-lace cuttace knives, knives combs in cases, table spoons, black pencils, Ripped snuff in canisters, tobacco snuff-box, knives and forks, shoe piercer blades, pepper, rhubarb, &c.

Taken up on the 3d day of December a young mare about 4 years old, and about hands and half high, dark red, light mane, tail, trots and paces, and carries her head low, the off hind leg white up to the gambrel.—Whoever shall appear to be the right owner said Mare may have her again, by applying Moses White of Bro. Kline and paying the charges that have arisen on keeping said Mare.

MOSES WHITE

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, and to be sold Wholesale and Retail, by B. ADES, in Watertown; S. and E. HALL, in Cambridge; I. THOMAS, in Worcester.—The

North American's Almanac

For 1776

By SAMUEL STEARNS, Student in Philosophy and Astronomy.

JUST PUBLISHED, in Philadelphia And Sold by B. Eiler, at the Printing Office, the Bridge, in Watertown.

[Dedicated to his Excellency George Washington, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies North America.—]

On fine Paper and a beautiful new Type, enriched with 12 official Plates of the same. Price 1 Dollar. (The London Edition being 10s.)

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

OFFICERS

Detached in the Field. Containing a SCHEME for forming a Corps of a PARTI, Illustrated with Plans of the Manoeuvres necessary in carrying on the PETITE GUERRE. By ROGER STEVENSON, Esq.—Printed at the office of the printer.

Manufactured by SIMON ELLIOTT And to be sold at his house (in the North Street, a Mile Northward of St. Paul's in Newbury Port) —

As good SNUFF as that imported from Scotland, by wholesale and retail, upon very sensible terms; and as manufactures of all kinds America, tend to promote the welfare of it, therefore hopes to receive such encouragement from the public as will enable him cheerfully proceed in the above branch of business.

CASH given for empty S. & B. Bottles, at 1/2 p. doz.

STAYED from the subscriber in Roxbury a beginning of November last, a farrel 14 hour 14 hands high, six years old, with a face, light colour'd mane and tail paces and but paces chiefly; Whoever will take up said and return her or send word to the owner, a Joseph Williams, of Roxbury, so that he have her, shall be rewarded for his trouble, a necessary charges paid by their humble servant.

JOSIA. BREWSTER, in 17th Row

STOLEN on Thursday evening last, from the House of Mr. William Manning in bridge, at 6 o'clock, a Sorrel Mare, 4 Years old, about 14 Hands high, with a Blaze in her Face, her near Fore Foot white, her off hind Foot white, just above the Foot and Trots chiefly; together with a Rusty Bridle, and a Pair of Seal Skin Saddle Bags containing 8 b. Coffee, and 7 lb. Sugar.

Whoever will apprehend the Thief or Thieves so that the subscriber may have his Mare, &c. shall have Six Dollars Reward, or Two Dollars for the Best, saddle and bridle, and so in proportion for the whole, with all reasonable charges paid by me, NOAH SPARRH.

LOST last week, between Waltham Medford, a striped silk bag, with a flowered cushion, in which was a pair of round pasteings, a small piece of Cambrick, sewing Silk.—Whoever will bring it to the printer hereof receive a handsome reward.

GOOD Refined IRON, and N. RODS,—To be Sold by JEDIE LEATHE, near Watertown Bridge.



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, January 15, 1776.

ALL Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, belonging to any of the Regiments, or Corps of the ARMY of the UNITED COLONIES, under the immediate Command of His Excellency General WASHINGTON, who are absent upon Furlough, Recruiting, or by Permission of their Commanding Officers, are to join their respective Regiments, by the First Day of February next:—If any Officer neglects to pay due Obedience to this Order, he will be immediately cashiered; and any Non-Commissioned Officers or Soldiers, offending therein will be tried and punished as Deserters.

By His Excellency's Command,

HORATIO GATES,

(Brigadier and Adjutant General.)

Head Quarters at Cambridge, January, 1776.

HUTCHINSON'S Letters, &c. continued.

Boston 5 Aug 1770.

Dear Sir, [Mr. Goldthwait, of Pawtucket]

YOUR news from England is to about the 24 of May. My letters arrived as I told you they would, and prevented the commissions issuing, but as they had not the royal signature the governor writes me they would only be suspended until my answer came to the letter lord Hillsborough wrote acquainting me with the appointment, which letter was conceived in such obliging terms, that I could not avoid an answer which if nothing be determined before, I rather think will cause the commissions to come out.

Boston 11 Feb. 1771.

Dear Sir, [Mr. Chesbrough]

YOU judge right about my old habitations and my farm at Milton, and if I had had nobody to please and serve more than myself I should never have quitted either, but I had a prospect of serving my relations and friends who I had were hurt at the news of my having declined the post, and when I was told that it should be kept vacant until I gave a second answer, there seemed to be more room to hope for a peaceable administration than there was before. And now the malevolent pieces you see in the papers come from half a dozen disappointed men in distressed circumstances; who have lost their chance of being provided for by a new administration. Look through the whole of their clamours you find they only give a general character which they may give to any body else as well, for they never mention any one fact to evidence it.

But you judge wrong if you think the arrival of my commission will lessen my friendship or make me expect any sort of ceremony, and if you should use any you could not disoblige me more. Pride is always odious, but in an old man, whose duty be his station what it may, in a very little time will not be distinguishable from that of the beggar, is unpardonable.

Boston 17 March 1771.

Dear Sir, [Jeffrey Lydon, Esq;]

I Am much obliged to you for your kind congratulations on my advancement to the chief seat of government. A sense of the difficulty attending so important a trust prevailed for some time, over the desire of honour and fame, which we all have more or less of, and I desired to be excused from the post, and really expected that a new appointment would be made unless the commission should be issued before my letters arrived, but my lord Hillsborough refused to make any alteration until he should receive answers to letters which he had just before wrote advising me in favour of the appointment. My friends who agreed with me before in the expediency of declining then urged me to accept, especially as I was

told it was uncertain how long I should be obliged to hold the place of lieutenant governor and commander in chief which subjected me to all the burden, but did not entitle me to all the advantages of the chief governor's place.

Boston 27 March 1771.

Sir, [John Sullivan, Esq;]

I Am much obliged to you for your kind congratulations. I assure you I changed my station with great reluctance. [Some few may possibly believe it.] I wish I may not find the present too great a burden.

Boston 11 Dec 1771.

Dear Sir, [Mr. Chesbrough]

I Have liberty by my instructions to go to Rhode Island as oft as is necessary to take care of the militia, and I will then give you the history of my commission, and of the £1500 which I assure you was altogether unsolicited on my part, nor did I ever give as a reason for declining the commission the smallness or insufficiency of the former salary. Indeed I had signed my acceptance before I had any notice that a salary from England was intended.

[The reader is desired to compare this last sentence with what follows, being part of a letter to the right hon. John Hely Hutchinson, at Palmerston near Dublin]

Dear Sir, Boston 14 Feb. 1772.

YOUR most obliging letter of the 11 Aug 1769 would not have lain so long unanswered, if my correspondence could have been of any importance to you. I rather considered it as unnecessarily taking off some of that attention which would otherwise be employed in great and momentous [is supposed to be intended] affairs. It would be mixing small things with great to mention the perplexed state of the affairs of this province during my two years silence. About the time of the date of your letter, Sir F. B. the late governor was recalled. He had been a faithful servant of the crown, and for that reason only had been complained of by the people. The removal of a governor in such a case very seldom answers any good purpose. The chief command devolved upon me as lieutenant governor, and my sentiments were known to be the same with those of my predecessor. It was intimated by the secretary of state that his majesty intended to provide for Sir F. B. and to appoint me governor in chief in his stead. Conscious of my being unequal to the post, I begged to be excused, not as a non-commissioned officer, for that is not usual in civil employments, which are lucrative [and is not the sacred employment of an English Usher alike lucrative?] but with real expectation that my excuse would readily be accepted. [For he might be afraid that Mr. Hutchinson's intelligence would prove true.] My lord Hillsborough notwithstanding did me the great honour to write to me that he would keep the place vacant until I had further considered the offer made me and he should receive my answer to a letter he had before wrote, and at the same time acquainted me with his majesty's determination to allow his governor £1500 sterling to be paid annually out of the revenue, instead of £1000 for which he used to be dependent upon the people. This mark of confidence gave me fresh pains, and altho' I knew every order of men had imbibed false notions of the nature of government in general as well as of the constitution in particular, yet I flattered myself that by a steady and uniform refusal to condescend them in any degree in any of their unconstitutional principles or measures, and by watching every opportunity of exerting the authority of government, as far as the temper of the people & the state of things would admit, I could be able to keep off a general convulsion, until they should feel enough of the evils of anarchy to convince them of the necessity of returning to order. This was the most I had any grounds to hope for. The distemper had seized every part of the political body. I could expect no assistance to suppress tumults and disorders from any inter-

rior power; and if it had been prudent to have called in the aid of the office, the whole exterior power consisted of two small regiments only yet no civil magistrate could be found to do it upon any occasion. Our affairs are not yet in a right state, but they are in a better state than they were two years ago. I should trespass too much upon you by relating a variety of incidents in our progress to it. Some of them are not inconsiderable. I intend to make them part of a third volume of the history of Massachusetts Bay. I shall be obliged to say so many unpleasant things that I can hardly think of its being published so long as I live; but I hope my sons will be able to do it after I am dead, and that they will have the opportunity of presenting a book to you. [The publication of these letters of Mr. H—n it is likely will prevent the intended publication of the third volume of his history.] Permit me to ask your acceptance of an additional volume to the workmen, being a collection of papers to serve as vouchers to the first volume of the history. A second of the like sort I am now preparing for the press. I have sent this to the care of Mr. W. Palmer a merchant in London, he desired him to put it aboard a trading vessel & it is not likely you will receive it so soon as the letter which will go under cover to the secretary of state.

We shall close the affair of Mr. H—n's management relative to the chair, with the following letter, and then proceed to the history of his delivering up the office.

Boston 15 October 1770.

Dear Sir, [Mr. J. A. J. J.]

WHEN I receive a letter from you I am impatient to answer it, and I must own that I have selfish views; that I may sooner obtain another. I thank you for your last favour with out date, which came to hand about a week ago. I shall be more upon my guard in mentioning your opinion upon any subject & avoid doing so where I have not your consent. I was under a great concern after I had done it, but it had no consequence and is entirely forgot.

The affair of the coronation was puzzled by a mistake of Mr. Bernard. I wrote to him in Sept. 1769, that if he agreed with me in sentiments that I would be best furnished to deliver the place then, to deliver to you the letter which I directed to him for you otherwise to suppress it. He did not determine & yet delivered the letter and I suppose forgot it. I had wrote to Palmer to furnish you with what money you needed for, that I might have the honour of your appearing for me to take out the commission, and I never countermanded the order to Palmer or hinted what I had wrote to Sir F. B. but the money always lay ready. If I had used the freedom to desire you to advance the money, which I never expected, I could not have taken amiss your declining it, after the delivery of my letter to you.

You have obliged me greatly by the hint of the disposition of parliament. I shall be still more obliged when I have your sentiments more at large. I have been backward in telling you how much I value them, lest it should make you more cautious in communicating them.

You think I must see some ray of light which induced me to alter my mind. When I desired to be excused, I saw no chance of doing any service. My lord Hillsborough afterwards in a most obliging manner acquainted me with his majesty's approbation of my services, and his intention as to the appointment. This made great impression upon me, and my friends, who agreed with me that I should do right in exerting myself now and then in bringing affairs to their former state, but they flattered me that I should be as likely as any body to keep them from growing worse and they supposed I should have more weight as governor in chief than as lieutenant governor.

I have had a constant succession of difficulties from the governor's leaving the province. I [For the remainder see the last Page.] cannot

General Hospital at Cambridge, Jan. 1, 1778.

To the P U B L I C.

IMPRESSED with a lively sense of the spirit of patriotism which so eminently adorns the good people of this country, the subscriber, who is appointed to the chief direction of the sick and wounded, thinks it incumbent on him to make known the reasonable and he has lately received from the towns of Concord, Bedford, And second parishes of Sudbury, Acton, Marlborough, Stow and Lincoln. The Hospital having, for some time past, been in great want of old linen for bandages, compresses and lint; of fine tow for dressings; of fadlers or sole leather, and web or gartering for tourniquets; of tape, thread, needles, pins, and other articles of a like nature; application was made to the inhabitants of the above-named places for a supply, at such prices as they themselves shall think reasonable. No sooner were our wants thus made known to them, than with an alacrity and zeal truly characteristic of the people, the business of collecting these things was immediately undertaken by some of their Selectmen, and other proper persons. The clergy, in particular of the several congregations engaged warmly in the work. To their pious & animated exhortations, from the sacred desk, may be ascribed much of that christian charity, & hotel indubitable effusions of philanthropy which were manifested on this occasion, and which cannot fail to secure to them the esteem of the publick and to reflect a lasting honour on their attachment to the cause of liberty, and the rights of human nature. What they could they furnished with an unsparing hand: Offer of pay they nobly refused, preferring the conscious pleasure that arises from deeds of charity to every selfish sordid gratification that interest inspires: An instance of benevolence worthy of admiration! Neither is it's importance limited by the intrinsic value of the donation: It holds up a bright example of imitation to others.

Ever since the first establishment of a military hospital among us, there has been too great a scarcity of these essential articles; and though the present supply is truly liberal in respect to the numbers who furnished it, yet its scarcity & expense cannot be lasting, unless it is still continued from other quarters. May we not therefore expect that a spirit of emulation will be kindled in every humane breast, and an affectionate concern to yield all possible assistance to the wants and distresses of the sick Soldier? Men who cheerfully and hourly expose their lives for their country's welfare; and who, amidst the denotive rages of battle, will ngly encounter danger in all shapes, for its defence may surely challenge the compenation of those who reap the advantage of their courage, without any of that risk which is inseparable from it. Can it be once doubted, then, whether the inhabitants of other places will be backward to contribute what need to collect them so little towards laying in a sufficient store of these articles to secure against all future apprehensions of further scarcity or want of them? But would they are of a low price in themselves, yet money cannot always purchase them, and from their exceeding utility, in cases of need, they become of incalculable value.

As it is impracticable for the subscriber to make personal application to people at a distance to furnish a supply of what is wanted of this sort for the patients in the hospital, he hopes all Printers of the public news will be pleased to give this address a place in their papers: He also trusts himself the Committees established in different places, especially in all large towns, will be pleased to set on foot a further collection of such of the articles already enumerated, as may be most easy for them to procure, especially of old sheets and soft worn linen; and to forward the same to the Camp with all possible dispatch. The expense of conveyance, if any, will be cheerfully paid, and the generous donors may rest assured their contributions will be managed with the strictest care to prevent waste, and meet with due acknowledgment from their humble servant,

JOHN MORGAN, Director-General of the Continental Hospital, and Chief Physician to the Army.

N. B. Blankets are greatly wanted for the Hospital; for which a suitable price will be given, if sent to Cambridge. Any person having blankets to dispose of, who live at a distance, if they will be so kind as to send notice thereof by the post, mentioning the quality and price of them, shall have an immediate answer.

WILLIAMSBURG (Virginia) Dec. 15.

Extract of a Letter from Col. William Woodford to the Hon. Edward Pendleton, Esq; President of the General Convention.

"A servant belonging to Major Marshall, who deserted the other night from Col. Scott's party, has completely taken his Lordship in—Lieut. Batur, who is wounded, and at present my pri-

son, into the hands of the enemy. I am sorry to hear that more than a third of the British were taken; and that important success was obtained at the battle of the Clouds. I like with all the regulars (about 200) who arrived at the bridge about 3 o'clock in the morning, joined by about 300 Black and white slaves, who planked upon the bridge, and fought just after our retreat had been a lucky time for us, and you'll say rather an improper season for them to make their push, when, of course, all our men must be under arms. The above Lieutenant commanded the advanced party, and Capt. Fordyce, of the grenadiers, led the van with his company, who for his courage and bravery, deserved a better fate, as well as the brave fellows who fell with him, who behaved like heroes. They marched up to the breast work with fixed bayonets, and perhaps a better fate never happened, or a greater carnage, for the number of troops. None of the black &c. in the rear with Capt. Leslie, advanced further than the bridge. I have the pleasure to inform you that the victory was complete, and that most of the dead and wounded, with two pieces of cannon, were carried off under cover of their guns from the fort. We buried 12 besides the Capt. (himself all military honours due to his rank) and have prisoners Lieut. Parut and 16 privates all wounded; 35 stands of arms and accoutrements, 3 officers' suters, powder, ball and cartridges, with sundry other things, have likewise fallen into our hands. This was a second Bunker's hill affair in miniature, with this difference, that we kept our post, and had only one man wounded in the hand."

On Tuesday last, a large schooner from the West Indies bound for Norfolk, was taken and brought into Hampton by our men stationed there. She was laden with rum and sugar, and had 2,700 dollars on board, for the use of our enemies.

Lord Dunmore, we hear, fears most furiously, that he will bombard Norfolk, should the British come into it. They most certainly will, so that we need not be amazed to hear soon, of that place's being laid in ashes.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Dec 25.
Extract of a letter from Northampton county, in Virginia, dated Dec 17.

"In my last I gave you much concern to communicate such unwelcome tidings as the defection of Norfolk and Princess Anne counties, and Lord Dunmore's proclamation respecting the slaves—it is now with the utmost pleasure I can assure you the scene is totally reversed, owing (under the blessing of Providence) to the courage and good conduct of our countrymen, of which the committee have received certain information, and think it matter of sufficient moment to be transmitted by express, as the conveyance is much quicker from this to Philadelphia, than the usual road through the western shore of Virginia.

"Col. Woodford, with the troops under his command, had been detained some time at the Great Bridge, the only pass by which he could march to Norfolk, and it was supposed, waited for some artillery, to batter a fort which Lord Dunmore had erected there. Part of the provincial army had intrenched within gun shot of the fort, to prevent the enemy from strengthening their works, which it seems were not cannon proof, and Lord Dunmore being informed by a deserter (who it is supposed was thrown in his way on purpose) that the detachment near the fort consisted only of about 300 men badly provided with ammunition, sent all his regulars, in the night of the 8th instant, to the fort, with orders to storm the provincial intrenchments in the morning by day break; the regulars accordingly began a violent attack upon the only part of the breast work which was accessible, but the works were so constructed, that when they attacked this point, they were fired by part of the provincial lines—the causeway over which they were obliged to march, admitted only a few men abreast & those were cut off as fast as they approached—in a few minutes they were obliged to found a retreat, having lost 62 men killed and taken: the prisoners were all wounded and only 10 of them are now alive; amongst them is a Capt. Buttrick, Capt. Fordyce who headed the grenadiers, and a young Capt. Leslie, are among the slain. The provincials did not lose a man."

"After the action, Col. Woodford sent a flag to the fort, proposing that all firing should cease for the day, till the dead were buried; and being desirous to inter Capt. Fordyce (who was a brave officer, and an old acquaintance) with military honours, the proposal was closed with. In the night the enemy evacuated the fort."

"It seems Capt. Leslie, who commands the regulars, did absolutely refuse to act any more on shore, till he could be better supported, as he had already sacrificed many of his men in so desperate a service—This being the case, the Norfolk volunteers and his Lordship's black battalions, refused to act without the assistance of the regulars,

the consequence of which has been that his Lordship's party, carried off his cannon, and he retreated to the interior of the state, and finally sheltered on board the ships. The provincials, are told, entered the town on Thursday, without injuring the property of any person; none of the black slaves had left it before their approach. His Lordship's Squadron, we hear, is now at Sewall's Point, about ten miles below Norfolk: It is said they have plenty of beef and pork, but are badly provided with bread.—The blacks were to and rather an incumbrance than a service to his Lordship, destroying one another more than the enemy. Most of those wretched people are now left to shift for themselves."

Extract of a letter from General Schuyler, dated Albany, December 14, 1775.

"The Indians delivered us a speech on the 10th, in which they related the substance of the conferences Col. Johnson had with them the last summer, concluding with that 2 Men of war, where he delivered to each of the Canadian chiefs a war belt and the hatchet, who accepted it. After which they were invited to Feast on a Dutchman, and drink his blood. An Ox being roasted for the purpose, and a pipe of wine given to drink the war song was sung.—One of the chiefs of the Six Nations, that attended at the conference, accepted a very large black war belt, with a hatchet deposited in it; but would neither eat nor drink, nor sing the war song. This I am told they have delivered up, and we have now a full proof that the ministerial servants have attempted to engage the Savages against us."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 27.
Extract of a Letter from Virginia.

A few days ago we luckily became possessed of a budget of Scotch intelligence, on its way to the country, but intercepted at Hampton—such a collection of false and wicked information never appeared before.—The small affairs of the province in Norfolk and at Kemps Landing are made up into great achievements of Lord Dunmore, upon whom is bestowed every circumstance, even for humanity, among other virtues; whilst our whole colony are degraded extremely.—I am sure they are so confident of having trade carried on quietly and successfully, that abundance of orders were sent for goods for next summer.—They must, however, repeat their orders, as these will not reach their friends.

N E W - Y O R K, January 1, 1775.

A gentleman from Hispanola informs me, that place but 14 days ago, that 7000 French troops and 900 of the line were arrived there that two weeks before going to North America was at that place, without having any credentials from the Congress, the inhabitants refused to trade with them; and that the Congress was in high esteem there."

We hear, that yesterday came to town, a gentleman from Canada, who has brought letters from thence several gentlemen in town signify, that on the 5th ult. General Montgomery with his army were on the heights of Alabam that he had taken 1000 pay 2500 Canadians, the his army consisted of near 5000 men, and that he had invested the city of Quebec on every side Camp before Quebec, near the General Hospital December 6, 1775.

Dear Sir,
"I wrote you the 21st ult. which make no doubt you have received. I then gave you some particulars of our march, proceedings, &c. &c. which General Montgomery has just sent us with certainty and about 3000 men; and yesterday we arrived here from Fort Mifflin, and are making preparations to attack the enemy, who are in a good position, but cannot hold out long, as from the best accounts, they are much divided amongst themselves & a prodigious panic has seized them all. Carleton, we are told is determined to retreat to the very last, as his only hope, for he expects nothing but punishment from the minister, whom he has most egregiously deceived. In regard to the inhabitants of this country, I think I need not rather his courtiers, say, he could not have taken more effectual measures than he has, to ruin the country."

The 22nd ult. he issued a very extraordinary proclamation, strictly ordering all who refuse to take up arms and defend the garrison to depart the town and district within four days, with their wives and children, under pain of being treated as rebels or traitors. In consequence of which, great number of the principal inhabitants came out with their families, but were obliged to leave all their property behind, except some wearing apparel, and a little household furniture, &c.—I enclose you a copy of the proclamation. Among the corps who came with General Montgomery your worthy friend Capt. Lamb, whom I had the pleasure of seeing a few days ago at point de Trembles. Our men are in high spirits, and now well clothed, with the regulars, desirous

and 26th regiments, who were taken
at St. John's. — This is a remarkable
I believe the like never before happened
British troops, as two regiments of them,
made prisoners at one time. Providence
on us in a most remarkable manner. The
Guns say, "surely God is with this people,
they never could have done what they have
done." They are all astonished at our march
through the wilderness, which they say was im-
possible, and would not believe our coming, until
they had ocular demonstration of it. We are at
great loss for intelligence from the army at Cam-
bridge and other quarters, having had no certain
intelligence of their movements, nor the least sylla-
ble of news since we left Newbury.

Our established regular communication has
been opened between Montreal and the Con-
gress, hope you will pay a little attention pub-
licly to it, more especially as there are some
traders who with impunity, open the letters
sent to the officers of our army, and I suppose
continue the infamous practice with the
letters which are sent to our friends and acquaint-
ances. — The General is now absent sending off an
express, by whom I send this. I hope the next
I write you it will be from Quebec, for if
the express does not surrender shortly, I be-
lieve the General's intention to carry the
war by land."

A letter from Albany, dated the 25th ult.
reported, that General Montgomery arriv-
ing 5th of December at Hull and House, near
Plattsburgh, his army consisting of
1400 men, and that they intended the next
morning to open their batteries on Quebec, which they
in his opinion would soon surrender.

By the latest Accounts from Williamsburgh, in
Virginia, we learn, that Lord Dunmore intends
to go to the West Indies; with his Cargo of
goods to make the most of them before his De-
parture for England; as by Letters lately receiv-
ed is affirmed, that he would be speedily re-
called to the Command in Virginia being much cen-
sured by the Ministry. — That 6 Men had deserted
from the Queen's Man of War, who when they were
asked what induced them to leave her service? an-
swered, *Hungry, Believing not a Shilling, and no Fuel;*
*and in short, Respect, the most cruel and unhu-
man Treatment.* — That Lord Dunmore had re-
ceived an Exchange of prisoners; and that the
British Soldiers killed and wounded in the Battle
amounted to 100.

G A M E R I D G E, January 11.
The Continental Congress, beside one battalion
in Virginia, two in South Carolina, two in North-
Carolina, two in New Jersey, and one in Penn-
sylvania, have ordered four battalions more in
Maryland, and one in the Lower Counties.

Advice is received here, that General Montgo-
mery, with his forces from Montreal, has joined
General Arnold near Quebec; that Carleton has
evacuated the houses near the city, to prevent their
being shelter to our troops; and that, from the
easy disposition of the Canadians and Savages,
and to the intrepidity of the Continental army,
there is a fair prospect of the speedy reduction of
their colonies to the obedience of the
British Colonies.

The parliament of Ireland met on the 10th of
January, when the Lord Lieutenant made a
speech to both Houses, in which he tries to per-
suade the poor Irish (notwithstanding the many
calumnies continually heaping up on them by the
"Sovereigns" & his blessed ministry) that they
were the happiest people under Heaven. Respecting
America, his Lordship said, — "I am persuaded
you entertain a grateful sense of the blessings
you enjoy under the mild and firm government of
our best of Sovereigns; and his Majesty relies on
your known zeal and loyalty of his subjects of Ire-
land, that, whilst his government is disturbed by a
rebellion existing in a part of his American do-
minions, you will be ready to show your unavoi-
lable attachment to his person and government,
the restoration of his just rights, and in the sup-
port of his legal authority."

W A T E R T O W N, January 15.
Last Monday evening Major Knowlton was
detached with 100 men, to make an incursion
on Charlestown. He crossed the Mill Dam,
which lays between Cobble Hill and Barker's Hill,
at nine o'clock, and immediately proceeded down
the street on the westerly side of Barker's Hill;
part of the men under the command of Capt.
M. at the same time crossed the street just under the hill,
in order to intercept any persons who might escape
from the house. A few of which were
seized by the enemy. The house, which was
situated within the compass of the town, the
enemy suffered to remain undisturbed in June last,
their own convenience. — They were now sur-
rounded and set fire to by our men. In one of
the houses they found six soldiers and one woman, all

of whom were taken. In another house
according to the information of the prisoners, found
fourteen of the enemy's carpenters. At the same
time, the woman who was in this house, in order to prevent
something from being done before our men arrived; but find-
ing no light, and not being able to get into that part
of the house where they kept, she concluded they
were all asleep; — as it is very certain no one
escaped from the house; — and as our men set the
building on fire very suddenly, it is thought the
whole party were perished in the flames. We burnt
10 houses, and brought off 6 or 7 muskets. Three
or four houses, are still standing. The whole was
performed in less than an hour, without the loss
of a single man, either killed or wounded, not-
withstanding the enemy kept up a considerable fire
of musketry from Bunker's Hill.

The following Advertisement, from the General
Post Office, was published in all the London Pa-
pers of Sep. 28. "A Mail will be dispatched
from hence on Wednesday next for New-York, and
also one for Charlestown; after which there will
be no regular Conveyance for Letters from this Of-
fice to North America; — but whenever a Packet
may be dispatched to any part of that Continent,
proper Notice will be given."

A correspondent in Petersham observes, that
last week upon reading *GEORGE Gwolph's* speech
to his venal and corrupted Parliament, he could
not help wishing all the curses mention'd by
Trifram Shandy, and compos'd by the great En-
rathus, might fall upon so determin'd a Tyrant,
and consequently a Villain, who in the greatest
deliberation, and against every principle of hu-
manity and of the constitution, will oppress and
distress so loyal and virtuous a part of the Empire,
as these colonies make. They are to be found
in his 2d vol. chap. 22. 12th edition, printed by
J Dodsley, in Pallmall, MDCCXXII. He wishes
not, that one of Uncle Toby's Father Shandy, or
even Dr. Stop's preceptions might take place.

The 3d ult. Mr. Joseph Loring jun. of Lex-
ington, had a Child christened, by the Rev. Mr.
Jonas Clark of that Town, by the Name of
JOHN HANCOCK.

The General Assembly of New York, which
stood prorogued to the first day of February next,
is dissolved by Tryon.

I N C O U N C I L, December 27, 1775.

WHEREAS many accounts against this Co-
lony are exhibited by innholders and
others, without any charge of the particular ar-
ticles which would justify the foot of the accounts.

Therefore Resolved, That all accounts exhibit-
ed against this Colony in future, by innholders or
others, shall particularly specify the several arti-
cles, and charges thereof, which may collectively
make up the foot of such accounts; and no others
will be received. And that this Resolve be pub-
lished in Watertown, Cambridge, and Worcester
news papers, for three weeks successively, next
after the date hereof.

Sent down for concurrence,
Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'y.
I N T H E H O U S E O F R E P R E S E N T A T I V E S, Jan 3.
Read and concurred.

William Coper, Speaker, P. T.
Consented to by the major part of the Council.
A true copy. Attest, *Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'y.*

I N C O U N C I L, December 28, 1775.

RESOLVED, That it be, and it hereby is re-
commended to the selectmen of the se-
veral towns in this Colony, as soon as may be, to
call their towns together, and to insert in the
warrants, to be by them issued for calling said
town meetings; a clause or article for devising
ways and means for introducing the art of manu-
facturing *SALT PETRE* into private families in
such towns; and it is recommended to said
towns to appoint committees, and grant all
such encouragement as they shall judge proper to
this necessary business, and it is recommend-
ed to the selectmen, to lay before their towns for
their consideration, the several methods for col-
lecting materials and making saltpetre, which
have been published by the honorable the Conti-
nental Congress, and by this Court.

And it is further recommended to all private
families, to exert themselves in collecting earth
from the foundations of houses, barns, stables, dove-
houses, and all other buildings, and from cellars
and other places, and in learning the art of ex-
tracting saltpetre from the same. — And the same
price shall be allowed for any quantity under fifty
pounds, as is allowed by this Court for any quan-
tity above fifty pounds weight.

Sent down for concurrence,
Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'y.
I N T H E H O U S E O F R E P R E S E N T A T I V E S, Jan. 3.
Read and concurred. Sent up.

William Coper, Speaker, P. T.
Consented to by the major part of the Council.
A true copy. Attest, *Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'y.*

To the F. N. L. C.

THE committee appointed by the gene-
ral assembly of this colony to collect the
proper evidences of the hostilities committed and
damages done by the ministerial army and navy
since the port bills taking place; hereby acquaint
the public that they have forwarded letters to the
Selectmen and Committees of Correspondence of
such towns as have been most exposed to the de-
gradations of the enemy, requesting of them that
a full and well attested account of the hostilities
committed in the several towns might be trans-
mitted to **JOSEPH PALMER, Esq;** at Water-
town, with all possible dispatch: And lest any of
those letters may have miscarried, or any town in
this colony, wherein loss has been sustained, omit-
ted — the Selectmen and committees of Correspond-
ence of all such towns, are desired to collect the
accounts of those losses as soon as possible, with
proper evidence of the facts, and transmit the same
as before directed. *W. COOZE, per order.*
Watertown, Dec. 26, 1775.

A Vessel (we have not heard the Master's
Name,) is arrived at the Eastward, in a
short Passage from London, by which we
have Prints, just come to Hand, to the 2d
of November; but have only time (the
Papers going forward) to extract the fol-
lowing, viz.

"That the Duke of Richmond had enter'd a
Protest in the name of himself, and other Lords,
against the address of the house presented to the
King this Friday before. — That the Duke of
Grafton nobly declar'd, that he could not any
longer support Administration, unless the ministry
changed their conduct against America, and in
the strongest terms condemned the measure of
embarking the Hanoverian troops before meeting
of Parliament. — That the Duke of Manchester was
of the same opinion. — That Lord Shelburne and
the Duke of Richmond were determin'd to move
that the late Petition of the Congress to the King,
should be laid before the House, as there were
grounds in that petition for an honorable recon-
ciliation with America. — That Lord North wish-
ed as ardently as any person to stop the effusion
of blood on both sides; but thought it could only
be effected by sending over a formidable army
early in the spring, and appointing proper per-
sons on the spot to give pardons as mentioned in
the speech. — That the following Addresses, a-
mong many others, were presented to his Majesty,
relative to the proceedings of the Americans, viz.
Of the High Sheriff, Justices, Gentlemen, Cler-
gy, and Freeholders of the county of Carmar-
then; of the corporation and inhabitants of A-
rundel in Sussex; of the Chancellor, Masters, and
Scholars of the University of Oxford; of the
Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the
city of Stirling; of the Bailiffs and Citizens of
Litchfield; of the corporation and principal in-
habitants of Barnettable; of the corporation and
inhabitants of Bridgewater; of the Provost, Ma-
gistrates, and Town Council of Dundee; of the
corporation of Abingdon, Berks; of the Pro-
vost, Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen; and
of the Mayor, Burgesses and principal Manufac-
turers & Inhabitants of the town of Nottingham.
That the Argo, with three companies of the 46th
regiment, has not been heard of, and that to be
lost; and that upwards of 600 vessels, which used
to be employed in the American trade, are laid
up in the river without employ.

L O N D O N, November 2.
On Monday the 23d of October, 1775, in the
morning, Mr. Sayre, Barker, in Oxford-road, was
seized by two King's Messengers upon an accusation
of nohing less than an horrid and detestable En-
terprize against the personal Liberty of our So-
vereign. In the evening of that day he was com-
mitted to the Tower, by a warrant for *treasona-
ble Practices.*

October 30. We hear that Lord North's decla-
ration in the House of Commons, notwithstanding
the offers of Foreign assistance his Majesty had
received, he was not fond of accepting any such,
unless in cases of the most urgent necessity; and
that he intended to send, at one and the same
time, the most equitable terms of reconciliation to
our fellow-subjects in America, and the most re-
spectable part of our Army and Navy to enforce
obedience in case those terms should be rejected.
— meets with universal approbation.

The calling in Foreign troops seeming to be
considered as an indispensable measure by the
friends of administration, it was judiciously re-
marked by General Conway, that if once we let
America the example she too would apply for
Foreign aid; and if she offered her commerce to
France, he did not doubt but that country, find-
ing England had applied to Russia for aid, would
protect America, and thus a general war be
brought on.

cannot help taking some satisfaction in looking back upon the issue of most of them as more favourable than I could expect. The two latest, the controversy about the place of holding the general court, and the garrisoning the castle with the king's troops could not have been so well surmounted by a governor less acquainted with the constitution of the government and the temper of the people. As to the first I agree with you, that the general inclination of the inhabitants of a colony ought to be consulted in determining the place of holding the assembly, and I have no doubt that if the people had acted with freedom they would not have opposed sitting at Cambridge. But the council and house soon put the controversy on fire of their arguments, upon such points that if I had yielded to them I could have given up, for just the same reasons, every other part of the prerogative.

The affair of the castle I conducted so as to preserve the appearance, at least, of a superior command, and that I had only placed another garrison there which by the charter I had a right to do, and by my commission was obliged to obey the king's orders in doing it.

I know not what reason may make it necessary to continue the duty on tax, but I think the repeal of it or making the same duty payable in England, is necessary to prevent disorders in the colonies, for in spite of all the votes of the trade, some will import in, and that will bring on these unlawful violent meetings in order to restrain or punish them which have almost destroyed all sense of subordination in the people of Boston and other commercial towns. I should have but little trouble with all this province except one town.

I will do the best I can, and make myself as easy as I can. My temper does not incline to enthusiasm, but I firmly believe a superintending providence over all human affairs, and be the best what it may, I know it will be right. [The public is of the same faith, more especially as to the discovery of Mr. H—n's letters.] I am with sincere regard and esteem, dear sir, your faithful servant. (To be continued.)

To General BURGONE.

SIR,

In reading a News Paper, I find an extract of a Letter, which 'tis said you wrote a few days after the battle of Charlestown, to a noble Lord in England; and I take notice you close your narration of that important day's work, by saying, "The Day ended with Glory."

As I am totally at a loss to know what part of that day's conduct was crowned with so much "glory" on your part, permit me, Sir, to enquire, whether it was such a "glorious" achievement for upwards of two thousand regular disciplin'd troops, being the flower of the British army, headed by the most approved and experienced Generals, with part of the train of artillery, supported and covered with one ship of the line, a number of frigates and floating batteries, and the large battery on Corp's Hill, in which General Clinton and you took your stand, and which commanded the town, to discharge a much inferior number of American Militia, from a slender defence, which they had but four hours to prepare; for it was twelve o'clock before either spade or pick ax entered the ground, and the lively ship of war fired upon them at four next morning, and soon after the battery above mentioned began to play.

Was it indeed such a "glorious" action, with all this tremendous apparatus of war, and under all these advantageous circumstances, in the space of twelve hours, to kill seventy seven, and wound two hundred and seventy eight Americans, (twenty eight of which was captured) and take five small pieces of cannon, which they had not time to place? Nor was all this effected, till they had sustained your fire from four o'clock in the morning, till four in the afternoon; being then quite worn down with fatigue, and their ammunition wholly expended, were obliged to retreat.

Your representation of the transactions of that day, does the Americans an honor you never intended: All Europe will reverse the fortitude, and stand surprized at the firmness and valor of this handful of brave, tho' undisciplin'd men.

Or was it indeed such a "glorious" sight to view the field strow'd with the mangled corpse of a few brave and virtuous Americans? or to see the agonies and hear the piercing shrieks and dying groans of Abercrombie, Pitcairne, and above a thousand others of those who were brought either to crush the rising liberty of America, but who now lay weltring in their gore? or to behold the inexpressible anguish of the widows and orphans, made by that day's wicked attempt to enslave America?

If such a scene as this is "glorious" in your eyes, Americans are of opposite sentiments; they lament the loss of these brave Britons, whose life and blood should have been reserv'd for a cause of

justice. The natural enemies of Englishmen. And now to mourn over the wounds you compelled them to give, and heartily sympathize with those widows and orphans you forced them to make.

But perhaps it was your laying Charlestown in ruins, that has elated your mind, and led you to conclude that "the day ended with glory."

Remember Sir, any massacre, any effusion, the greatest of villains, with proper materials can set wooden buildings on fire, especially when they themselves are as far out of danger as you was at that time.

Was it indeed "glorious" to see whole streets falling together in flaming ruins owned by subjects second to none for their loyalty to the monarch of Britain, who by the way, have now sprang to their arms, determined to check the bloody career of ministerial vengeance, or perish in the attempt?

Was there any necessity, from the exigency of the day, for this wanton waste of English property, to the amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling?—You yourself acknowledge that neither Clinton nor you perceived any firing from the town of Charlestown on the troops under Lord How, nor did any body else see any; for I now appeal to his Lordship's candor, whether it was possible that his troops could have been annoyed by the Americans, from any of the houses in Charlestown, provided those houses had all been full of them.

The town of Charlestown was always in your power, and you might have set it on fire at any hour when you pleased.

Would it not have been less inglorious to have reserved it for the use of your own troops, who have since loaded you with many a curse, while suffering in cold and rain, for want of being covered in those very buildings you destroyed?

If this is your idea of "glory," I shall think that this, and the martial soul you discover in lamenting the absence of your nephew Thomas Stanley, Esq; because you were out of the direction of the American shot, pretty near of a piece.

Liberty, Peace and Glory to both Continents, is the Voice of AMERICA.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by the death of Levi Willard, late of Lancaster, in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, Esq; the company of Willard and Ward, in said Lancaster, was dissolved, that a speedy settlement of the company affairs, and the share of the said Levi is necessary. Wherefore all persons indebted to either, are desired forthwith to make payment to me the subscriber, surviving partner, and attorney to Mrs. Katherine Willard, executor of the last will and testament of the said Levi, that those by all claims on said company and estate may be immediately discharged.

SAMUEL WARD.

Lancaster December 20. 1775.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, by B. EDES, in Watertown; S. and E. HALL, in Cambridge; and J. THOMAS, in Worcester.—The North American's Almanack,

For 1776.

By SAMUEL STEVENS, Student in Physick, and Astrology. JUST PUBLISHED, in Philadelphia, And Sold by B. Edes, at the Printing Office, near the Bridge, in Watertown.

[Dedicated to his Excellency George Washington, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of North America.—]

On fine Paper and a beautiful new Type; enriched with 12 useful Plates of the Manoeuvres. Price 1 Dollar. (The London Edition being 10 Shillings.)

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS

OFFICERS

Detached in the Field: Containing, A SCHEME for forming a Corps of a PARTISAN. Illustrated with Plans of the Manoeuvres necessary in carrying on the PETITE GUERRE.

By ROGER STEVENSON, Esq; — Fat est et non habet doctrij. Quid.

Camp, Prospect Hill, Jan 7, 1776.

Deserted on the 31st instant, from Capt Nathan Fuller's Company, in Col. Bond's Regiment, a Soldier named Benjamin Johnson, about 25 years of age, five feet ten inches high, of a sandy complexion, had on when he deserted a grey surtout, a green strait bod'd coat, a small brimmed hat, he is a little pock-broken. Speaks good english, he is supposed to have gone to Little Compton in Rhode Island, where he lived the last winter, he served last campaign in Capt. Willard's Company, in Col. Church's Regiment. Whoever will take up and return said Defector, shall have two Dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid by

Nathan Fuller, Capt.

English and West-India GOODS, To be sold by David & Coverly, in Marlborough on reasonable Terms, consisting of—A Variety of figured Modes and Sattin Cloaks, Taffety's, Padufoys, Damasks, Lutch Persians, Saracenis, Ducares, Mantua and Silks. Broad Cloths and Serges, with Trim for the same, a large assortment of Ribbons quantity of Silk Twill, Blue and Hair Keen, Buttons & Hatters Velvets, Flannels, fine Cambricks, Lawns, striped and plain Muslin, &c. with a variety of other articles — Jam Rum and Molasses by the Hoghead or Bar Coffer, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice by the dried, dozen, or single lb. Leaf & Brown Sugar, Rice and Flour, Crockery and Hard Ware, &c.

GOOD Stabling for HORSES, and best of English HAY, to be had of George Feecham, near Watertown-Bridge TWO SHILLINGS, L. M. per Night.

A Small Invoice of GOODS, consisting of the following articles, to be sold Wholesale, enquire of CHARLES MILL College Hall, Cambridge:—Cutlancases, overhauls, sewing silks, shoe bindings, combs, horse frames, butchlar cuttars knives, combs in cases, table spoons, black pencils, Rappre stuff in canisters, tobacco snuff boxes, knives and forks, shoe pinners blades, pepper, rhubarb, &c.

Taken up on the 3d day of December a young mare about 4 years old, and about hands and half high, dark red, light mane, tail, trots and paces, and carries her head low, the off hind leg white up to the gambriy — Whoever shall appear to be the right owner said Mare may have her again, by applying Moses White of Brookline and paying the charges that have arisen on keeping said Mare.

MOSES WHITE

LOST on Friday last, a Pocket Book, containing one Continental 3 dollar bill, three of 7 d lars, one Mass currencys 11 shilling bill, one 6 shilling. Whoever has found the same will return it to the printer hereof, or to the owner, whose name is wrote on said pocket book, he will be paid 8 dollars for his trouble.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be sold

Fresh Lemmons, Raisins, Mal Wine and Oil. Inquire of John Winthrop, at Ipswich, or Stephen Bruce at Cambridge.

THE Committee of Donations for the town of Boston are notified that the following stands adjourned to Wednesday 24th Jan 1776, at 12 o'clock before noon, at the v. Coolidge's tavern in Watertown, near the g B ridge, and be continued from day to day as business may require, at which time it is earnestly desired that the members would attend.—The committee of donations for the town of Charlestown are also requested to meet their brethren of Boston at the same time and place on business of importance.

ENGLISH GOODS

MARTIN BICKER has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a supply of English Goods, which are now sold off at his store in Cambridge. Among his assortment are the following articles, viz. — Superfine middling and low priced blue and other colored broad cloths; coatings; baizes; duffills; a great parcel of fine yard wide and 7 8 Irish linen Macbeffer cotton checks; black satins; silk m and gloves; a variety of silk handkerchiefs; Lin dits; Black green and cloth coloured calan coes; striped and plain cambleteens; camble a good assortment of hosiery; lawns and cambric footed and plain velvets; flannels; tammy sewing silks; tuck; buckram; &c. &c.

Those that intend to purchase, must speedily apply, otherwise they will be disappointed.

ON Saturday evening the 9th of Decem was stolen out of the house of John Barisholder in Newton, a silver Watch, china sa silver chain, maker's name C. Garnet, Lond No. 3268. It is desired that said Watch may be brought in for sale, and notice given to the Printer or the Subscriber; or whoever will return said Watch shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble, and no questions asked. J. Baker

Broke into the luclosure of the Subscriber, the 23d of November last, a pair of grey Steers, one red and white, the other almost white — Whoever has lost the same may have them again paying charges. Inquire of Ebenezer of Roxbury



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in W. A. T. E. R. T. O. W. N.

MONDAY, January 22, 1776.

ALL Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, belonging to any of the Regiments, or Corps of the ARMY of the UNITED COLONIES, under the immediate Command of His Excellency General WASHINGTON, who are absent upon Furlough, Recruiting, or by permission of their Commanding Officers, are to join their respective Regiments, by the First Day of February next:—If any Officer neglects to pay due Obedience to this Order, he will be immediately cashiered; and any Non-Commissioned Officers or Soldiers, offending herein, will be tried and punished as Delinquents.

By His Excellency's Command,
HORATIO GATES,
(Brigadier and Adjutant General.
Head Quarters at Cambridge, January, 1776.

from the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.
REMARKABLE EVENTS in the year 1775.

GREAT BRITAIN resolved to hold three millions of people, at 3,000 miles distance from her, by the tenure of her power, after having enjoyed a supremacy over them for 200 years, by the tenure of affection.

II. Great Britain risked the loss of three millions a year, in trade, for taxes, the amount of which would not more than defray the expence collecting them.

III. A British Parliament voted an army to annul British laws upon America.

IV. The Parliament of Great Britain decreed, and afterwards a majority of the English nation obeyed, that the freemen of America would not fight in defence of their liberty.

V. The Court of Britain sued to all the European States not to supply the Americans with military stores.

VI. Thirteen Colonies, differing from each other in laws, religion, manners, and interests, united to oppose the British troops by arms.

VII. 2000 veteran British soldiers were attacked and defeated by 300 peasants, and were saved from total destruction by running 40 miles in one day.

VIII. The peasants fought behind stone walls, bushes, and other coverings, and were never seen by the regulars, according to Gen. Gage's letter, and yet in the same letter it is said, great numbers of them were killed.

IX. 500 Americans attacked 2,500 regulars, and after killing and wounding one half of them retired to their main guard.

X. An army of Americans, commanded by a **GLORIA FARMER**, blocked up 10,000 British troops, commanded by three of the ablest Generals in the British service.

XI. General Howe consented to enslave a province which erected a monument to the memory of his brother, in Westminster Abbey.

XII. General Burgoyne came over to America to coax the Gentlemen and to dance the Ladies into submission to the British Parliament, and to temper his punishments with humanity. He fasted six months upon salt meat, wrote two letters, one (for Gen. Gage) to Gen. Washington, which he destined our prisoners to the cord the her, to a noble Lord in England, both in heroic, did not inflict a single punishment upon an American—nor dance with one of our Ladies—got in a passion—and went home again.

XIII. General Gage called a council of war. The whole army waited with impatience for the result of their deliberations. Some thought that attack was to be made upon the American army—others, that all the cities on the continent were immediately to be laid in ashes. The council concluded unanimously to publish two intercepted letters written by one of the Delegates of

the Congress to his friends. The whole army rejoiced upon the account of this signal victory.

XIV. Great Britain called upon Hanoverians, Hessians—Russians—Irish Roman Catholics—Canadians—Savages and Negroes to assist her in enslaving the Americans.

XV. The Canadians—Savages—and Negroes were struck with horror at the cruelty and injustice of the proposal, and refused to assist her.

XVI. The Canadians desired to join in the American confederacy, their former enmity to the Colonies being now done away: And no wonder, since they were both delivered from the influence of Royal masters who taught them to hate one another.

XVII. Most of the Officers of the Crown in America give up their commissions or fled from their habitations. Lord Dunmore could submit no longer to the restraints of his high birth and office, but turned pirate and highwayman.

XVIII. The American Congress laid the foundation of a fleet, and resolved to protect their own trade, and to oppose their enemies by sea.

XIX. France—Spain—and Holland—renewed their assurances of their pacific intentions towards the Court of Britain, but privately assisted the Americans with military stores.

XX. The Colonies at last were roused to a proper sense of the injuries they had sustained from the usurpations of the British Parliament—from the insolence of the ministry—the obduracy and bloody mindedness of the king—and the inhumanity of their brethren in Great Britain, and began to see the only means that could secure peace—liberty—and safety to America.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.

A writer, in the Virginia Gazette of December 15, says "You may inform the public that Mr. Williams has made, & delivered in to Mr. Lynch, at his powder mill, four hundred and fifty pounds of saltpetre; that several gentlemen, in different parts of the country, have made and produced excellent samples of the same invaluable article; that Colonel Carter, of Stafford, who is perfectly acquainted with Jeremiah Browne's method, which was published some years ago by the Colonel's father, and who has lately given specimens of an improvement on that method, has engaged to work up the sweepings of about two hundred tobacco houses, from which, at the lowest computation, he may make four thousand pounds of saltpetre by the middle of January, and that several other gentlemen are entering heartily into the same scheme. You may also add that Mr. Lynch makes fifty pounds of gunpowder per day; that we have had specimens of it, which have been proved, by many experiments made by himself, to be most excellent for their purpose. And add one thing more, viz. that the manufactory of arms at Fredericksburgh had produced some most incomparable guns, completely finished; the locks made there are equal to Turvey's. That your readers may judge of the reasonableness of the above computation, I must inform them that Mr. Jeremiah Browne made ten pounds and a half from a thirty feet house in a week, from three sweepings, and Col. Carter made nine pounds from one sweeping of a sixty feet house; and as this sweeping may be continued every other day throughout the year, sixteen hundred pounds might be collected from a sixty feet house, at the rate at which Col. Carter collected it, which is the quantity Mr. Browne's experiments, published by the Society of Arts, proved might be made from such an house. Now, at this rate, two hundred forty feet houses, which we will suppose Col. Carter's houses to be, would produce (at the rate of a thousand pounds per house) two hundred thousand pounds per annum; but for one month, to bring it to the middle of January, take the twelfth of two hundred thousand, that is, sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty six more than four times what is computed above.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1st.

Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, a Fire was discovered in the Printing office of the Subscribers, which unhappily consumed the same, together with the whole stock of Paper, Types and Press:—It burst with such fury that no persons could enter the doors. By this misfortune they are reduced to the necessity of acquainting their kind Customers, that it is no longer in their power to supply them with the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY.—While the publication continued it was their constant study to give satisfaction to their readers; but as this accident has deprived them of the means of prosecuting it, they take this early opportunity of returning their unfeigned thanks for past favours, and hope for a continuance of that Friendship which induced so many Gentlemen to patronize their Paper.

STORY & HUMPHREY.
PROVIDENCE Jan. 13.

Saturday last a Boat belonging to one of the King's Tenders at Newport, having on board a Midshipman and two Seamen, was taken at Brenton's Neck, by a Party from Head Quarters on Rhode Island—They were decoyed by a Negro, who hailed the Tender, and informed them he was disposed to go on board to serve King George.—The Prisoners have since arrived here.

Yesterday Afternoon Capt. Wallace, with all the Vessels under his Command, arrived at the South End of Prudence, and landed 250 Men.—The Minute Men that were on the Island (about 47 in Number) marched and engaged the Enemy, who endeavoured to surround them.—After giving three Fires, our People retreated, finding themselves overpowered by Numbers, and were taken off by two Boats from Warwick Neck.—One Minute Man was killed, and two wounded, and the Enemy it is said lost several of their Men.—They afterwards burnt eight Houses on the Island, with a Number of Barns and Cribbs; and this Morning it is said they are arrived at Bristol Harbour.

A Number of Hands are now employed in working a Lead Mine at Middletown, in Connecticut, where several Hundred Tons of that necessary Article will be ready in a short Time.—The Saltpetre Works are likewise going on there with great Success, the Bounty having been already paid upon near 1000 Weight.

W. O. R. C. E. S. T. E. R, January 12, 1775.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Canada, to the Printer hereof, dated, Hospital General in the neighbourhood of Quebec, December 5, 1775.

"The difficulties that our detachment underwent in the woods is beyond description, for forty days I waded more or less, my feet continually wet except nights, the most of the time freezing weather; we was at an allowance of half a pint of flour a man for a fortnight, and half that time no meat; climbing hills, passing through Morasses cedar swamps and drowned lands, wading creeks and rivers at the same time; the number that we lost was small, not exceeding three or four and them with hunger. We marched from Cambridge the 13th of September, and reached the French inhabitants the 3d of November. I arrived at Point Levi the 12th and crossed the St. Lawrence, 13: We lay before Quebec 5 days, then retired to Point aux Trembles in order to form a junction with General Montgomery which was happily effected the first instant and we returned to the place yesterday and have laid close siege to the city of Quebec and are in hopes soon to bring them to terms, the inhabitants are all in our favour and are excessive kind."

NEWBURY PORT, December 23.

Last Friday night a barn at Exeter, took fire, and was entirely consumed, with fifteen head of lay, and eight cattle, belonging to Mr. Swaney.

We hear that last Saturday a large schooner bound from the West Indies to Saco, was bilged near Little Boar's Head off Portsmouth harbour, loaded with coffee, molasses, &c. The master fled soon after he lapped.

L O N D O N Oct 20

A letter from Cowes, dated the 18th instant, mentions, that a great number of sheep and hogs are seen continually floating on the water, supposed to have died on board the ships that lay off the isle of Wight and Cowes road:

Twenty-eight sergeants of the three regiments of guards are gone on recruiting parties for the different marching regiments on the British establishment; and ten are gone to Ireland to recruit for the regiments in America.

Some of the Hanoverian troops, we are assured will be sent directly to join the King's army under General Gage, Six thousand, we hear, are destined for the fortresses of Gibraltar, and fort St. Philip.

L O N D O N October 27.
Resolved and read several petitions for bring-
ing in appeals.

“ W. E. your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to read in your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

" We cannot avoid expressing our concern, that the great tenderness with which your Majesty has proceeded, and the conciliatory disposition which appeared in the last session of parliament, instead of having the desired effect of undeceiving the misled and establishing a confidence in the present state, have been turned to the advantage, and made instrumental to the purposes of this dangerous attempt, and whilst we acknowledge it to be the consequence of the difference of intention which prevailed here and in America, we are penetrated with a just sense of the motives which have regulated your Majesty's endeavours to prevent, it it had been possible, the effusion of the blood of our fellow subjects & the calamities which are inseparable from a state of war, but since the rebellion is now become more general, and manifests the purpose of establishing an independent empire we cannot but applaud your Majesty's resolution to vindicate the rights, the interests, and the honour of this kingdom, by a speedy and most decisive exertion; and for this purpose, we think it our indispensable duty to declare, that we will support your Majesty with our lives and fortunes; and being fully persuaded, that in the present state of these disorders, the most active will, in its effect, be the most merciful mode of proceeding, we hear with pleasure that your Majesty has increased your naval establishment, and also greatly augmented your land forces. We are sensible of your

" We are deeply impressed by the gracious motives which induced your Majesty to lend a part of your electoral troops to the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, by which assistance this country will be enabled to employ a larger number of its own established forces in the maintenance of its authority; and we return your Majesty our sincere thanks for having so providentially pointed out to us a further resource in that national body of men, so constitutional in their nature, the militia of this kingdom.

" Permit us, Sir, to offer our grateful acknowledgments to your Majesty for the full and explicit communication which your Majesty has been pleased to make to us, and at the same time to express the just sense we entertain of the numerous blessings we enjoy flowing from the source of never ceasing attention with which your Majesty is occupied for the safety and happiness of all your people; and we beg leave to assure your Majesty that we anticipate the same desire which animates your royal breast, and feel no other wish than to re-establish order and tranquillity through the several parts of your dominions, upon the basis of close connection with, and constitutional dependence on Great-Britain.

WHEN we reflect on the present unnatural war with our American brethren, it is sufficient to excite in us the deepest concern, and the most melancholy forebodings. A retrospective view of the former union and harmony that once subsisted between us and the Colonies, and the present animosity that is now daily increasing; a consideration of this would soften the most obdurate heart into grief and contrition. Nor is this the only calamity; our commerce on the brink of ruin, and our natural enemies enriched by our distresses. America is the scene of action, rapine, plunder and blood are the daily concomitants of his once flourishing and happy people. We receive frequent news of victory gained over the Provincials by our troops. What great benefits can we reap by such conquest; Some will tell us it is the only method of reducing them to obedience, and a proper sense of their duty. On the contrary, so far from bringing them to submission, it will tend to exasperate and aggravate them more, & only excite them to strain every nerve to make a more powerful opposition. Nor is this the only evil arising from thence, for they will commence to manufacture among themselves and nature affords them every opportunity of so doing. What then will become of our trade? Our poor will be starving for want of employment, and our manufactures ruined. Further, Supposing that the King's troops gain several victories over them, their numbers are so great, that they can receive reinforcements much speedier than our army possibly can. Hence the absurd notion of their being reduced to obedience by force of arms is vain and groundless. What advantage would accrue to us in their ruin? By distressing of them we should injure our American traders, and in proportion to our commercial connections, it would become a public calamity. Hence it is evident, our interests are mutually concerned. For as the prosperity of the parent is the interest of the child, so also the welfare of Great Britain is the interest of America.

If this be a just delineation, it appears, that what distresses the one, must injure the other. Again, I would enquire, What good can arise from the restriction of their trade? Some deem that a means of reducing them to obedience. On the contrary, they consider such a proceeding as an aggravation of their grievances, and therefore it is more likely to plunge them into despair—The result of which is revenge. Besides, what injures their trade is detrimental to our own;

From what has been observed we may learn that it is highly impolitic to aim at reducing people by fire and sword to a bare submission. We have been so highly beneficial to this country. They have revived our trade, and enriched our merchants; they have supplied us with food, and in return we have sent them the produce of our manufactures. Thus they have proved very useful and valuable brethren; and should this nation lose their lucrative commerce with America it will be a very essential injury. We are also given to understand, that all coercive measures aimed at bringing them to own the supremacy of the British legislature. With respect to this, unless they formed a part of that legislature by representation it is not likely they should own the supremacy; and that wherein they are not beneficially included. Hence such reasons are absurd. When all things are considered, it will appear that it is by far most consistent with good policy to cease coercive measures, which is certainly a dreadful alternative; to decide by the sword, what the general hand of reason should determine. But alas! if there is a beginning, the end is not easily forestalled. May we be enabled as a nation, & as individuals to implore the mercy of the Great Disposer of all times and events, to interpose in our behalf, and avert the impending storm.

JUVENIS.

"I have just arrived here from Quebec, from whence I have been driven on account of my refusing to take arms against the American troops. General Montgomery's behaviour in this country will gain him great honour, as he has all along acted with the greatest humanity and integrity. He is now on his way to Quebec, with about 300 men, and I suppose will be in possession of the garrison in a few weeks. Gen Carleton has 1200 fighting men with him, but the extensive repairs of the walls, and the different places that his troops must repair to on an alarm, will so divide his force, that to me it appears certain they can not hold out long. His rigorous treatment of the Americans in Quebec, from the first entry of the troops into the country, would take more time than I can spare, but to crown the whole, he has turned us all out, giving us 15 days to prepare, but not suffering us to take anything.

NEW-YORK January 11 1775.
 Montreal, Dec. 2. " Last night Gen. V.
 received information by letters from Bruden-
 ville, that a plan was laid for cutting off the co-
 munication between Gen. Montgomery's army
 and our garrison, and at one stroke, to dispossess
 the friends of the United Colonies; — that a
 magazine of arms, &c. was deposited with a Com-
 mandant of the Militia that the scheme was concerted
 and to be conducted by St. Luc Lacorne
 had a strong party in readiness to put it in ex-
 ecution."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Jan 11
"An express from Baltimore advises that

advised, that on the first inst. the men of
began firing on Norfolk, and continued it
days. The town was in flames when the
came off with the second.

W B U R T P O R T, January 12.
Wednesday the 2d of January, arrived in
quid harbour, the brig Squirrel, Richard
s, master, from Poole, in England, which
he left the 6th of November, in whom came
gers the Captains Palmer & Shackford, Meeds
lart, of Portsmouth & Capt. Gideon Craw-
of Providence, who on their passage the 2d
ember, in lat. 44. long. 38. sp. he with the
cu Frigate of 32 Guns, from England, bound
merica, but had met with a very hard gale of
the 30th of November, by which she lost
Main and Fore mast, and was then bound
to rest; she had been out 5 weeks when she
tork her.

apt. Meeds informs us that Administration
determined to pursue vigorous measures a-
the Americans, but that the majority were
eaving them; that the Noble DUKE of
F T O N, and Lord LITTLETON had al-
y left them, and were determined to oppose
their measures against the brave Americans,
f they were reduced to Beggary by their
offices. He likewise informs, that a number
ransports had sailed laden with stores for
on, that one lay in the river near him with a
ber of hogs on board, out of which he saw 28
overboard which had died in one night, on
unt of their being crowded too close in the
l; that immediately after the transports had
d there was as hard a gale of wind as was al-
ever known which dismasted some but what
damage they sustained we have not yet
t, though soon after vast numbers of hogs
e seen floating in the river.

Capt. Meeds was likewise at the meeting of
cients at the Kings Arms Tavern, in London,
re the meeting consisted of between seven and
t hundred, unanimous to a man in favor of
Americans: They petitioned his Majesty to
e matters settled with America, and let forth
their Petition, her desire Obedience must be brought
the Land if the War was carried on: it was
ed by 1100 Gentlemen, and his Majesty was
ed to receive it very GRACIOUSLY.
t. Meeds also informs, that our Friends in-
se deny, that we shall be no longer termed
s, and that 'twas dangerous to speak a word
e Coffee Houses against the Americans.

W A T E R T O W N, January 22.

THE absent Members of the House of
Representatives, now sitting in this
ce, are hereby directed to attend their
ay forthwith.

By Order of the House,
SAMUEL FREEMAN, Clerk.

W A T E R T O W N, Jan. 20, 1776.

Last Monday a large Ship from and bound in
ward laden with Coal, Cheese and Porter, bound
the North-east Disposition at Boston, was taken
one of our Privateers, and carried into Newbu-
Port.

The same Day a Brig from Ireland bound also
ward, laden with Beef, Butter, Cheese, and
other goods, was likewise taken and carried into the
same Port — This Brig we hear, belongs to Lewis
ray, son of Lady Harrington Gray, a noted Man-
of Law, Counselor, and formerly Treasurer of the
Province of Boston.

Yesterday Capt. Marly sent another Prize in
his wherry; where from, or what laden with,
e have not heard.

On Saturday Evening the 13th Instant, the
House of Mr. Josiah Fuller of Newton,
almost the whole of the House Furniture and
wearing Apparel of the Family, Sauce Cyder
c. in the Cellar; about 30 Bushels of Grain, a
t of Carpenters Tools &c. also the House Fur-
ture of Mr. Benjamin Williams late of Roxbu-
ry, destroyed, was consumed by Fire which began
in a Closet back of the Chimney in the Chamber,
which was deposited a quantity of Cotton Wool
and Flax — By what means the Fire caught is
not known. The Loss sustained is computed to
be at least £. 500 Lawful Money.

The 14th Instant Mr. Theophilus Cushing, jun.
of Hingham, had a Son Baptized by the Rev. Mr.
White of that Place, by the Name of WASHING-
TON; in order to perpetuate the Memory of his
excellency George Washington Esq; Commander
in Chief of the Forces of the United Colonies of
North America.

W A T E R T O W N, January 12 1776.

THE 20th of last month, about 9 in the morn-
ing, died of a lingering consumption, at his
father's house in Northampton, the Rev. Mr. JOHN
HUNT; whose decease is justly esteemed a heavy
loss, not only to his relatives and friends there, but

to the cause of Liberty in this Country. He was
ill by the tyranny of the times, and they were
forced to leave their habitations and scatter them-
selves throughout the country: Since which the
house, where they usually met for the worship of
God, has, with indecency not to be paralleled by
the conduct even of barbarous pagans, been turn-
ed into a training place for a number of light
horse, sent from England to trample on the con-
stitutional rights of the people in these lands.

It would be inglorious to the memory of so
worthy a Gentleman as Mr Hunt was, not to
take public notice of his character, as it was emi-
nently excellent and distinguishing.

The God of nature endowed him with intel-
lectual powers far exceeding the common stand-
ard. Few were favored with a brighter under-
standing, a quicker invention, a more sprightly
imagination, and a more sound and solid judg-
ment. His acquirements in the learned sciences,
considering his youthful age, reflected honor on
him; and had the Lord of life been pleased to
have continued him in existence, he would have
made a shining figure as perhaps any of his pre-
decessors in the office he was placed in after them.

The moral frame of his mind was peculiarly a-
miable. He had nothing in his temper that made
him morose, peevish, captious, wrathful, or un-
reasonably selfish: but ever exhibited a disposition
that was meek, mild, calm, placid, and univer-
sally benevolent: And as the effect of their assem-
blage of good qualities, he approved himself a
dutiful son, a loving brother, an agreeable com-
panion, a kind friend, and a hearty well wisher
to the peace, liberty, and happiness of his coun-
try, and mankind in general.

As he sustained the office of a pastor to one of
the most noble churches in Boston, it would be a
faulty omission, if it was not said of him, that he
was worthy of so important a trust, and that he
acted in it with prudence, diligence, fidelity, and
a becoming concern for the spiritual welfare of
the people of his charge. His addresses to them
from the pulpit were wisely calculated to enlight-
en their minds, affect their hearts and engage
them in the practice of pure and undefiled reli-
gion before God, and the Father. Few exceeded
him as a preacher. The subject of his sermons
were the most momentous points of christianity,
relative both to faith and practice; their com-
position easy, natural and accurate; and the
manner of their delivery, grave, serious, solemn,
and awakening. — But beyond all that has been
said, he really believed those christian truths he
preached to others; and his faith purified his
heart, governed his affections and passions; and
had a constraining influence to make him a man
of God happily furnished unto all good works.
And as he lived by faith, so he died in the exer-
cise of it; looking for the mercy of God, thro'
our Lord Jesus Christ to eternal Life.

Mr. HUNT,

The following being wrote by a Colonel, former-
ly in his Majesty's service, your inserting it in
your Paper, will oblige many of your Readers.

GEORGE I thou cruellest Sovereign tyrant
of this age,

Dismiss that false, deceitful Thomas Gage;
Recall your Fleets and Armies; leave us free
As God and Nature made us, let us be.
Now to be slaves, we never will consent,
Till every drop of blood we have is spent;
Our Cause is just and therefore have a right,
If by your hostile troops attack'd, to fight:
Yet, loth we are, our fields with blood to stain;
On proper terms, we would be friends again.
Should you, by force of arms, subdue this land,
You're cutting up the ground on which you stand.
Then be advis'd, do justice to your realm,
Chop of the heads of those you set at helm:
Next hang up *Hutchinson*, that cursed villain,
To show your loyal subjects you are willing,
That such a death your favorite friend should die,
Your injured subjects rage to satisfy.
Grant us the freedom we enjoy'd before
Those hostile acts commenc'd, we ask no more.
What we request is just, you can't deny,
And this we are resolv'd to have, or die.

Detested now me the subscriber at Roxbu-
ry Camp, one David Hilton. He is about
five feet 7 inches high, had on when he went a-
way, buckskin breeches, two jackets, the out side
one is a red sea-man's jacket, a white hat, he says
is an Englishman born, also that he has followed
the seas some years; speaks very good English,
has the two first letters of his name pricked with
Indian ink on one of his wrists, above the wrist-
band. Whoever will apprehend said Deserter,
and confine him so that I may have intelligence
of him, or return him to my Company, in Col.
Learned's Regiment, shall be handsomely reward-
ed, and all necessary charges paid by
Roxbury Jan. 14th 1776. *Warham Park, Capt.*

1776. we learn, that General Montgomery made
an attack upon the city of Quebec between the
hours of four and six in the morning of the 31st
of December, which notwithstanding its being
bold and resolute, by some means or other proved
not successful. The letter does not mention how
the attack was made; but it is probable that a-
bout 500 of our troops entered the city, but
were overpowered by numbers and heavy cannon.
The brave General Montgomery, his Aid de
Camp McPherson, and Capt Cheeseman and
Hendrick of the rifle men, two or three Subaltern
officers, and between 60 and 80 privates, the num-
ber uncertain, fell in this action; and near 300
officers and Soldiers taken prisoners, among whom
were Lieut. Col. Green, Major Bigelow, Major
Meigs, and a number of Captains and inferior
officers. Col. Arnold succeeded in his Attempt
in taking Possession of the Lower Town, but was
wounded in the leg, in the beginning of the action,
and Major Ogden in the shoulder, and carried to
the General Hospital. In all probability the ac-
tion was desperate and a great number of the e-
nemy killed, General Wooster, from Montreal,
and Col. Warner from the Green Mountains, and
a great number of recruits from Albany and the
western towns, it is said, are marching to their
assistance.

We are told that our army before Quebec,
when the attack was made, did not consist of a-
bove 12,00 men.

Last Saturday another Vessel load of Poor came
out of Boston.

The last Thursday's Boston Paper contains the
Address of the House of Commons, in Answer to
the King's Speech (which will be in our next)

PELEG CROCKER of lawful age, testifies and
declares, that about three weeks since, he was
on Phillips's wharfe in Boston, and he there
saw Nathan Phillips, who brought Live Stock from
Major Baggaduce for the use of the Army as the
Deponent was informed by the Inhabitants of Bos-
ton; and the said Phillips declared in the presence
of a number of the Regular Officers, that Capt.
Bakma, of Major Baggaduce, was the only Person
at the said wharfe who made a Noise about the Troops
being supplied with Fuel and Provisions; and if
the said Bakman could be secured, there would be
no Opposition: Upon which some of the Officers said,
That perhaps Capt Bakman might be seen taking
into Custody.

PELEG CROCKER.
Penobscot, July 26, 1775.

Lincoln County,

Then personally appeared before me the Sub-
scriber, the above named Peleg Crocker,
and made solemn Oath to the Truth of the above
Declaration by him subscribed, taken at the Request
of Capt Bakman.

Thos. Goldswait, J. of Peace.

A true Copy.

To be sold cheap for C. M. by

CARTWRIGHT & JARVIS,

Near the Blue Anchor in Cambridge;

CHOICE Lisbon Lemons, Malaga Wines fresh
Raisins, Philadelphia Flour, &c. Loaf-
Sugar, Well India and New England Rum.

At the same Place may be had

Broad Cloths of various Colours and Qua-
lities, Serges, Shalcons, Tamaies, Carbons,
Thickets, &c. — Turkey Rhubarb, English Steel;
a small Assortment of Biscuity and Sadlery Wares,
on as easy Terms as can be purchased at, within
30 Miles of the Camp.

On Thursday the 25th Instant, will be Sold y
Public Vendue, if fair Weather, if not the next
fair Day, at the House of Capt Daniel Jones,
Inholder in Cambridge

Household Furniture, consisting of Bedchamber
Tra Beards, and Waiters, Chamber Table, Feather
Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding Looking Glasses,
Carpets, Bed and Window Curtains, and Irons,
Shovel and Tongs; Kitchen Furniture, such as,
Pewter, Brass, Copper, Iron and Tin Ware, &c.
mens Wearing Apparel, Silk and other Gowns, St &
and Gauze Handkerchiefs, Petticoats, Cloaks and
Riding Hoods Hatts and Bunnets, Unshirts
and sundry other Articles. — The Sale to begin at
Ten o'clock in the Forenoon.

ANDREW OLIVER, Auctioneer.

Cambridge, Jan. 19, 1776.

GOOD refined Iron, and the best of German
Steel, Nailrods, and rod. Nails, to be Sold
by JEDEDIAH LEATHE, near Watertown
Bridge.

T O B E S O L D very cheap.

A few choice Hams and Chops of BACON. 2/8
Inquire of the printer.

Choice Jamaica L I M E S, by the Barrel
or single Hundred, to be Sold by Benjamin Loring,
near the Punch Bowl in Roxbury.

WHEREAS many regular complaints have been of late exhibited to us against *William Eastman* of Granby, for not attending to the recommendations and declarations of the Continental Congress, and also for violating the resolves of the Provincial Congress: and he being duly cited to appear the 31st day of July last before the committee for this town; the evidence adduced were examined, by which it was proved to the satisfaction of the committee, that said Eastman was inimical to the cause of liberty and the interest of the American colonies.

And after much time hath been spent, by the committee, and others, in labouring to convince him of his error herein; and much patience and lenity hath been exercised towards him in allowing him proper time of consideration; yet that he the said Eastman, does wholly refuse to comply with the declarations of the Continental Congress, in taking up arms in the defence of the Colonies, he also refuses to join with the town in transacting any affairs relative to the public cause; and also that he justified the late tyrannical and oppressive proceedings of the British parliament with the laws of Boston: and many other things of like nature, too numerous to be here inserted—All which are aggravated by his holding a Captaincy in the militia, under the power and the authority of administration.

It is therefore the opinion of this committee, that said *William Eastman* is guilty of violating the resolves and declarations of the Congress, and ought to be held up to public view as an Enemy to his Country.—And as such we do exhibit him, that every person who wishes to support and vindicate the natural and constitutional rights of the American Colonies may treat him accordingly and withdraw all commercial dealing from him.

Yours, and ordered to be published,

Signature order. } Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence and Inspection.
John has said.

Tell, Nathan Smith, Committee Clerk

C the black Ball and Potatum, made and Sold by JOHN CROBY, by Wholesale & Retail, a his Shop the next Door to the Sign of the Punch Bowl, in Brookline and at his Dwelling house in Braintree. Cash given at said place for Beer, Wine, and 2d Brass & also Rags taken in for the Paper Mills.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, by B. FOLS, in Watertown; S. and E. HALL, in Cambridge; and T. THOMAS, in Worcester.—The *North American's Almanack*,

For 1776.

By SAMUEL STEARNS, Student in Physick, and Attorney.

JUST PUBLISHED in Philadelphia. And sold by B. Edes, at the Printing Office, near the Bridge in Water-town.

[Dedicated to his Excellency George Washington, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of North America.—]

On fine Paper and a beautiful new Type; enriched with 12 useful Plates of the Manoeuvres. Price 1 Dollar. (The London Edition being 10 Shillings.)

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS

OFFICERS

Detached in the Field: Containing,

A SCHEME for forming a Corps of PARTISANS. Illustrated with Plans of the Manoeuvres necessary in carrying on the PETITE GUERRE. By ROBERT STEVENSON, Esq;—*Esq; of the 4th Regt. of Foot.* Ours.

In COUNCIL, December 27, 1775.

WHEREAS many accounts against this Colony are exhibited by innholders and others, without any charge of the particular articles, which would justify the foot of the accounts.

Therefore Resolved, That all accounts exhibited against this Colony in future, by innholders or others, shall particularly specify the several articles, and charges thereof, which may collectively make up the foot of such accounts; and no others will be received. And that this Resolve be published in Watertown, Cambridge, and Worcester news papers, for three weeks successively, next after the date hereof.

Sent down for concurrence,

Parce Morton, Dep. Sec'y.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, Jan 1. Read and concurred.

William Cooper, Speaker, P. T.

Consented to by the major part of the Council. A true copy. Attest, Parce Morton, Dep. Sec'y.

THE Committee for propagating the manufacture of SALT PETRE, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, having been so happy as to discover an easy, simple, and successful method of making that article with earth from under old buildings, are furnished by warrant (from their own experience) to recommend the following process as easy and infallible.

The subscriber has himself assisted in making fifty weight of good salt-petre in five days by this method, and that from sixty bushels of earth only, taken from under one old house; and I know of no person who has tried the following method, but who have had nearly the same success; and whoever tries the experiment, will meet with success greatly to his satisfaction, provided his earth be good. For that purpose take care to find under any old building, (whether meeting-house, dwelling-house, barn, stable, or other building,) where the earth has been long covered from the weather; dig not above six or eight inches deep, and a little experience will teach you to choose that which is loose, light and crumbly, and has a bitterish or sulphur-like taste upon the tongue; it is sandy or loamy earth, such as water easily penetrates, works the kindest. Fill your leech-tubs with these earths, observing to run all your liquor through three leeches one after another, before you bale it, pouring water on to the second and third leeches, until all the nitre is extracted, which you must judge of by the taste. When you have collected a sufficient quantity of this liquor for boiling you must have also in readiness a quantity of common lie drawn from ashes, of the strength of about five gallons of lie drawn from a bushel of ashes; mix these two liquors together (in a proper vessel) in the proportion of three parts of the former to one of the latter, and you will immediately perceive a turbidness to arise, and the liquor to look like new beer: let it stand quiet a few hours and an earthy sediment will settle to the bottom, leaving the liquor clear; remove this liquor (carefully from the sediment) into your kettle, either by drawing it off at a tap three or four inches from the bottom of your settling-tub, or by carefully dipping it off as you please; but down this liquor until you find (by stirring a little in a cool place) it shoots pretty full of crystals, then dip it out into a tub, let it stand one or two hours to settle, then pour it off into wooden trays previously wet with cold water and set them in a cool place, and in twenty four hours you may pour off the liquor from the crystals; the liquor you pour off (called the mother of salt-petre) you may either boil down again until it will crystallize or (which is less trouble) you may mix it with your next liquor while it is settling; if you have a mind for a large crop from one boiling, you may continue to fill the kettle you intend to boil off in with that liquor from your other kettle, and that with cold liquor from your settling tub until you think proper to bail off, observing all other directions as above; except you observe the liquor to look of a darkish colour, in that case dip it out into your settling tub, and after a proper time pour it off from the sediment into your kettle and boil it down and crystallize as above. It was in this way that I made fifty weight in five days. If you carefully observe the foregoing directions, your first crystals will be so clean, that (for further clarifying) they will need only to be put into a clean kettle, cover them about two inches with pure water, raise the heat until they are dissolved, remove them from the fire, let them stand about fifteen minutes to settle, pour it again into your covers and let it settle, when it will again shoot into crystals; the liquor you pour off you may boil down and crystallize again and again, until all the water is evaporated. This method of clarifying salt-petre is very easy, and if you find once doing it not sufficient to render your salt-petre pure, you may repeat it as often as you please, and your salt-petre will lose nothing but its filth: and I think this method preferable to that hazardous one of drying the salt-petre with a vehement fire.

I have met with several gentlemen who object to the foregoing method on account of the large proportion of alkaline lie made use of. Supposing that the salt-petre thus produced, may contain so much of the alkaline salt as to render it unfit for the important purpose for which it is designed. Therefore, lest this opinion should so far prevail as to prevent people from entering fully into the practice of this successful method, let it be observed, that nitre (properly so called) is a spirituous fluid matter, and will never become solid until it is fixed to and blended with some solid substance, which will serve it as a basis, and becomes the cause of its solidity; and when it is imbibed by the above earths, it appears to and becomes intimately blended with certain particles which are called its terrene basis; and the only secret in making sal-

petre (from these earths) consists in separating the nitre, this terrene basis, and is done with a vegetable alkaline basis, and thus is that neutral salt, called salt-petre. This separation and addition is performed by mixing the lie as above mentioned, upon which mixture nitre (having a greater fondness for the alkalis than for its former earthy basis) instantly forsakes its terrene basis, and unites the alkaline salts, and this earthy matter (thus forsaken of the nitre) settles to the bottom of the vessel, in form of a light earthy substance, and when this separation is thus performed, is nothing more needful but to concentrate nitre by evaporating the water to a proper degree (and without the least difficulty) the whole nitre will thence into salt-petre crystals, provided lie had sufficiently furnished it with an alkali basis, for it is absolutely certain that the nitre forsakes its terrene basis and firm into salt-petre as it finds this alkaline basis to form upon, and no further, and the want of a sufficient quantity of these alkaline salts, has been the reason why great numbers of persons have either been able to reduce their liquor to crystals, or for else their crystals have been small in quantity and very foul—therefore should your nitre be very strong you may add one third ash lie of one quarter, should the proportion be a little overplus it will not in the least injure your petre.

Wm. Whiting, Chairman of salt-petre com.

In the house of representatives, Dec. 27, 1775. Read and accepted, and ordered that Dr. Whiting see that the same be printed in the several papers.

Attest Samuel Freeman Clerk. [The Printers in this Colony are requested to insert the foregoing in their several papers at three weeks successively.]

NO T I C E is hereby given, That by the order of Levi Willard, late of Lancaster, in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, Esq; the executor of Willard and Ward in said Lancaster, was served, that a speedy settlement of the accounts of said Levi, and the estate of the said Levi is necessary, wherefore all persons indebted to either, are desired to make payment to me the subscriber, or to Mrs. Katherine Willard, executor of the last will and testament of the said Levi, that those by all claims on said Levi, and estate may be immediately discharged.

Samuel Warren, Lancaster December 20, 1775.

Camp, Prospect Hill, Jan. 7, 1776.

Described on the 3d instant, from Capt. Fuller's Company, in Col. Bond's Regiment, a Soldier named Benjamin Johnson, 25 years of age, five feet ten inches high, of a dark complexion, had on when he deserted a surtout a green fresh body'd coat, a small round hat, he is a first-rate boxer, speaks English, he is supposed to have gone to Hampton in Rhode Island, where he lived the winter, he served in Capt. Willard's Regiment, he will take up arms and return to his duty, he has two Dollars reward and all necessary expenses paid by Nathan Fuller, Capt.

English and Well-Laid GOODS.

To be sold by Davis & Company in Marlborough on reasonable Terms, consisting of—

A variety of figured Modes and Satins, Cloths, Taffety's, Paduasies, Lawns, Luteins, Piques, Farnetts, Damasks, Muslins and Silk Broad Cloths and Terges, with Trimmings for the same, a large assortment of Ribbons, quantity of Silk Twist, Ck and hair Kaecken Buttons & Hairs, Velvets, Piques, French Hollands, Cambricks, Lawns, Striped and plain Muslins, with a variety of other articles.—J. M. Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel, Coffee, Chocolate, Peppercorn, all price by the Pound, dozen, or single lb. Lead & Brown Sugar, Rice and Flour, Crackers and Hard Ware.

ENGLISH GOODS

MARTIN BICKER has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a supply of English Goods which are now set off at his Store in Cambridge. Among his assortment are the following articles viz.—Superfine middling and low priced blue and other colored broad cloths; coatings; hosiery; duffels; a complete parcel of fine yard wide and 7/8 Irish Linen Manchester cotton checks; black satins; silk and gloves; a variety of silk handkerchiefs; Linens; black, green and cloth coloured calicoes; striped and plain cambricks; a good assortment of hosiery, lawns and cambricks; spotted and plain velvets; shalloons; tambores; sewing silks; twist; buckram; &c. &c. &c.

I hope that intend to purchase, must daily apply, otherwise they will be disappointed.



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, January 29, 1776.

The following is wholly in Mr. Hutchinson's
own hand Copy of a letter intended to General
Gage, Sept. 9, 1776, not sent.

Boston 9 Septemb. 1770.

S I R,

Have the honour of your letter of the 2d by
express who did not arrive until the last even-
ing. Immediately sent a servant to Colonel
Dalrymple, at the castle, with the packet direct-
ed to him, and desired to see him very early
in the morning. We have spent some hours to-
gether, consulting the most prudent way of carrying
majesty's orders into execution.

The report of the committee of council, and
an order in council, is thus expressed, "The
committee are humbly of opinion that the remain-
ders of your majesty's ships stationed in North-
America, should be in the harbour of Boston, and
the forts which command the harbour be put
into a respectable state of defence, and garrisoned
with your majesty's regular troops." My lord
Dorchester's letter is thus expressed, "It is his
majesty's pleasure that the company in the pay of
the province now doing duty in Castle William,
be withdrawn, and that the possession of the fort
be delivered to such officer as lieutenant general
Gage shall direct to take the command of it, and
before you will not fail so soon as General Gage
shall have communicated to you the orders given
him for this purpose, to take the proper steps
for the execution of that part of the service which
depends upon you."

By the province charter the governor is to
commit from time to time the custody and gov-
ernment of forts to such person or persons as to
him shall seem meet. By virtue of this power,
present officers of the garrison at castle Willi-
am, received their commissions. I told colonel
Dalrymple I had no doubt of my being obliged to
commit the custody and government of this fort
and island to such person as his majesty immedi-
ately or mediately should direct to receive it, but
it appeared to me most regular that it should
be done by commissions from the governor super-
seding the commissions of the present officers, or
revoking those persons who are watching every
opportunity to change administration with the
irregularity, would say this fort and island,
though plainly included within the bounds of the
charter, by force of an order from his majesty,
were cut off from the province.

I have no doubt of the royal authority to give
a general of his forces power to command and
direct them in every colony; but I should doubt
whether a commission to command the militia of
a province granted by any other person than
the governor, could consist with the charter.
The authority of the governor over forts is just
the same as over the militia. This fact was estab-
lished and has been repeated by such authority,
the expense of the government, I speak of the
guns, most of the artillery and stores being the
property of the crown. My instructions from time to
time have been to proceed in a legal constitution-
ary way, and I am sure this is most agreeable to his
majesty's pleasure.

Colonel Dalrymple thought there was waiting
on observations I made, but it was at point of time
of necessity, and we both agreed to state the matter
to you for your consideration, as neither of us
could see any material inconvenience, from de-
laying the execution of this order a few days. In
the mean time it will not be divulged. I would
send you the province charter, but as it has been
exposed to every impression of the laws it may,
doubt, be obtained at New York. I am sure
you will understand me as aiming at a compliance
with his majesty's orders, in a way that is most
respectable, and which shall fully agree with
royal intention.

I had wrote thus far intending to delay ex-
changing the garrison until I had receiv'd an or-
der—but upon weighing the matter I feared I
could not be able to justify the delay, and went
down from Milton, to order the exchange.

(No. 35)

Boston Septemb. 15, 1770.

My dear Sir, (Sir F. Bernard,)

I Have received your several letters, as far down
as No. 37. which from No. 20, all came to
hand, within about ten days one of another. The
whole business of Goldswait will be so disad-
vantage to him. Prebble has never taken his
place. What will be done about the truck trade
is uncertain. Hitherto he either has, or might
have carried it on to his own profit, and as for
superfeding him in the fort I never had it in my
thoughts. Your plan of negating *telles quatres*
was absolutely impracticable, for they would have
gone on *ad infinitum*, and though a negative may
very properly be used to exclude particular per-
sons, it would have hurt the cause of government,
if I had then used it to force in particular per-
sons. If the court decline providing for the fort,
I do not intend it shall be left without a garrison.

The king's order for the withdraw of the gar-
rison from the castle came to hand by express Sa-
turday the 8th towards evening. I kept the ex-
press that night in my house at Milton, and sent a
servant to the castle to Dalrymple, to come to
me early the next morning. We then settled this
point, that nothing should be done which could
infer my giving up the right which the governor
has by commission and charter to the ordering, in
general, all forts within the province, and I was to
write what was necessary to the general upon
this subject. We then agreed to meet early the
next morning at the secretary's house in Boston.
There gave him an order to Phillips, to take
off the sentries in the pay of the province, and to
admit such of the regulars as col. Dalrymple
should direct. As soon as Dalrymple had left the
town, I went to council, and having cleared the
chamber of the clerks, &c. I enjoined the mem-
bers secrecy upon their oaths, until they should
be dismissed, or I should discharge them. I then
directed the order of his majesty in council to be
read to them, and read myself that part of my
lord Hillsborough's letter which required me im-
mediately to put that part of the order which
concerned me in execution. I told them I did
not need their advice whether to obey the king's
order or not, but I thought so much respect was
due to them as to let them know it before it was
made public, as it soon must be, by the execution
of it. They were all struck when they heard the
order. Pitts said perhaps it was executed already,
I made no reply. It was not suggested that
I could refuse obedience, but I was asked, whether
by charter the command of the castle was not
with me. I told them I should not give up no
right which they had by charter. The governor
was to commit the custody and government of
forts, to such persons as to him shall seem meet.
It now seemed meet to me to commit the castle
to col. Dalrymple, to be garrisoned by the regu-
lars. [I doubt not but that could Mr. H. have been
secure of the support of government at home, had
an order of the king in council required him it
would have seem'd meet to him to have committed
the castle to a French colonel and a French garri-
son.] What induced me to this I was not liable to
be questioned or called to account for. There
was then considerable debate about the arms, am-
munition, &c. which some thought ought to be
removed. Of this I told them I was the sole judge.
Wherever they were most wanted for his majesty's
service I should employ them. After about
two hours, about one o'clock, I released them
from their obligation to secrecy, and dismissed
them, and my carriage being at the door, I went
immediately to the neck, where I had ordered the
barge to be ready. As soon as I came to the castle
I went into Phillips's room, who could not have
been more affected under sentence of death, and
the whole garrison was in tears, I sent for the
keys, and col. Dalrymple coming up to the state
room, attended by his officers, I delivered them
to him and committed to him the custody and gov-
ernment of the castle, by virtue of the power
and authority given me by his majesty's commis-

sion to govern the province according to charter,
and in obedience to his majesty's command signi-
fied to me.

I went in the evening to Milton where I spent
the next day being Tuesday, but on Wednesday
morning I had repeated messages to acquaint me
with the rage many people were in, that Adams
in particular was inflaming the minds of the peo-
ple, declaring that I had broke the charter by gi-
ving up the castle, and it was reported that I had
been way laid but was missed on my return from
the castle, and many other threatening speeches
were brought to me, and in the afternoon my
brother vehemently pressed my going to the castle
and sending my children to town, and the secre-
tary and treasurer who were with him, though
not at all apprehensive of danger, thought it best.
I had before removed my papers, and in the even-
ing I took boat at Dorchester, two or three miles
from my house, and went to the castle, and you
will believe I could not help thinking of your and
my passage to the same place about five years be-
fore. I went the next day to town upon some
ordinary business of council, and returned in the
evening to the castle, assigning this reason that it
was necessary to have a full inventory of the
stores, ammunition, arms, &c. and tarried until
Saturday, receiving intelligence from time to time
of the state of the town. There happened during
this time to be a very grand meeting of merchants
and tradesmen upon the subject of importation,
where Adams made an attempt to inflame them,
declaring I had given up the castle, and would
soon give up the charter, but some of the mer-
chants declared that was not the business of the
meeting and repeatedly stopped him from going
on. This my friends thought was a sort of trial
of the strength of the faction, and that this in-
cendiary would not be able to accomplish his pur-
poses.

This narrative will be less tedious to you than
to a stranger, who cannot have so similar an idea
of the whole transaction. As the news spreads
through the country it puts the people into more
or less agitation; for they have wild notions a-
bout the affair, and in general conceive of it as if
a valuable estate belonging to the province, which
has cost them immense sums, had been taken from
them and given to strangers.

I intended to have prorogued the court to a
further day, but took this opportunity to let the
council know, that if they desired it I would meet
them at the time they now stand prorogued to.
The council unanimously desired it, and I think
cannot with any face decline doing business. The
Boston representatives say the house shall perse-
vere. I expect to write upon other subjects be-
fore any ship is ready to sail, and am,

Dear Sir, your most obt. &c.
[In No. 37 to F. Bernard Boston 28 Sept. 1770,
when Mr. H. comes to the affair of the castle,
he writes.]

MY thoughts have been in such constant agi-
tation from this affair of the castle, ever
since the receipt of your letters, that I am not fit
to write upon the subject of the measures proposed
by parliament, and I can do it to greater advan-
tage when I have seen a little more of the session
of the general court.

I am endeavouring to obtain from the court, if
they should go to business, some compensation for
the men which are dismissed from the castle, by
continuing their pay beyond their actual service;
but there are some few among them, who are
turned out of a comfortable living, and know not
how to provide for a future subsistence. Father
Brock was carried away to Braintree heart broke,
and will not long need any support. Burbank I
have mentioned to the general, and as he is very
clever in his business, I hope he may have some
thing under the engineer equivalent to his former
allowance. William Salisbury the serjeant has six
or seven small children and tells me he does not
know what will become of them, if I can do no-
thing for them. I have mentioned his case to the

general. I doubt whether he will do any thing for him. The chaplain I think had as lieve read prayers out of a book as say them by heart, if he had any assurance of support, though it would be a pleasing thing to the people if he could go on in his old way. Then Mr Phillips it is excessive hard, because he never would have married and subjected himself to the charge of a family, if he had not thought he was secure for life. I know he has neither treated you nor me as he ought to have done, but he really is an object of compassion, and I can not help thinking, that if you should represent the true state of his case to Lord Hillsborough, something would be done for him.

I am obliged to keep up my claim to an authority over the cattle, notwithstanding the change of the garrison, if it was for no other reason than to keep the people quiet. I am sensible by the charter what it may be that King William could not divest his present majesty of any part of his military power, and that throughout his dominions he may delegate it to whom he pleases; but is there no impropriety, to say the least, in a commission to govern a fort, part of a territory, which by a charter and another commission consequent upon this charter, is wholly under the government of another person. I will inclose to you my last letter from Gen. Gage, which discovers his great prudence, and I hope will keep every thing quiet.

I have not time to say any thing to you upon any other subject. I am with the greatest esteem and regard, your, &c.

Boston 30 September 1770.

My dear sir, (John Pocanail, Esq;)

A change of the garrison at Castle M. has been effected, though in a sudden, yet in the most prudent manner. I have done nothing which looks like giving up the superior command of the king, or that fortifies, [whether it looks like it or not, he himself was soon convinced that he had really done it, and suggested it from the first] but have avoided a controversy about it, and am very happy in doing business with Gen. Gage, who is so well disposed to maintain harmony between the several departments of government.

L O N D O N, October 28.

The SPEECH of the Lord Mayor JOHN WILKES, Esq; last Thursday in the House of Commons, on the motion for an Address to the King:

Mr. Speaker,

I entirely agree with the honorable gentleman, who seconded the motion for an address to his Majesty, that every man ought now to speak out, and in a moment so important as the present to the whole Empire, I think it ill becomes the dignity and duty of Parliament to lose itself in such a tame, adulatory Address to the Throne as that now proposed. We ought rather, Sir, to approach our Sovereign with sound and whole some advice, and even with remonstrances against the conduct of his Ministers, who have precipitated the nation into an unjust, ruinous, felonious, and murderous war. I call the war with our brethren in America, an unjust, felonious war, because the primary cause and confessed origin of it is, the attempt to take their money from them without their consent, contrary to the common rights of all mankind and those great fundamental principles of the English constitution, for which Hampden died. I assert, Sir, that it is in consequence a murderous war, because it is an attempt to deprive men of their lives for standing up in the just cause of the defence of their property, and their clear rights. It becomes no less a murderous war with respect to many of our fellow subjects of this island, for every man, either of the navy or army, who has been sent by government to America, and has fallen a victim in this unnatural and unjust contest, has been murdered by administration, and his blood lies at their door.—Such a war, I fear, Sir, will draw down the vengeance of Heaven upon this devoted kingdom.

"I think this war, Sir, fatal and ruinous to our country. It absolutely annihilates the only great source of our wealth, which we enjoyed unrivalled by other nations, & deprives us of the fruits of the laborious industry of near three millions of subjects which centered here. That commerce has already taken its flight and our American merchants are now deploring the consequences of a wretched policy which has been pursued to their destruction.

It is, Sir, no less ruinous, with regard to the enormous expence of the fleets and armies necessary for this nefarious undertaking, so that we are wasting our present wealth, while we are destroying the sources of all we might have in future.

"I speak, Sir, as a friend to England and America, but still more to universal liberty, and the rights of all mankind. I trust no part of the subjects of this vast empire will ever submit to be

slaves. I am sure the Americans are too high spirited to brook the idea of our whole power & that of your allies, if you had any, and of all the German troops you can hire, cannot effect to wicked a purpose. The conduct of the present administration, has already wrested the sceptre of America out of the hands of our Sovereign, and you have now scarcely a Post matter left in the whole Northern Continent. More than half the empire is already lost, and almost all the rest is in confusion and anarchy. The Ministry have brought our S— into a more disgraceful situation than any crowned head now living. He alone has already lost by their fatal counsels more territory than the three great united powers of Russia, Austria and Prussia have together robbed Poland of, and by equal acts of violence and injustice from Administration.

"England was never engaged in a contest of such importance to our most valuable concerns and possessions. We are fighting for the subjection of a country, infinitely more extended than our own, of which every day increases the wealth, the natural strength and population. Should we not succeed, it will be a Union friendship soured to hate and resentment. We shall be considered as their most implacable enemies, an eternal separation will succeed, and the grandeur of the British empire pass away. Success seems to me not equivocal, but impossible. However we may differ among ourselves, they are perfectly united. On this side the Atlantic party rage unhappily divides us, but one soul animates the vast Northern Continent of America, the General Congress, and each Provincial Assembly. An appeal has been made to the sword, and at the close of the last campaign what have we conquered? Bunker's Hill, with the loss of 1200 men.—Are we to pay as dearly for the rest of America? The idea of conquest is as romantic as unjust.

"The Honorable Gentleman, who moved the Address, says, 'the Americans have been treated with lenity.' Was your Boston Port bill a measure of lenity? Was your Fishery bill a measure of lenity? Was your bill for taking away the Charter of the Massachusetts Bay, a measure of lenity, or even justice? I omit your many other gross provocations and insults, by which the brave Americans have been driven into their present state. He asserts that they avow a disposition to be independent. On the contrary, Sir, all the declarations both of the late and the present Congress, uniformly tend to this one object, of being put on the same footing they were in the year 1763. This has been their only demand, from which they have never varied. Their daily prayers are for liberty, peace and safety. I use the words of the Congress of the last year. They justly expect to be put on an equal footing with the other subjects of the empire. If you confine all but trade to yourselves, say they, if you make a monopoly of our commerce, if you shut all other ports of the world against us, tax us not too; if you do, then give us a free trade, such as you enjoy yourselves; let us have equal advantages of commerce, all other ports open to us; then we can, and will cheerfully, pay taxes.

"It must give, Sir, every man who loves this country, the deepest concern at the naming, in the Address, foreign troops, Hanoverians and Hessians, who are now called to interfere in our domestic quarrels, not to dwell this day on the illegality of the measure. The militia indeed are now employed, and that noble institution is at present complimented by Ministers, who hate the very name of a militia, because the embodying of these forces, enables Administration to butcher more of our fellow subjects in America.

"Sir, I disapprove not only the evil spirit of the whole Address, but likewise the wretched adulation of almost every part of it. My wish and hope therefore is, that it will be rejected by the House, and that another dutiful, yet decent, manly Address will be presented to the King, praying his Majesty that he would scath the sword, prevent the farther effusion of the blood of our fellow subjects, adopt some mode of negotiation with the General Congress in compliance with their repeated petitions and thereby restore peace and harmony to this distracted empire."

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.

In CONGRESS, January 2.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this Congress that divers honest and well meaning but unenlightened people in these colonies, have by the art and address of ministerial agents been deceived and drawn into erroneous opinions, respecting the American cause, and the probable issue of the present contest.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the different Committees, and other friends to American liberty in the said colonies, to treat all such persons with kindness and attention to consider them as the inhabitants of a country determined to be

free, and to view their errors as proceeding rather from want of information than want of virtue. public spirit, to explain to them the origin, nature and extent of the present controversy, to acquaint them with the state of the numerous petitions presented to his Majesty, as well by Assemblies as Congresses for reconciliation and redress of grievances, and that the last from this Congress, humbly requesting the single favour of being heard like all the others has proved unsuccessful; to unfold to them the various arts of administration to enslave and enslave us, and the manner in which we have been cruelly driven to defend by arms those very rights, liberties and estates which our forefathers had so long enjoyed unmolested in the reigns of his present Majesty's predecessors. And it is hereby recommended to all Conventions and assemblies in these colonies liberally to distribute among the people the proceedings of this and the former Congress, the late speeches of the great patriots in both houses of parliament relative to American grievances, and such other pamphlets and papers as tend to elucidate the merits of the American cause. The Congress being fully persuaded that the more our rights to the enjoyment of our ancient liberties and privileges is examined, the more just and necessary our present opposition to ministerial tyranny will appear.

And with respect to all such unworthy Americans as, regardless of their duty to their Country, and their posterity, have taken part with our oppressors, and influenced by the hope of possession of ignominious rewards strive to recommend themselves to the bounty of administration by misrepresenting and traducing the conduct and principles of the friends of American liberty, and opposing every measure formed for its preservation and security.

Resolved That it be recommended to the different Assemblies, Conventions, and Committees Councils of Safety in the United Colonies, by the most speedy and effectual measures to frustrate the mischievous machinations, and restrain the wicked practices of these men. And it is the opinion of this Congress that they ought to be disarmed, as the most dangerous among them either kept in safe custody or bound with sufficient sureties to their good behaviour.

And in order that the said Assemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety may be enabled with greater ease and facility to carry the resolution into execution, Resolved, That they be authorized to call to their aid whatever Continental troops stationed in or near their respective Colonies, may be conveniently spared from their more immediate duty; and the commanding officers of such troops are hereby directed to assist the said Assemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety, in such assistance in executing this resolution as they may require, and which is consistent with the good of the service, may be supplied.

Resolved That all detachments of Continental troops, which may be ordered on the business of the foregoing resolution mentioned, be, while employed, under the direction and controul of the Assemblies, Conventions, Committees, or Councils of Safety aforesaid.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the United Colonies to aid each other (on request from their respective Assemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety, and County Committees) on every emergency, and to cultivate, cherish and increase the present happy and necessary union, by a continual interchange of mutual good offices.

And whereas the execrable barbarity with which this unhappy war has been conducted on the part of our enemies, such as burning our deserted towns and villages, exposing their inhabitants without regard to sex or age, to all the miseries which loss of property, the rigor of the season, and inhuman devastation can inflict, exciting domestic insurrections and murders, bringing the Savages to desolate our frontiers, and casting such of us as the fortune of war has put into their power, into goals there to languish in irons and in want; compelling the inhabitants of Boston, in violation of the treaty, to remain confined within the town, exposed to the insolence of the soldiery, and other enormities, at the mention of which decency and humanity will forever blush, may justly provoke the inhabitants of these colonies to retaliation.

Resolved, That it be recommended to them to continue mindful that humanity ought to distinguish the brave, that cruelty should find no admission among a free people, and to take care that no page in the annals of America be stained by the recital of any action which justice or christianity may condemn, and to rest assured that whenever retaliation may be necessary or tend to their security, this Congress will undertake the disagreeable task.

Resolved, That the Assemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety be requested

with to transmit to this Congress copies of all petitions, memorials, and remonstrances which been by their respective Colonies presented to Throne, or either House of Parliament, the year 1762, and that they also inform Congress whether any and what answers were a to them.

Extracts from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON Sec.

HILADELPHIA, January 13.
[Continental Congress, at Philadelphia,]
Congress, January 11, 1776.

Whereas it appears to this Congress, that several evil disposed persons, in order to obstruct the rights of the United Colonies in defence of their just rights, have attempted to depreciate the bills of credit emitted by the authority of this Congress.

Resolved therefore, That if any person shall after he be so lost to all virtue and regard for this country as to refuse to receive the said bills in payment, or obstruct or discourage the currency or circulation thereof, and shall be duly convicted by a committee of the city, county, or district, or by an appeal from their decision, by the city, convention, council, or committee of the colony where he shall reside, such person shall be deemed, published, and treated as an enemy to his country, and precluded from all intercourse with the inhabitants of these colonies.

Extract from the minutes.

(Published by order of the Congress.)

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.
The Continental Congress having recommended to the Assemblies of Pennsylvania and Connecticut to take the most speedy and effectual steps to prevent hostilities at or near Wyoming, on account of the lands there, in dispute between the Colonies;

the Assembly of Connecticut thereupon passed an Act, fixing a temporary line for the Claimants at Wyoming till there should be a proper time for legal settlement.—Mean while the Continental Congress have recommended to the contending Colonies to avoid all acts of hostility, disturbance, appearance of force, and to live peaceably with each other.

17. We have undoubted authority to inform the public that the Insurgents in the western parts of South Carolina, have been entirely subdued. The principal movers in this wicked rebellion have been taken and carried to Charleston where they are now closely confined, many of them only instruments in their hand have received forgiveness, and been dismissed. The frontier is now in a state of peace.

Capt. Cochran from South Carolina, writes that our brethren are in high spirits, that they have got large supplies of powder and arms; having resolutely refused the men of war provisions or water, they were obliged to quit the country.

That the Tamar (on board of which is William Campbell, late Governor of South Carolina) having taken a ship from Bermuda, 20 sail of Jamaica, the property of a house of merchants, the Content on had given an order full as much of his Lordship's goods and chattels as would repay the mortgage stolen from them; on which they sold such horses, &c. and have wrote him word they have a balance of 30l. which they are to pay to his order. His Lordship has stolen 10 negroes. How is England fallen, when she is a butcher, his Ministers knaves, and his people negro thieves!

Part of a letter from Grenada, dated Dec. 4. There is a ship arrived here this day in six days from London, which brings advice of most transports bound for America being supposed to be lost, as the channel was filled with dead and stock of all kinds; and I have it from a trustworthy authority that there is to be a poll held in the counties in England, to know who are for, who are against America.

correspondence observes, that while pride and obstinacy bear sway in England, it is not at all likely the present contest between Great Britain and America may, in its consequences, be what similar to the story of the Philistines Sampson, for although the Philistines had the sure of poking Sampson's EYES out, yet person had the satisfaction of pulling the Philistines house down about their EARS.

By Capt. Simmons from Cadix we learn, that English Consuls in the different ports in Europe, are depriving the American masters of vessels of their Mediterranean passes.

LONDON, January 19, 1776.
Number of Hands are now employed in working a Lead Mine at Middletown, in this Colony, are several Hundred Tons of that necessary article will be ready in a short Time.—The Salt Works are likewise going on there with Success, the Bounty having been already upon near 1000 Weight.

PROVIDENCE, January 20.

On Wednesday the Honorable General Assembly of this colony adjourned to the third Monday in February next, then to meet at East Greenwich.

The House have ordered another regiment to be immediately raised for the defence of the colony.

Wednesday last ten Indians, of the Cochnawaga tribe, among whom are some of the chief Sachems, arrived here, on their way to the American camp at Cambridge.—They expressed the greatest concern, on being informed of the disagreeable intelligence from Canada, and propose to make an offer of 1500 men for the service of the United Colonies, which they say can be immediately raised and equipped.—They were exceedingly well pleased with the reception they met here.

We learn that large bodies of Americans are on their march for Canada, to assist in completing the reduction of that country.

WATER TOWN, January 29.

Last Week our Privateers took a large Ship and Brig, laden with Fuel and Provision, and sent them into Plymouth.

Last Friday night General Clinton, with a considerable number of Grenadiers and Light Infantry, sailed from Boston, and were supposed to be bound for Virginia.

We hear that the enemy, the evening on which our troops burnt the houses at Charlestown, were entertaining themselves at the exhibition of a Play, which they called the Blockade of Boston; in the midst of which a person appeared before the audience, and with great earnestness, declared that the Yankees were attacking Bunker's Hill. The deluded wretches, at first took this to be merely farcical, and intended as a part of their diversion: But soon convinced that the actor meant to represent a solemn reality, the whole assembly left the house in confusion, and scampered off with great precipitation.

Since our last we have had several deserters from the enemy.—One of them, stationed at Charlestown Mills pitched his companion over the dam, and then ran for Cobble Hill.

On the 10th inst. the Rev Mr. Joseph Haver was ordained to the pastoral office at Rochester in New Hampshire.

We hear from Portsmouth in New Hampshire, that on the 10th instant died there, after a few days illness, of a Fever, in the 35th year of her age, Mrs Lucy Jaffrey, Consort of the Hon. George Jaffrey, Esq; she was a daughter of the late Hon. Adam Winthrop, Esq; of Boston.—Her accomplishments, and her amiable and virtuous deportment in every situation in life, greatly endeared her to all who had the happiness of her acquaintance, and her death is as greatly lamented.

The following Ships are to be Stationed in America, the ensuing Summer, viz.

Chatham,	50	Capt. Shuldham,	Capt. Rayner.
Bristol,	50	Sir Peter Parker,	Morris.
Benbow,	50		Banks.
Isis,	50	Charles Douglas,	
Centurion,	50	Braithwaite,	
Enterprise,	50	Keeler,	
Rainbow,	44	Sterling,	
Roebuck,	44	Hammond,	
Thetis,	32	Ommaney,	
Emerald,	32	Graham,	
Pease,	32	Hay,	
Flores,	32	Parlay,	
Juno,	32	Gauldwell,	
Blond,	32	Ogle,	
Brune,	32	Bateman,	
Repulse,	32	Bovur,	
Orpheus,	32	Hudson,	
Niger,	32	Talbot,	
Milford,	28	Burr,	
Active,	28	Williams,	
Guadaloupe,	28	Colpoys,	
Carrisford,	28	Marshall,	
Fox,	28	Hunt,	
Greyhound,	28	Leslie,	
Solebay,	28	Symond,	
Syren,	28	Furneaux,	
Cerberus,	28	Symons,	
Boreas,	28	Tomlinson,	
Mermaid,	28		
Liverpool,	28	Billings,	
Garland,	24	Thunson,	
Camilla,	20	Jackson,	
Seaford,	20	Dickson,	
Sphinx,	20	Chiney,	
Daphnie,	20	Gimarey,	
Cygnet,	14	Appleby,	
Jersey,	50		

Jersey, 50 Hospital Ship.

Bomb Ketcher. 3

It is requested that Information be given to the Printer, to what Town, Mr. Francis Booth, Shoemaker, late of Boston, is removed to.

LONG & STEARNS's Almanack to be Sold by B. EDES, in Watertown, S. and R. HALL, in Cambridge, and I. THOMAS, in Worcester.

Colony of the Council Chamber, Jan'y. Massachusetts Bay. } 27th, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Resolve directing, "That all Captains and Lieutenants, that marched into the Camp as a temporary Reinforcement to the Continental Army, by Order of the General Court, of the first of last Month, be Commissionated by the Council, agreeable to the several Ranks, and in the Order in which they were chosen by their respective Companies," has passed the whole Court; and that the Council are now ready to Commissionate such Captains and Lieutenants, as shall produce proper Vouchers of their being Elected to those Offices by the People.

PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

In COUNCIL, January 27th, 1776.

WHEREAS it has been practiced heretofore, to bring before the Council, the Crews belonging to those Vessels, which have been taken by the Captains, commissioned, or acting under this Colony; by Means whereof the Public Charge has been needlessly increased:

Therefore, Ordered, That no Men belonging to Vessels, taken as aforesaid, excepting the Masters and Passengers, if any there be, be hereafter brought before the Council, unless there shall be a special Order of Council therefor.

PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

County of Suffolk, January 22 1776

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that it is intended a court for the Probate of Wills, &c. shall be held at Dedham in the said county, at the public house kept by Mr. Woodward on the first Monday of February next, and if that day should not be sufficient, on the day following and the like in each of the following months, until public notice is given to the contrary.

STOLEN out of the shed of Mr. Porter's Tavern in Medford, on the evening of the 25th instant, a red horse with a blaze in his face, he is 5 years old, and trots all, his mane is cut off, but has a long tail, had on a rust saddle and bridle, and saddle bags, a light house with a fringe of the same colour. Whoever will take up the said horse, saddle, &c. so as the owner may have them again, shall receive four dollars reward, and if they secure the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive 8 dollars more, paid by me
Sudbury, Jan 26. Ezra Taylor.

To be Sold by JOHN BENNIE, At his store in Little Cambridge,—The following articles, viz.

BROAD cloths, forest do. Devonshire kerseys, scarlet, blue, green and black hair plush; blue and other colour'd beaver coating; black velvet, everlastings, breeches patterns of all colours, Ale double gambiets, calimancoes and prussianets, durant and tammies, black and white silk crape, ditto alpeen and bombazine, hand band and widow's crape, men's and boys worsted hose, pelong, broches, fannies,—blue green and pink; men's and women's gloves,—white, black and claret; 7 8 and yard wide luth holland; disapper; check, linen, kenting, gauze and black handkerchiefs; plain and flower'd lawn; yellow holland, green shall-on, women's and children's flays, quilted coats, fine lawn border'd aprons, yellow, green, blue, white and a variety of ribbons and silk ferrets; scarlet snail lace of different sorts; white and black blond lace; crewels, felt hair and mohair; white, yellow and Bush metal buttons, ditto silk and hair, ditto basket for furtrons, ditto silver and gold wrought, a variety of sleeve buttons, pound pins, needles, shoe and knee buckles of various sorts, ivory and horn combs of various sorts, women's fans of various sorts, nun's thread and gartering, clasps for necks or pocket books, ink powder, sealing wax, jack knives and razors, snuff boxes, snuff by the bottle.—All a compleat assortment of Liverpool ware, viz Queen's ware, coffee pots, tea-pots, cream do. mustard do. bowls, plates, dishes, coffee and chocolate bowls, &c. white stone plates and bowls, wine glasses, tumblers, mustard pots, cups and saucers, salts, and many other articles.

N.B. At the same store is sold,—Jamaica, West-India and New England rum, brandy, molasses, brown and loaf sugars by the hoghead or smaller quantity, Fyal, Teneriffe and Malaga wines by the quarter cask; as also coffee, chocolate, copperas, logwood, rosin, chalk, whale bone, raisins, allspice, Florence oil by the bush, salt, salt fish, flour, rice, Spanish browne, a few barrels of sour oranges.

WHEREAS Sarah, the wife of me the subscriber, hath eloped from my bed and board without any just provocation. These are to forbid any person or persons from trusting her on my account, as I declare I will not pay one penny on her account after the date hereof.
Lunenburg, Jan. 22. William Hendrickson.

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the KING.

Most gracious Sovereign,

"WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty the humble thanks of this House, for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

"Permit us, Sir, to assure your Majesty, that we have long lamented the condition of our unhappy fellow-Subjects in America; seduced from their allegiance by the gross misrepresentations, and the most wicked and insidious pretences, they have been made the instruments of the ambition and traitorous designs of those dangerous men who have led them step by step to the standard of rebellion, who have now assumed the powers of sovereign authority, which they exercise in the most despotic and arbitrary manner, over the persons and properties of this deluded people.

"Your faithful Commons took a sincere part in your Majesty's benevolent and paternal desire, rather to reclaim, than to subdue the most refractory of your colonies; and excited by your Majesty's great example, we were anxious to prevent, if it had been possible, the effusion of the blood of our fellow Subjects, and the calamities which are inseparable from a state of war; we still hoped that your Majesty's people in America would have discerned the traitorous views of their leaders, would have considered how ruinous even their success must be to themselves, and been convinced that constitutional subjection to Great Britain is the freest and happiest condition of any civil society in the known world; but we now see with indignation, that no other use has been made of the moderation and forbearance of your Majesty and your Parliament, but to strengthen the preparations of this desperate conspiracy; and that the rebellious war now levied is become more general, and manifestly carried on for the purpose of establishing an independent empire.

"We beg leave to assure your Majesty of our entire concurrence with your Majesty, in thinking that it is now become the part of wisdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a speedy end to these disorders, by the most decisive exertions; and that we learn, with the greatest satisfaction, that, for this purpose, your Majesty, has increased your naval establishment and greatly augmented your land forces, in such a manner as may be the least burthen some to your kingdoms; and we will cheerfully and effectually support your Majesty in such necessary measures, and enable your Majesty, when the occasion shall require it, to avail yourself of the friendly offers which your Majesty has received of foreign assistance: We thankfully acknowledge the gracious considerations which induced your Majesty to send a part of your electoral troops to the garrison of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, in order that a larger number of the established forces of this kingdom might be applied to the maintenance of its authority; and we are bound in duty to return your Majesty our particular thanks for pointing out to us, from the Throne, the constitutional resources of our well modeled and well regulated national militia; which upon every great emergency, cannot fail of affording security to your Majesty's realm, and of giving at the same time, extent and activity to your military operations.

"It is with the highest satisfaction and gratitude we hear the affectionate declaration of the father of his people, that when the unhappy and deluded multitude, against whom this force will be directed, shall become sensible of their error, your Majesty will be ready to receive the mislead with tenderness and mercy; and your Majesty's gracious communication, of your intention to give authority to certain persons on the spot, to grant general and particular pardons and indemnities, in such manner, and to such persons, as they shall think fit, and to receive the submission of any province or colony which may be disposed to return to its allegiance, demands our warmest acknowledgements, and we shall be ready to give our concurrence to such measures as may best contribute to carry your Majesty's wise and humane intentions into execution.

"Every motive and every interest, that can animate the hearts of loyal Subjects, call upon your faithful Commons to grant to your Majesty such supplies as the circumstances and exigency of affairs may require; and being fully convinced that the security of those advantages which are derived to the commerce, the manufactures and the navigation of your Majesty's kingdoms, from the American colonies, must ever depend on their being held in that due subordination to the legislature of great Britain in which the constitution has placed them, we should be wanting in the duty which we owe to our constituents, ourselves and our posterity, if we did not engage with our lives

and fortunes to support this great and important cause, in which the rights of your Majesty's Crown, and the interests of your people are so effectually concerned; and we hope, and trust that we shall, by the blessing of God, put such strength and force into your Majesty's hands as may soon defeat and suppress this rebellion, and enable your Majesty to accomplish your gracious wish of re-establishing order, tranquility and happiness, thro' all the parts of your united empire."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the

following most gracious Answer:

Gentlemen,

"I RETURN you my hearty thanks for this loyal and dutiful Address. I promise myself the most happy consequences from the very dutiful and affectionate assurances of support of my faithful Commons on this great and important conjuncture; and I have a firm confidence that by the blessing of God, and the justice of the cause, and by the assistance of my Parliament, I shall be enabled to suppress this dangerous rebellion, and to attain the most desirable end of restoring my Subjects in America to the free and happy condition, and to the peace and prosperity which they enjoyed in their constitutional dependence before the breaking out of these unhappy disorders."

ALL Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, belonging to any of the Regiments, or Corps of the ARMY of the UNITED COLONIES, under the immediate Command of His Excellency General WASHINGTON, who are absent upon Furlough, Recruiting, or by Permission of their Commanding Officers, are to join their respective Regiments, by the First Day of February next — If any Officer neglects to pay due Obedience to this Order, he will be immediately cashiered; and any Non-Commissioned Officers or Soldiers, offending therein, will be tried and punished as Deserters.

By His Excellency's Command,

HORATIO GATES,

(Brigadier and Adjutant General.)

Head Quarters at Cambridge, January, 1776

DESERTED from Capt. Whitney's company in Col. Creaton's regiment, one Oliver Sullivan, about 22 or 23 years of age, light complexion, thin favour'd, and short hair; had on when he went away a buckskin pair of breeches, a brown fur-trout coat, and white yarn stockings, a shoe maker by trade. Whoever shall take up said deserter shall have eight dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid, by me *Moses Whitney, Capt.*

In COUNCIL, December 27, 1775.

WHEREAS many accounts against this Colony are exhibited by innholders and others, without any charge of the particular articles, which would justify the foot of the accounts. Therefore Resolved, That all accounts exhibited against this Colony in future, by innholders or others, shall particularly specify the several articles, and charges thereof, which may collectively make up the foot of such accounts; and no others will be received. And that this Resolve be published in Watertown, Cambridge, and Worcester news papers, for three weeks successively, next after the date hereof.

Sent down for concurrence.

Peres Morton, Dep. Sec'y.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, Jan 3.

Read and concurred.

William Cooper, Speaker, P. T.

Consented to by the major part of the Council.

A true copy, Attest, *Peres Morton, Dep. Sec'y.*

Make Black Ball and Pomatum, made and Sold by JOHN CROSBY, by Wholesale & Retail, at his Shop the next Door to the Sign of the Punch Bowl in Brookline, and at his Dwelling House in Braintree. Cash given at said place for Bees Wax, and Old Brass: also Rags taken in for the Paper Mills.

GOOD refined Iron, and the best of German Steel, Nailrods, and rod. Nails, to be Sold by JEDEDIAH LEATHE, near Watertown Bridge.

TO BE SOLD, very cheap. A few choice Hams and Chops of BACON. Inquire of the printer.

Choice Jamaica LIMES, by the Barrel or single Hundred, to be Sold by Benjamin Loring, near the Punch Bawlin Roxbury.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, and to be whole sale and retail, by B. EDES, in Watertown; S. and E. HALL, in Cambridge I. THOMAS, in Worcester, — The

North American's Almanac

For 1776.

By **SAMUEL STEARNS**, Student in Philosophy and Astronomy.

JUST PUBLISHED, in Philadelphia And Sold by B. Eder, at the Printing Office, the Bridge, in Watertown.

[Dedicated to his Excellency **GEORGE WASHINGTON**, Esq; General and Commander Chief of the Army of the United Colonies North America. —]

On fine Paper and a beautiful new Type; riched with 12 useful Plates of the Manœuvres Price 1 Dollar. (The London Edition being 10s. 6d.)

MILITARY INSTRUCTION

FOR OFFICERS

Detached in the Field: Containing, A SCHEME for forming a Corps of a PARTIAL Illustrations with Plans of the Manœuvres necessary in carrying on the PETITE GUERRE By **ROGER STEVENSON**, Esq; — *Est et ab hoste deserti.* Ovid

To be Sold cheap for Cash, by **CARTWRIGHT & JARVIS,**

Near the Blue Anchor in Cambridge; CHOICE Lisbon Lemons, Malaga Wines & Raisins, Philadelphia Flour, Salt, L Sugar, West India and New England Rum.

At the same Place may be had, Broad Cloths of various Colours and Qualities, Serges, Shallons, Tammys, Car Thicksets, &c. — Turkey Rhubarb, English a small Assortment of Braizery and Sadlery Ware on as easy Terms as can be purchased at, within 30 Miles of the Camp.

DESERTED from me the subscriber at Roxbury Camp, one **David Hilton.** He is a five feet 7 inches high, had on when he went away, buckskin breeches, two jackets, the outer one is a red sea-man's jacket, a white hat, he is an Englishman born, also that he has fallen the seas some years; speaks very good English has the two first letters of his name pricked in Indian ink on one of his wrists, above the band. Whoever will apprehend said Deserter and confine him so that I may have intelligence of him, or return him to my Company, in Learned's Regiment, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid by Roxbury Jan. 14th 1776. *Warham Parks, C*

TAKEN up on the 19th Instant near the general Hospital, in Cambridge, a Horse and Bridle. The owner by applying to Printer, describing the above and paying Charges, may have his property again,

To the PUBLIC.

THE committee appointed by the general assembly of this colony to collect proper evidences of the hostilities committed damages done by the ministerial army and since the port bill's taking place; hereby acquaint the public that they have forwarded letters to Selectmen and Committees of Correspondence such towns as have been most exposed to the predations of the enemy, requesting of them a full and well attested account of the hostilities committed in the several towns might be transmitted to **JOSEPH PALMER**, Esq; at Watertown, with all possible dispatch: And lest any those letters may have miscarried, or any towns in this colony, wherein lots has been sustained, omitted — the Selectmen and committees of Correspondence of all such towns, are desired to collect accounts of those losses as soon as possible, with proper evidence of the facts, and transmit the same to the said **W. COOPER**, per order Watertown, Dec. 26 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by the death of **Levi Willard**, late of Lancaster, in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, Esq; the comp of **Willard and Ward**, in said Lancaster, was dissolved, that a speedy settlement of the company's affairs, and the estate of the said **Levi** is necessary, wherefore all persons indebted to either, are desired forthwith to make payment to me the subscriber surviving partner, and attorney to Mrs. **Katharine Willard**, executor of the last will and testament of the said **Levi**, that those by all claims on the company and estate may be immediately discharged. **SAMUEL WARD**

Lancaster, December 20, 1775



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in W A T E R T O W N.

MONDAY, February 3, 1776.

HUTCHINSON'S Letters, &c. continued.
Boston 30 Septemb 1770.

S I R, (General Gage.)

I Have the honor of your letters of the 23d and 24 h. I intend to see Capt. Montresor to morrow and hope to make provision for Mr. Burbank, who I am very sure will be faithful to his trust. If I can bring the assembly to do business, I have no expectation of prevailing upon them to keep the former garri on in pay. When I committed the custody and government of the castle to col. Dalrymple, I acquainted him with the circumstances of the stores, viz. ammunition and other stores of war, for which the castle has been a general repository, and desired that nothing might be expended until I could write to you and your answer. It is with difficulty I can persuade people that the whole is not gone out of my power. I did not care to appoint any person store keeper without your approbation. I have frequently been to lead for powder for public use, and may have for other stores, and it would have a good effect if a person appointed by me was always on the spot, to have the care of the stores and to deliver them at any time upon my warrant, but nevertheless subject to the orders of the commanding officer of the garri son to deliver the stores for the use thereof upon any emergency or extraordinary occasion. This is the best expedient I can think of to ease people's minds and cannot be any prejudice to the king's service, and if the place should ever be garri soned again by the province, it will remove all pretence for a charge of waste or embezzlement, which I suppose there are some will be ready enough to make. I am not sure of any allowance from the court for such an officer, but as it appears to me a very necessary measure for his majesty's service, I would in the risque of his pay, and do not doubt I could receive some directions for obtaining it upon a representation to the ministry.

I have the honor, Sir, &c.

Boston 26 h Oct. 1770.

My Lord, (Lord Hillsborough)

THE mark of confidence shewn me in your private letter encourages me to mention to your lordship my sentiments upon the affair of the castle with great freedom than I should be willing to do in a public letter. No measure would have been pitched upon more proper than the possession of the harbour of Boston by the king's ships and troops for if nothing farther shall follow [thus Mr. H—n hints that something further would follow] it is what the king has an unquestionable right to do, and is a proper mark of royal resentment of the public menaces from the town, and of the countenance shewn to them by the assembly; and, if any thing further shall be done, this is a very proper preparative for it. What relates to the castle I have considered merely as an exchange of the garri son, by the authority of the governor, subject to an order from the king. By this order I am restrained from making any alteration in the garri son, without further signification of his majesty's pleasure; and this, I conceive may consist with my retaining a general command of the province as governor of the province. I have kept in service no more than two persons besides the king's troops, the one an officer to whom I have given the charge of all the stores, by warrant or commission, to be issued pursuant to orders from me; but he has a general order to issue whatever may be necessary for the use of the garri son, when required by the commanding officer, making due returns to me: the other an officer for receiving all passes at the castle, requiring all vessels bound in or out, to give an account of the places whence they came, or where they are bound, &c. which latter officer is absolutely necessary for preventing breaches of the adsof trade, and he is to make return to me every month. I have recommended to the assembly to make provision for the pay of these officers, but I am told they will refuse it wholly, or make some pitiful

allowance. The first is a place of great trust, and cannot deserve less than five shillings sterling per day, the other four shillings, and each a ratio of provisions. They must both constantly attend. I humbly pray your lordship's directions to the general to provide for the payment of these officers, or to make up the deficiency, if the assembly should make a partial allowance.

I have done every thing in concert with general Gage and we have in every point agreed in sentiment. It seems to be the expectation of the regiment here, that a governor will be appointed for the fort, and an establishment made for all necessary subordinate officers, independent of the governor of the province. Whilst the governor of the province shall observe such orders and instructions as he may receive, I submit to your lordship, whether any advantage can arise from such an establishment. The garri son at present occasions no more charge than when the whole regiment was in the barracks, but if an establishment is made for the officers of a fort, I suppose there will be a very great additional charge. The people are much more easy in an opinion that the fort is still under the command of the governor of the province, [and in truth it was only an opinion] than they would be, if a governor of the fort should be appointed and made independant. I will put some cover my last letter from Gen. Gage, being upon the subject of the store keeper. I had not then mentioned any thing relative to the other officer, but I find it equally necessary, and that no business of that fort will be done with any propriety by any of the garri son.

I beg leave to take this opportunity to mention to your lordship what although I cannot fully depend upon, yet I may not omit. I have frequent intimations from most of the counties in the province, that the people are much altered and express themselves freely, that they have been misled and deceived by the faction in the town of Boston. I will encourage these beginnings in all the ways which prudence will allow of. Even in Boston there is a more favourable appearance, and I shall advise the commissioners of the customs to leave the castle after the 5 h of November, when we must expect some degree of riot, and to hold their board in town, or if they prefer it, near the town. The resentment shewn against the instructions of the town of Boston and the answer of the assembly to my message in April, which is known to be the performance of the members of the town, has contributed greatly to alter many persons' minds, since it has been publicly known. This may prove nothing more than a bubble, but I would hope for the best.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, my lord, your lordships most humble, and most obedient servant.

Boston, 25th, Oct. 1770.

S I R, [Gen. Gage]

I Have parried the assault against government as well as I could in the affair of the castle, and I do not expect to hear any thing further from him. Give me leave to ask you to recommend [notwithstanding the submissive manner in which Mr. H—n presents his request he could pretend that he retained the command of the castle which had it been the case he might himself have ventured, at least so far as to have recommended] a prudent use of the ammunition with which in case of war we are insufficiently stocked. From the arrival of so many men of war, and on many public days, there has been a great deal expended in salutes, and the gunner tells me, they fire from the royal battery the 24 pounders, and sometimes from Shirley's battery the 42 pounders; whereas we never used any of the guns for salutes, but the 9 and 12 pounders, and pointed them to the town which answered as well as the 42 pounders which are pointed from it. I have never said any thing to col. Dalrymple, because I would not appear to disapprove of any part of his conduct, and I must

pray, that your directions may be given not as if you had received any information from hence, but merely from the consideration of the present prospect in Europe, and the necessity of economy; and that you would consider this paragraph of my letter as private.

I am, most respectfully, Sir, &c.

Boston 11 November, 1770.

Dear Sir, (Gen. Pownall.)

YOU will also have heard of the change of the garri son at the castle, which our heroes affect to call a surrender to the king's troops, and this not only in the news papers, but in the votes of the house, for both are composed by the same person. They have taken great pains to make it an invasion of their charter, but they will fail. I having done no more than changed one garri son for another, and very consistent with my instructions, and with the sentiments of Gen. Gage, so that there is no occasion of inquiring whether king William ever intended to grant a charter which should divest his successors of any part of their constitutional military authority, or if that was the intention, whether the grant is not so far a nullity.

Boston 17 Nov. 1770.

Dear Sir, [Supposed from the nature of the letter, to be Secretary Pownall.]

It seems necessary that further orders should be given about the castle. At present the whole regiment is the garri son, and I am not consulted in any thing. I have an officer who has the care of the stores, and another to give me an account of all vessels, and I have assured them both of pay. I recommended them to the assembly, but they will do nothing. I hope some allowance will be made them by the crown. I see no occasion for any difference between the castle here, and the fort at N. York, which I suppose is under the command of the governor, garri soned by a certain number of the regular troops; and it would be better a number, a single company, was destined to this service, and that the commanding officer of the regiment, or of the whole troops, should not have the command any more than he has at New York. The castle will be no embolument to me, but what I propose is more likely to keep people easy, and there certainly will be colour at least for exception, if any forts in the province are put under a command independant of the governor.

Boston 17th Jan 1771.

My Lord, (Lord Hillsborough.)

It gives me the greatest pleasure when my conduct meets with his majesty's approbation. I knew that not only the enemies to government here but the opposition in England would take the advantage of any unguarded step in the affair of the castle, which made me more cautious and explicit with respect to retaining the command, than I should have thought necessary at any other time.

Boston 21 Jan. 1771.

S I R, (Gen. Gage.)

I Have seen a letter from a member of parliament discovering his intention to complain of administration for taking a fort from the command of the governor. Another letter equanimity me, that I have happily done the business in such a manner as will prevent any ill use being made of it in parliament, where this question has been agitated and will be again.

Boston 4 Feb. 1771.

Dear Sir, (John Pownall, Esq.)

I Wrote to Gen. Gage that the prospect of war made it necessary that immediate care should be taken about the platforms and carriages at the castle. He writes me in answer, "I have had previous to your letter, some talk with Capt. Montresor, concerning the platforms, who is to state thereof before me, and unless necessary urges it, the state of them and the estimate of the

In our last we mentioned that Geo. Schuyler had marched at the head of a large body of men to quell the rebels at Johannesburg, which, we learn, he easily effected, but we have not yet received the particulars.

the House of Representatives, Jan. 23, 1776.
The House proceeded to the choice of Field and Staff Officers for the six Regiments to be raised from the Militia in this Colony, to serve the AMERICAN ARMY, before BOSTON, the first Day of April next: And the following Gentlemen are accordingly chosen, viz.

For the Suffolk and York Regiment.
Lemuel Robinson, 1st Colonel.
Nathaniel Littlefield, Lieut. Colonel.
Benjamin Hanes, Major.
Rev. David Sanford, Chaplain.
Capt. Sabin Mann, Adjutant.
Dr. John Grant, Quarter Master.
Dr. Nathaniel Ames, Surgeon.
Eliza Pond, jun. Surgeon's Mate.

For the Essex Regiment.
Isaac Smith, Colonel.
Henry Merrick, Lieut. Colonel.
Joseph Page, Major.
John Peabody, jun. Adjutant.
James Brackett, Surgeon.
Rev. John Cleveland, Chaplain.
Benjamin Fister, Quarter Master.
Samuel Henseltine, Surgeon's Mate.

For the Plymouth and Barnstable Regiment.
Simon Cary, Colonel.
Ezekiah Bassett, Lieut. Colonel.
William Turner, Major.
Thomas Hamilton, Adjutant.
Andrew Campbell, Quarter Master.
John Shaw, jun. Chaplain.
Andrew Mackay, Surgeon.
Nathaniel Hall, Surgeon's Mate.

For the Worcester Regiment.
Ezekiel Wilsey, Colonel.
James Stone, Lieut. Colonel.
Jonathan Holman, Major.
William Warner, Adjutant.
Caleb Clapp, Quarter Master.
Timothy Darling, Surgeon.
Nathan Field, Surgeon's Mate.
Rev. Eliza Fish, Chaplain.

For the Bristol and Cumberland Regiment.
Jacob French, Colonel.
Thomas Knapton, Lieut. Colonel.
Nathaniel Jordan, Major.
Archibald Campbell, Chaplain.
Daniel Macarty, Surgeon.
Nathaniel Cook, Surgeon's Mate.
Thomas Barry, Adjutant.
Felix Fuller, Quarter Master.

For the Middlesex and Lincoln Regiment.
John Hart, Colonel.
John Parick, Lieut. Colonel.
Samuel Smith, Major.
Joseph Tinker, Chaplain.
Nathaniel Snow, Quarter Master.
John Brown, Adjutant.
John Fletcher, Surgeon.

Little of Misses and Surgeon's Mates.
Sent up for Concurrence.
J. WARREN, Speaker.

Council, January 23, 1776 Read & concurred.
PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

Consent'd, Benjamin Lincoln,
Joseph Palmer,
John Taylor,
Benjamin White,
Samuel Hooper,
Charles Chauncy,
Michael Farley,
and Taylor.

The above named Field and Staff Officers, are notified of their Appointment—and are directed to repair to their respective posts in the army, under the command of his Excellency General INGLETON, with all possible dispatch;—and they will receive their Commissions from the Part of the Council of this Colony, according to their several Ranks.

By order of the General Court,
Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'y.

the House of Representatives, Feb. 2, 1776.

WHEREAS the Non commissioned Officers and Soldiers, who enlisted into this Colony in the late campaign, became entitled to bounty of a coat, or money for the same; and many of said non commissioned officers and soldiers are since deceased, and left no estate worth ministering upon: Therefore to enable the heirs of those deceased to receive the bounty aforesaid, by taking administration on the estate of the deceased:

Resolved, That where there is no administrator, to be appointed to receive the bounty aforesaid, upon the estate of such town where such non commissioned officer or soldier belonged, or had his last residence, certifying to the committee of cloathing, that there is no administrator appointed on the estate of any such deceased; and also the said

Selectmen, or some of the committee of cloathing, to the company, to which such deceased belonged, by paying to what company and regiment he or they did belong and that the bounty aforesaid hath not been received. The said committee of cloathing be, and they hereby are, directed to pay unto the Selectmen (or their order) of each town respectively, where such deceased non commissioned officer or soldier belonged, or had his last residence, the sum of twenty five Shillings, for the use and benefit of the heirs of such deceased;—in case such deceased non commissioned officer or soldier, hath left no heir, that then said bounty be retained for the use of this Colony.

Sent up for Concurrence.
JAMES WARREN, Speaker.
In Council Feb. 3, 1776. Read and concurred.
PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

Last Tuesday an express arrived from Canada, with dispatches for his Excellency the General, dated the 15th ult.—We have the pleasure to hear that our army, notwithstanding the loss sustained in the late unfortunate attack upon Quebec, still continues the blockade of that city; and that we have good grounds to hope that the reduction of that capital will be completed before Spring, as we have authentic intelligence that reinforcements from various quarters have been poured in to the assistance of our brave little army.

Last Thursday morning, 7 o'clock, Capt. Manly being on a cruise in the Bay, discovered a ship a league or two S. E. of Boston light house. He immediately gave chase to, and took her within sight of the ships in Boston Harbour. He then stood for a snow, which he espied off Cohasset; and soon coming up with her, she struck to him without hesitation. Just as Capt. Manly had manned his last prize, a schooner of eight carriage guns, with many twivels, and full of men, conveying two little provision vessels from Halifax, came up, and began an engagement with Capt. Manly; but being soon convinced of her error, she sailed off for Boston—Capt. Manly would undoubtedly have taken her also, with the two provision vessels, had not his crew, (which was at first much short of the complement) been considerably weakened by maiming the two prizes in the engagement, his gunner was wounded, and his rigging something damaged. We have not heard what loss the enemy sustained. Both of the prizes, which were loaded with coal, from Whitehaven, in England, Capt. Manly got safe into Plymouth with the ensuing night.

It is said about 100 sail of transports may be soon expected on the coast from England.

A wood vessel, bound to Boston, was taken by one of our cruisers, this week, in the Bay.

Last week one of the continental cruisers got into a harbour at the Eastward, after having been chased by the Lovely man of war, who fired about 270 shot at her.

On the 25th of December last, was taken by a Plymouth Privateer, and carried in there, a small Sloop from New York, Moses Weyman, Master, laden with Provisions for the Ministerial Army in Boston, consisting of 35 fresh Hogs, 100 Barrels of Pork 50 Barrels fine New York Pippins, 20 Fush Hogs Fat, some Quarters of Beef, Turkeys, Geese, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Westmoreland to his friend in this place, dated Dec. 27.

"It will not be in my power to be in your parts this winter, as we have lately had an invasion by a body of Tories, under the command of one Plunket, they pretended by orders from Penn; be that as it will the bottom of it is Toryism. As we were threatened with death and destruction; we had no other way but to fight. They had 6 or 700 men, two cannon, &c. I marched with about 400 of my regiment, which I thought enough for 700 of such wretches. As soon as they came in sight, they fired without saying a word, and rushing to surround us. Our people met them with as much resolution, and a very heavy fire ensued. We soon drove them, killed a number, and drove one wing of the body into the mountain; the main body retreated. This was on the 21st Dec. On the 23d at night, they attempted to cross the river, to destroy our settlements, where the men were chiefly drawn off; I sent a party to receive them, and just as their boat came to shore, with about 100 men, our people poured in the shot upon them, at about 3 rods distance, and obliged them to retreat and make off as well as they could; from the best accounts we can get they had 50 or 60 killed and 1 wounded. We had 2 killed and 3 wounded, one of which is since dead. Our enemy are all gone I believe for the winter."

We hear from Pepperrell that a son of the late Joseph Emerson of that place, aged about 11 years, made a quantity of genuine salt petre, taking his directions wholly from the news-papers, without any other assistance from any person whatever. A good example for other little children to follow,

On the 25th of January last departed this Life, at Dunstable, in the 64th year of his Age, the honorable JAMES PITTS, Esq; a Gentleman who had greatly distinguished himself at our Council Board, for his flexible virtue and warm attachment to the common rights of America during the late corrupt and infamous administrations of Bernard and Hutchinson—His Death is as much regretted by the public in the Loss of the Patriot, as it is felt by his Children, Family and Acquaintance; to whom he had endeared himself by the most affectionate Offices, and friendly Intercourse in the more private Walks of Life.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in London, to his father, a custom house officer in New-England, dated September, 1775.

"Give me leave to advise you to endeavour living in peace and quiet, and to cultivate the good will and friendship of your neighbours and townsmen, in these critical times—Administration does not expect nor desire the officers of the revenue to intermeddle in the present political disputes. By no means think of coming to England:—Those persons who have, without orders or leave of absence, quitted America, are now neglected and starving here at home."

On Friday 24th ult. 700 of the Jersey militia, and 300 Jersey Regulars, entered Quebec's county, on Long Island, to disarm those persons who have opposed American liberty; and although they have repeatedly declared their resolution of defending their arms at the risk of their lives, yet such is the badness of their cause, which no doubts rendered them cowards, that they were disarmed without any opposition; and the generality of them have sworn to abide by the measures of the Congress: Two young men, brought 17 prisoners into Hamstead, with their arms: and a boy of 12 years of age demanded a pair of pistols of a man who had threatened to shoot the first person who attempted to disarm him, but with fear and trembling delivered his pistols to the boy, who brought them away in triumph.

Last Tuesday Captain House, with 1 Whale Boats, took and carried into Barnstable, a Sloop of 115 Tons Burthen, bound from LaHave for Boston, laden with Beef, Hay, Potatoes and Turnips.

Saturday last was burnt in this town, pursuant to an order of the General Court, by the door-keeper, a quantity of broken Tea, taken from one John Brown, a person who for Fifty Dollars, refused and convey'd away, from the custody of the Court's Messenger, Dr. Samuel Gellson, who had been apprehended, by the Court, for supplying the Enemy with Provisions; he was retaken with the said Brown at Rhode Island and bro't back to this Town, where they now are under close Guard.

THE inhabitants of the town of Charlestown, and those that were lately so, are hereby notified, that a meeting for the choice of town officers, and other important business is to be held at the house of Mr. Jeremiah Snow, innholder in said town, on Wednesday the 6th day of March next, at 9 o'clock before noon, where a general attendance is desired. The sufferers by the military operations in said town, are notified to make out just estimates of the losses they have sustained thereby, and to lodge the same with Messrs. Seth Swearer in Medford, Nathaniel Frothingham in Malden, Stephen Miller in Woburn, John Larkin in Cambridge, or either of them, some time before said meeting.

January 27, 1776.

To be sold or let and entered upon immediately, a large house in Lexington, which has been improved a number of years as a tavern, with a shop adjoining the same, suitable for a trader; with about fifty acres of land, eight miles from Cambridge, well accommodated for that purpose. Whoever inclines to hire or purchase, may know the terms by applying to John Buckman.

N.B. There is a salt petre works that will be sold or let, with or without the same.

STRAYD or stru from Lee's Hospital, last Monday Evening, a black Horse, with a Saddle, Bridle, and Saddle Cloth, belonging to this Province, marked with the Letters C. M. on his Hoofs, and two or three white spots of Hair on his Back:—Whoever shall bring said Horse to Head Quarters in Cambridge, with Saddle &c. shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by

TIMOTHY AUSTIN.

Taken up by the subscriber, the 29th inst. a black Horse, with a little white on his off hind Foot, and some white on his Back, with a Ruffet Saddle, and Curb Bridle, which the Owner may have again, by paying the Charges.

1844C JACKSON,
Newton, Jan. 30, 1776.

On 31. It is reported, that the Earl of Dartmouth is appointed Lord Privy Seal, in the room of the Duke of Grafton, who has resigned, and that Lord George Germaine is appointed Secretary of State for the plantations, in the room of Lord Dartmouth.

The transports which sailed from Cork the 15th Inst. and were obliged to put back by contrary winds, are ordered not to sail till further orders are received from England.

The transports with the 28th and 46th regiments lately sailed from Corke for Boston, are drove back into Milford Haven, after being all dismasted and very much shattered. The troops are disembarked there, till the vessels can be repaired, or others provided to take them on board. Three companies are said to be missing.

As our honest Tars are utterly averse to assist in butchering the brave Americans, there is a talk in the neighbourhood of the Admiralty, that 5000 Russian seamen will be hired to supply the deficiency.

A correspondent of veracity gives us the following speech as *authentic*, which he took in short hand on the spot; it was spoken by no less a man than a noble Lord upon a late occasion addressed to the Leicester justices; and is an instance, amongst many others, what extraordinary talents are necessary to qualify a man for a Peer of the realm, a Member of the Privy Council, a Lord of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, and a principal adviser in the present dispute with America.

"Why you made a very foolish order here—can't do it you see—why you made an order that counsel shall plead with Attorneys—you've no right you see—never was such a thing done—why I have been a Justice of Peace thirty years, I never did such a thing—no right you see—can't make me have a counsel—Why now suppose I'm ill, and want a clitter, I send for the potheecary—I won't have a physician, you can't make me you see—no right at all—you must rescind it you see—Now at our House (meaning the House of Lords I suppose) we are the greatest Court in the world—(here one of the justices interrupted his Lordship, and said, you don't hear Attorneys, but counsel at your Bar my Lord); to which his Lordship answered, "None—that's true enough, but that's nothing you see, every man may plead his own cause—Why now—I'll show a ground—Here's a butcher, and there's a cow—you bid the butcher kill the cow—he says he won't—can't make him you see—you must rescind the order—no right at all—*Valde defendas Hiatus!*

From the unjustifiable proceedings of government against Mr. Sayre, and his known patriotism, it is thought he will soon become one of the first bankers in Europe.

The Black Prince, Campbell, who is arrived at Falmouth from Philadelphia, brings advice that the Congress had declared, that if measures are not settled with the Mother Country before the spring, they will open their ports to any forcing power that will trade with them; by which time they will have a considerable number of armed vessels ready to protect the trading ships. The above ship, after the port was shut up, lay off, by leave some time, to take on board some passengers for England.

The Earl of CHATHAM's Motion on the 20th of Jan. 1775.

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to advise and beseech his Majesty, that, in order to open the way towards an happy settlement of the dangerous troubles in America, by beginning to allay ferments and soften animosities there; and above all, for preventing, in the mean time, any sudden and fatal catastrophe at Boston, now suffering under the daily irritation of an army before their eyes, posted in their town, it may graciously please his Majesty, that immediate orders may be dispatched to General Gage for removing his Majesty's forces from the town of Boston, as soon as the rigour of the season, and other circumstances indispensable to the safety and accommodation of the said troops, may render the same practicable."

Some of the Consequences from not adopting the above Motion.

An expence of four millions incurred, or to be incurred, for 1775, on American account.

The lives of 10,000 of his Majesty's brave subjects lost, either by the sword, sickness, or want of necessities.

The flower of the King's army, under four Generals, most disgracefully cooped up a whole summer within a circumference of three miles, by an undisciplined rabble.

Between twenty and thirty regiments reduced to almost one third of their complement.

95 brave officers killed, or since dead of their wounds, in consequence of the action of the 17th of June last.

Very few recruits to be got either in England or Ireland, by reason of the general aversion to such an unnatural service; and to the full as great a backwardness among the sailors.

Foreign mercenaries taken into pay at near double the expence of our own; they to remain idle, and eat the fat of the land, whilst our own are sent to be slaughtered or enslaved.

Our lucrative trade with North America quite at a stand; that with the West Indies drooping, and our manufacturers, mechanics and poor, every day more and more distressed.

The expences to be incurred in 1776, if the plan in agitation goes forward, likely to be double those of the present year, which cannot be supplied without an alarming addition to our already insupportable burthen of debt and taxes, and endangering the public credit of the nation.

It is talked, with much confidence, that Lord Chatham, if his health permits, will certainly come into power before Christmas, upon the most honorable terms, which is looked upon as the first step for bringing about a reconciliation between Great Britain and her colonies.

In COUNCIL, January 27th, 1776.

WHEREAS it has been practiced heretofore, to bring before the Council, the Crews belonging to those Vessels, which have been taken by the Captains, commissioned, or acting under this Colony; by Means whereof the Public Charge has been needlessly increased:

Therefore, Ordered, That no Men belonging to Vessels, taken as aforesaid, excepting the Masters and Passengers, if any there be, be hereafter brought before the Council, unless there shall be a special Order of Council therefor.

PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y

County of Suffolk, January 22 1776
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that it is intended a court for the Probate of Wills, &c. shall be held at Dedham in the said county, at the public house kept by Mr. Woodward on the first Monday, in February next, and if that day should be a Sunday, on the day following and the like in each of the following months, until public notice is given to the contrary.

STOLEN out of the shed of Mr. Porter's tavern in Medford, on the evening of the 25th instant, a red horse with a blaze in his face, he is 5 years old, and now all his mane is cut off, but has a long tail, had on a lusty saddle and bridle, and saddle bags, a light housen with a fringe of the same colour. Whoever will take up the said horse, saddle &c. so as the owner may have them again, shall receive four dollars reward, and if they secure the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive 8 dollars more paid by me.
Sedbury, Jan 26 Ezra Taylor.

To be Sold by JOHN DENNIE, At his Store in Little Cambridge,—The following articles, viz.

BROAD cloths, frett do. Devonshire kerseys, scarlet, blue, green and black hair plush; blue and other colour'd beaver coating; black velvet, everlastings, breeches patterns of all colours, fine double cambrics, calimancoes and prussians, durant and tannies, black and white silk crape, ditto alopecin and bombazine, Hatband and widow's erape, men's and boys worsted hose, pelong, brolines, sattins,—blue, green and pink; men's and women's gloves,—white, black and claret; 7 3 and yard wide Irish holland; diaper; check, linen, kenting, gauze and black handkerchiefs; plain and flower'd lawn, yellow holland, green lillion, women's and children's frays, quilted coats, fine lawn border'd aprons; yellow, green, blue, white and a variety of ribbons and silk ferrets; scarlet snail lace of different sorts; white and black blond lace; crewels, silk hair and mohair; white, yellow and Bath metal buttons ditto silk and hair, ditto basket for furtouts, ditto silver and gold wrought, a variety of sleeve buttons, pound pins, needles, shoe and knee buckles of various sorts, ivory and horn combs of various sorts, women's fans of various sorts, nun's thread and gartering, clasps for necks or pocket books, ink powder, sealing wax, jack knives and razors, snuff boxes, snuff by the bottle:—All a compleat assortment of Liverpool ware, viz Queen's ware, coffee pots, tea-pots, cream do. mustard do. bowls, plates, dishes, coffee and chocolate bowls, &c. white stone plates and bowls, wine glasses, tumblers, mustard pots, cups and saucers, salts, and many other articles.

N.B. At the same store is sold,—Jamaica, West India and New England rum, brandy, molasses, brown and loaf sugars by the hoghead or smaller quantity, Fyal, Teneriffe and Malaga wines by the quarter cask; also coffee, chocolate, copperas, logwood, rosin, chalk, whale bone, raisons, allspice, Florence oil by the flask, salt, salt fish, flour, rice, Spanish brown, a few barrels of four oranges.

WHEREAS Sarah, the wife of me the subscriber, hath eloped from my bed and board out any just provocation. These are to any person or persons from trussing her account, as I declare I will not pay one peller account after the date hereof.

Lunenburg, Jan. 22. William Henry

DESERTED from Capt. Whitney's pany in Col. Greaton's regiment, one Oliver, about 22 or 23 years of age, light complexion, thin favour'd and short hair; had on he went away a buckskin pair of breeches, a furtout coat, and white yarn stockings, a flker by trade. Whoever will take up said er shall have eight dollars reward, and all nry charges paid, by me Moses Whitney, C
JUST PUBLISHED, and to be wholesale and retail, by B. EDES, in Vtown; S and E. HALL, in Cambridge I. THOMAS, in Worcester,—The
North American's Almanac

For 1776.

By SAMUEL STEARNS, Student in P
and Astronomy.

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INGTON, Esq; General and Command
Chief of the Army of the United Colon
North America —]

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Near the Blue Anchor in Cambridge;
CHOICE L from Lemons, Malaga Wines,
Raisins, Philadelphia Flour, Salt,
Sugar, West India and New England Ru
At the same Place may be had,
Broad Cloths of various Colours and
Lies, Serges, Shalloons, Tammies, Ca
Thickets, &c.—Turkey Rhubarb, English
a small Assortment of Braizery and Sadlery
on as easy Terms as can be purchased at,
35 Miles of the Camp.

Choice Jamaica LIMES, by the Barr
single Hundred, to be Sold by Benjamin L
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A few choice Hams and Chops of BAC
Inquire of the Printer

GOOD tempered Iron, and the best of Ge
Steel, Nailrods, and rod. Nails, to be
by JEDEDIAH LEATHE, near Water
Bridge.

CAKE black Ball and Pomatum, made
Sold by JOHN CROSSBY, by wholesale
retail, at his shop the next door the sign o
Punch Bowl in Brookline, and at his dwe
house in Braintree. Cash given at said place
Bees Wax, and old brass: also Rags taken in
the Paper Mills.

To the PUBLIC.

THE committee appointed by the ge
ral assembly of this colony to collect
proper evidences of the hostilities committed
damages done by the ministerial army and r
since the port bill's taking place; hereby acqu
the public that they have forwarded letters to
Selectmen and Committees of Correspondence
such towns as have been most exposed to the
predations of the enemy, requesting of them
a full and well attested account of the hostil
committed in the several towns might be tr
mitted to JOSEPH PALMER, Esq; at W
town, with all possible dispatch: And lest an
those letters may have miscarried, or any tow
this colony, wherein loss has been sustained, o
ted—the Selectmen and committees of Corres
dence of all such towns, are desired to colle
accounts of those losses as soon as possible,
proper evidence of the facts and transmit the
as before directed. W. Coors, per or
Watertown, Dec. 26. 1775.

THE Boston- AND COUNTRY



Gazette, JOURNAL

Foreign and Domestic.

Containing the freshest Advice,

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, February 12, 1776.

(Hutchinson's Letters continued.)

Boston, Sep. 1775.

Dear Sir, (Supposed to be Sir F. Bernard)

As to the castle it certainly is necessary to make repairs, if it was only to prevent a clamor if any of the works should run down. I never saw the estimate, and have never been consulted nor do I know what is intended or proposed to be done; and it's possible such a plan may be laid as may amount to £10,000. The platform must in general be new. The parade must be enlarged. I would only extend the upper battery or what they call the fort towards Shirley's battery and let the other sides remain as they are, which will turn the present small square into an oblong, and under the extended new works sufficient case mates may be made. All this seems necessary to make the place in any degree defensible. I am not capable of making an estimate of the cost of this but I could easily procure it. I wish to see a strong respectable fortress. I think I should have been consulted with both as to the work and the workmen. For the latter it is not too late. I only wish that such may be employed as have been the least concerned in promoting our late disorders, and that they may know they depend upon my recommendation, and I wish this only for the sake of strengthening government.

Boston, 13 Jan. 1777.

Dear Sir, (Sir F. Bernard)

THERE has been great expectation of a staff to be settled at the castle. I don't wish it, unless the public service requires it. If it shall be done, I cannot but hope that one or two officers will be left to be filled by such persons as I may appoint.

[The following is the preceding part of the letter to Governor Pownall, an extract from which was published in this paper of June the 26th 1775, which with the extract makes the whole letter, the complementary conclusion and signature excepted.]

Boston June 1775.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your last favour of 5th April. If you was now in America, you would be sick of it in a week and leave it. Ten years ago they had some notions of government, they have none. Can any thing be more absurd than for the present lives of a people to admit the prerogative of the crown, and yet declare that all power is to be exercised for the good of the people, and they are to judge when it is so exercised, and submit or not submit accordingly. What they hold in theory they have not yet been able to carry into practice, and I hope never will. I have removed them to Boston after 3 years absence. Upon considering their message, I had some doubt whether they did not intend to dispute the King's authority to direct me to remove the court, and I declined at first complying with the request. After I had kept them ten days longer at Cambridge, and found that both sides held there was no such intention, I required the opinion of the council upon their oaths, and they were unanimous that consistent with his majesty's instructions I might remove them to Boston. The only point which can keep up a discontent, is my declining to consent to a tax on the salaries of the King's servants, whose offices have no peculiar relation to this province, for all the stuff in the news papers about the King's paying the salaries of the governors can cause no difficulty, and the other is a thing so reasonable that no exception ought to be taken to his majesty's instruction to that purpose.

This however and every instruction that does not violate the charter, I shall most certainly adhere to as you justly observe I ought to do. I never had an instruction but what appeared to me consonant with the charter [I doubt not it would have carried some method by which it should have appeared so to him, had he received an instruction that appeared ever so reverse to all

disinterested persons.] I rather think we do not differ truly in opinion as to the affair of the castle, and that you have been misinformed as to facts. The castle remains under the governor as it did. The stores are as absolutely under my directions as ever, and all the apartments and buildings. The garrison would immediately remove if I should give orders for it. [Were not the public fully prepared by what they have already read for any thing further of Mr. H—'s, I should not wonder, if upon meeting with this paragraph, they were to lose all patience and cry out an impudent lie; but the truth of the aspersions lay in the if; the garrison would have removed if he had given them orders; but he knew that he was restrained from doing it, and would not have dared to have done it upon any account without fresh orders from home, or liberty first obtained from General Gage.] That the king has a right notwithstanding he has given the supreme or chief command under him of a fort or army to a general or governor to appoint inferior officers will not be denied. I observed to you in a former letter, that much may be said to show that it is not in the power of a crown'd head to divest the crown of that military authority which is inherent in it, but it must pass to the successor any charter or grant notwithstanding, but there is no need of it in the present case, because the charter and grant has been strictly conform'd to. Indeed our male contents who law the whole proceeding, though they call it a manoeuvre, are silenced.

You would know but few of the people who are now most active among us. There is a new progenies, I cannot add the rest of the line. Most of your old friends have left the political and many the natural world. Some of those which remain who have made you the greatest professions have not kept up to them. I think they are almost discouraged in their schemes for separate agents. I do not yet know their intentions, but rather think our dispute with N. York will force them into the choice of a provincial agent.

Boston Oct. 1772.

Dear Sir, (Sir F. Bernard)

I Am pleased with the post provided for Phillips. Such an officer was necessary. The castle most certainly is not under proper regulation. There must be a few staff officers to have a constant charge and care of the whole, and the regiment should have no other concern with it than to send a detachment of 30 or 40 men with a subaltern to do duty for a week or shorter time, and then to be succeeded by another party, and so by rotation through the regiment. At present the commanding officer is frequently shifting, and the regiments themselves are changed, and it cannot be expected that there should be the same care of the fortress as in persons who are fixed down in a post or charge of duration, perhaps for life. Indeed the business of the regiment when properly attended, is enough for the officers of the regiment. The garrison is said to be under my command, but it is nominally only, and I find that it must remain so until some new orders are given, nor do I know how to come at a fagg when we are in want, or oars for a boat without applying to Gen. Gage. I keep up the appearance of command to silence the party who are disposed to make all the mischief they can, and as they have declared that upon my taking a salary from the king I am not in that respect a constitutional governor, so I have been expecting them to declare with more colour that I am not the governor of the whole province if the castle is exempted, and another person is supreme director there. I do not know how it would be liked if I should write to the secretary of state what I now write to you. I wish you would give me your sentiments upon it.

WANTED a few Tons of good Pot Ash, or Salts, for which the Cash will be given, Inquire of the Printer.

From the PUBLIO LEDGER,

November 1.

WARREN'S GHOST, A PROPHETIC ELEGY;

Found in a CAVE near LUTON HOO,

LET little Tyrants, conscience gor'd
Their sable virgils keep!
BUTE on his downy pillow snor'd,
Thus greater Tyrants sleep!

An hour e'er day began to break,
There WARREN'S SPECTRE flood,
The curtains shock:—it cry'd "Awake!
—Awake!—thou log of wood!

"Thy veins hath apathy congeal'd
"Unthaw'd by pity's tear,
"One spark a flinty heart may yield,
"Struck by the steel of fear!

"For know that head, so proud of crest,
"Sank on the cygnet's plume,
"May for an eminence be dress'd
"To meet a STRAFFORD's doom.

"Or, crouch'd in abject, care worn plight,
"Beneath its sorrow's low;
"Its bread by day—its rest by night,
"To Bourbon's bounty owe.†

"Speak, Minion—whichever Stuart's race
"Could match thy cruel work?
"Go read, when Strafford was in place,
"A Juries, and a King.

"Then, foiling history's modern page,
"Skill'd in her ancient lore,
"Tell, if Sejanus ‡ in his age,
"If Borgia § could do more?

"Tyrant! dismiss your rebel clans,
"The impious task forbear,
"Nor let that blood embue thine hands;
"Which brought a sceptre there.¶

"That LIBERTY you would invade,
"Gave George his only right,
"Thus in their sons our fires are paid;
"Whilst you for Gavry fight.

"Shall not, for thee, sunk deep in hell,
"Grim Satan forge his tongs?
"And fiends who guard his infernal cell,
"Twine scorpions round their throats?

"But hark!—I hear th' ill omen'd cock:
"The GALLIC SUN shall rise!
"Lo! Commerce founders on a rock,
"The British Lion dies." **

BUTE felt the dream—fatch'd many a shriek;
And, tho' the Ghost is gone,
Starts from his bed—still hears it speak;
A cold damp sweat comes on!

With that—(like Glo'ndor †† in his tent,)
He throws him on the ground;
And by these words—SEEMS to repent:
"BOSTON!—bind up thy wound!

"Just heaven give back the blood that's spilt,
"Bostonians lives restore!"
He wakes—and to atone his guilt
—Bids Gage go laughter more.

* The overbearing favourite of CHALES the FIRST.

† Alluding to King James the Second, a near relation of Lord Butte's, who subsisted on the charitable donation of the French King.

‡ The favourite of TYBERIUS.
§ CÆSAR BORGIA, natural son to pope Alexander the Sixth, and who, under his auspices carried the sword and desolation into the Campagna di Roma.

¶ In the hands of his present Majesty, whom GOD preserve from the machinations of his enemies.

** Quære, Did MERLIN himself ever make more alarming prophecy?

†† Vide Shakespeare's Richard, the Third.

A PROCLAMATION.

THE frailty of human nature, the wants of individuals, and the numerous dangers which surround them, through the course of life, have in all ages, and in every country, impelled them to form societies, and establish governments.

As the happiness of the people is the sole end of government, so the consent of the people is the only foundation of it, in reason, morality, and the natural fitness of things: And therefore every act of government, every exercise of sovereignty, against, or without, the consent of the people, is injustice, usurpation, and tyranny.

It is a maxim, that in every government, there must exist somewhere; a supreme, sovereign, absolute, and uncontrollable power: But this power resides always in the body of the people; and it never was, or can be delegated to one man, or a few; the great Creator having never given to men a right to vest others with authority over them, unlimited either in duration or degree.

When kings, ministers, governors, or magistrates therefore, instead of exercising the powers intrusted with them, according to the principles, forms & proportions, stated by the constitution, & established by the original compact, prostitute those powers to the purpose of oppression;—to subvert, instead of supporting a free constitution;—to destroy, instead of preserving the lives, liberties and properties of the people;—they are no longer to be deemed magistrates vested with a sacred character, but become public enemies, and ought to be resisted.

The administration of *Great Britain*, despising equally the justice, humanity and magnanimity of their ancestors; and the rights, liberties and courage of *AMERICANS*, have, for a course of years, laboured to establish a sovereignty in *America*, not founded in the consent of the people, but in the mere will of persons a thousand leagues from us, whom we know not, and have endeavoured to establish this sovereignty over us, against our consent, in all cases whatsoever.

The Colonies, during this period, have resorted to every peaceable resource in a free constitution, by Petitions and Remonstrances, to obtain justice, which has been not only denied to them, but they have been treated with unexampled indignity and contempt; and at length, open war of the most atrocious, cruel and sanguinary kind, has been commenced against them. To this, an open, manly and successful resistance has hitherto been made. *THIRTEEN* Colonies are now manly united in the conduct of this most just and necessary war, under the wise Councils of their Congress.

It is the will of Providence, for wise, righteous, and gracious ends, that this Colony should have been singled out, by the enemies of *America*, as the first object both of their envy and their revenge; and after having been made the subject of several merciless and oppressive statutes, one of which was intended to subvert our constitution by Charter, is made the seat of war.

No effectual resistance to the system of tyranny prepared for us, could be made without either instant recourse to arms, or a temporary suspension of the ordinary powers of government, and tribunals of justice. To the last of which evils, in hopes of a speedy reconciliation with *Great Britain*, upon equitable terms, the Congress advised us to submit:—And mankind has seen a phenomenon, without example in the political world, a large and populous Colony, subsisting in great decency and order, for more than a year, under such a suspension of government.

But as our enemies have proceeded to such barbarous extremities, commencing hostilities upon the good people of this colony, and with unprecedented malice exerting their power to spread the calamities of fire, sword and famine through the land, and no reasonable prospect remains of a speedy reconciliation with *Great Britain*, the Congress have resolved:

"That no obedience being due to the act of parliament for altering the charter of the colony of *Massachusetts Bay*, nor to a governor or lieutenant governor, who will not observe the directions of, but endeavour to subvert that charter, the governor and lieutenant governor of that colony, are to be considered as absent, and their offices vacant; and as there is no Council there, and inconveniences arising from the suspension of the powers of government, are intolerable, especially at a time when General *Gage* hath actually levied war, and is carrying on hostilities against his majesty's peaceable and loyal Subjects, of that colony; that, in order to conform as near as may be to the spirit and substance of the charter, it be recommended to the Provincial Convention, to

"write letters to the inhabitants of the several places which are entitled to representation in assembly, requesting them to chuse such representatives; and that the assembly when chosen, do elect counsellors; and that such assembly and council, exercise the powers of government, until a governor of his majesty's appointment will consent to govern the colony according to its charter."

In pursuance of which advice, the good people of this colony have chosen a full and free representation of themselves, who, being convened in assembly, have elected a council; who, as the executive branch of government, have constituted necessary officers through the colony. The present generation, therefore, may be congratulated on the acquisition of a form of government more immediately in all its branches, under the influence and controul of the people; and therefore more free and happy than was enjoyed by their ancestors: But as a government so popular can be supported only by universal knowledge and virtue, in the body of the people, it is the duty of all ranks, to promote the means of education, for the rising generation, as well as true religion, purity of manners, and integrity of life, among all orders and degrees.

As an army has become necessary for our defence, and in all free states the civil must provide for and controul the military power, the major part of the council have appointed magistrates and courts of justice in every county, whose happiness is so connected with that of the people, that it is difficult to suppose they can abuse their trust. The business of it is to see those laws enforced, which are necessary for the preservation of peace, virtue and good order. And the great and general court expects and requires, that all necessary support and assistance be given, and all proper obedience yielded to them; and will demand every person, who shall fail of his duty in this respect towards them, a disturber of the peace of this colony, and deserving of exemplary punishment.

That piety and virtue, which alone can secure the freedom of any people, may be encouraged, and vice and immorality suppressed, the great and general court have thought fit to issue this proclamation, commanding and enjoining it upon the good people of this colony, that they lead sober, religious and peaceable lives; and do give blasphemous content of the holy scriptures, and of the Lord's day, and all other ceremonies and ordinances, all disobedience, profaneness, corruption, vanity, all riotous and tumultuous proceedings, and all immorality whatsoever; and that they decently and reverently attend the public worship of God at all times, acknowledging with gratitude his mercies, and in their hearts, devoutly confessing in him, as the God of a nation, by whose favor and protection they enjoy hope for success, in their present contest.

And all judges, justices, sheriffs, grand jurors, tythingmen, and all other civil officers within this colony, are hereby strictly enjoined and commanded that they contribute all in their power, by their advice, example and example, towards a general reformation of manners; and that they bring to condign punishment, every person, who shall commit any of the crimes or misdemeanors aforesaid, or that shall be guilty of any immorality whatsoever; and that they use their utmost endeavours, to have the resolutions of the congress, and the good and wholesome laws of this colony duly carried into execution.

And as the ministers of the gospel, within this colony, have, during the late relaxation of the powers of civil government, exerted themselves for our safety, it is hereby recommended to them, still to continue their virtuous labours for the good of the people inculcating by their public ministry, and private example, the necessity of religion, morality, and good order.

In Council, January 12, 1776.
ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be read at the opening of every superior court of judicature, &c. and inferior court of common pleas, and court of general sessions for the peace within this colony, by their respective clerks; and at the annual town meetings in *March*, in each town. And it is hereby recommended to the several ministers of the gospel, throughout this colony, to read the same in their respective assemblies on the Lord's day next after their receiving it, immediately after divine service.

Sent down for concurrence.
PEREZ MORTON, Dep'ty Sec'y.
In the house of Representatives, Jan. 23 1776.
Read and concurred.

WILLIAM COOPER, Speaker, pro test.
Consented to,

<i>William Sever,</i>	<i>Moses Gill,</i>
<i>Walter Spooner,</i>	<i>Michael Farley,</i>
<i>Caleb Cushing,</i>	<i>Samuel Hatten,</i>
<i>John Winthrop,</i>	<i>Charles Chauncy,</i>
<i>Thomas Cushing,</i>	<i>Joseph Palmer,</i>

John Hancock, *John Taylor,*
Jedediah Foster, *Benjamin White,*
Eldad Taylor, *James I. Jackson*
By order of the General Court,
PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.
GOD save the PEOPLE.
L O N D O N.

Oct. 26 Advice is received from Cork by *William and Ann*, Capt. *Towgood*, who arrived yesterday in the river, that there has been commotions amongst the soldiers who are to embark for *America*; that numbers of them have deserted and that several of the officers who are absent have sent letters to acquaint their officers, that they should not join their regiment to be sent upon so unnatural a war, to shed the blood of their countrymen.

We hear that it will be recommended to parliament, "to embody all the militia in the several counties, throughout England." The regulars are almost to a man to be sent against *America*, and it is not supposed that even a single regiment of guards will be left in the capital. The troops which can be spared from *Ireland* also to be drafted from that country and sent against the Americans.

The five regiments ordered an immediate service to *America*, we hear, are destined to *Virginia* and *North-Carolina*. They are to sail the first week in *December*.

When taxes, which are enormous already increased more; when trade is almost at the end; when beef and veal are sold for 1s. 1b. and mutton and pork 8d. or 9d. per lb. vegetables scarce and excessive dear, and all the necessaries of life high in proportion, and the most industrious part of the nation unemployed and starving; when our soldiers are cut off, treasures exhausted, and we insulted and treated by our inveterate enemies; at such a time as what will the rash, inconsiderate addressers for themselves? they may fancy now if they will such a time shall and will soon occur, in the ordinary course of things if a reconciliation with *America* is not obtained; and it will not be in power of these rash men to secure even themselves from the impending storm.

L O N D O N, November 17.
On Friday in the Upper Assembly, *Clayton* of *Pennsylvania*, was examined, and *Isaiah* answered to the question put him; after which he was ordered to withdraw when a member, after descending on the necessity of an immediate declaration, proposed the 1st petition from the Continental Congress to the King, as a basis for a plan of accommodation, and moved "That the following be furnished in words of affection to the happy differences at present existing between *Great Britain* and *America*, and that it should be immediately adopted as the most fitting so desirable a course."

It is said that the examination of *Clayton* (Governor *Pennsylvania*) had a considerable effect upon the minds of the assembly in a general sense; many were brought to their senses at account he gave, how great the Americans were provided for a long and tedious war with *England*; and when he declared how capable were of making salt petre, Gun powder, casting cannon and making small arms, the assembly became Quakers. It is believed he will be equally successful in the Lower House, when he is called to his examination there, and even at least the Bedford party among the ministers and if he cannot make the King's friends friends of *Great Britain* and her Colonies, he will at least make them Quakers.

A bill is to be brought into parliament next week for the purpose of empowering governor *Penn*, *Franklin*, and the rest of the Governor of the American provinces, to grant indemnities past offences, and receive the submission of such as are willing to submit to the usurpation of *Great Britain*.

Extract of a letter from *Dublin*, October 30.
We hear from Cork, that on Tuesday 10th, at one o'clock, when the army were their beds, without previous notice, a draft made from the two regiments, and at seven o'clock they were taken to Cove, and embarked for *America*.—We are assured the 53d regiment does consist of more than 100 men."

Our English *Newgate*, if report says true, is to be converted into a French *Bastille*. More than a prisoner (who, or what, is not said nor what account) was conveyed there under an escort of ten or twelve horse before and as many behind. And yesterday a dissenting minister, named *Seay*, was likewise conveyed there on a charge of treasonable practices against the state.

Messengers are also said to be gone into the country to fetch up two other dissenting ministers or fifty or sixty miles off.

...the News-Papers and writing to you.—The
...speech and the echoes from both houses
...two things; one, that the same hateful sys-
...pervades the cabinet against the colonies, and
...other, that your firmness and power so damp-
...their wishes as to make them hold out a futile of-
...of pardon through their despicable governors
...the different provinces. But who cannot see
...ugh this insidious plan? what colony will be
...d, so irrational as to be duped into a sub-
...tion to tyranny? or so scandalously mean as to
...for her sisters at the time when it is evident,
...reverence to your resolutions, will soon bring
...our enemies' heads to the block, and gloriously
...d eternally fix your liberties on an immutable
...is? Can you then my countrymen the delusive
...are, and it is possible be more animated to
...quer, or die, rather than enslave yourselves
...d your posterity; for I contend that however
...tain may take of her resources, and the facili-
...of hiring troops, it will be your own fault if
...are furnished for this country is so divided,
...at you have at least half of it on your side even
...this day; what then will be your case in the
...ring and summer, when the manufacturers will
...wholly unemployed, and provisions through-
...rious causes become distressingly scarce? the
...nourish gain ground daily; the Duke of Graf-
...has nobly departed from government, and
...lly arraigned their wicked and destructive
...ans; the Bishop of Peterborough has joined him,
...needing he had ever to ed against America:
...General Conway, Sir James Lowther and many
...here, have openly vindicated us, and severely
...censure the ministry. Be assured if you do your
...duty, that the ends for which you stopped your
...side and flew to arms will be crowned with suc-
...s.—You will see the crafty North has declared
...at Admittation with nothing more than to
...ce Amer can in the situation she was, in the year
...63; what an infamous falsehood? view the
...decacy of the King's speech, does he not say he
...approved to crack you to submission to the su-
...remacy of parliament? what is this but tax-
...and penitence, tyranny, prepotence and the
...all; never lay down your arms, till this country
...dramas a ransom from your provisions and you
...ample satisfaction and indemnification for
...all sufferings and ultimate security for your
...duty. And if I could have my will, there should
...a peace made with this flagitious Ministry.
...a will would Lord Camden did not speak, he
...ied to attack Marshall; but all the attacks of
...em. ally Lords could not bring the latter up.
...all America thank her infamous coun-
...man Frank Richardson, who for a paltry rise
...the army, has attempted to swear the life of
...e Syre away; for which the latter was con-
...tuted a close prisoner to the tower he is at length
...mitted to bail by Lord Mansfield and will be
...eared in trial, but the informer will be so close
...given that day, that he had better avoid the ig-
...omony by a precipitate death; your old friend
...—P— will be a hard evidence against him
...d may perhaps prove him the very traitor, in
...ther degree, he had designed to honor Mr.
...aye with—already he dare not walk the streets,
...od in a little time he will be consigned over
...despair, want and a variety of wretchedness;
...t though there are not many who have yet at-
...mured the lives of their countrymen by perjury,
...there are scoundrels from every part of Amer-
...who ought to be execrated to eternity by all
...d men, and for which proper end I shall cata-
...ge the names of the rascals, and timely submit,
...not only theirs to you but the names of those
...English and Scotch ingrates who have fattened on
...American commissions and yet basely join the cry
...f havock and bloody deeds to the once happy co-
...easies!—once more! whatever America does, let
...er be firm to her resolutions.—that is,—support
...er military ardour and never trade with this
...country, till she is totally relieved of her grievan-
...es."

WATER TOWN, February 12.
We hear that as Capt. Manley was coming
out of Plymouth, Jan. 30, an armed brig (which
came from Boston for the purpose of taking him,
as is supposed) gave him chase; upon which he
left his vessel on shore, a little South of the North
Star is situated. The brig came to anchor, and
did not lie less than 400 times upon the privateer;
that, very remarkably, no man was even wounded,
but bail entered the stern, and passed but about
a inches from Capt. Manly, who was confined
by sickness in his cabin. The next day, 130 balls
were found upon the adjacent shore."

...dent their vessels where the ship happened, we hear, that
after the brig ceased firing, she manned her boats,
branded Capt. Manley's vessel (the people being
aboard), and endeavoured to set her on fire; but
seeing our people coming upon them, they were
glad to get off without effecting their design. She
has since been got off, is refitting, and nearly rea-
dy for another cruise.

It is represented by one of our friends lately
from Boston, (a gentleman of good judgment and
undoubted veracity) as worthy to be relied on,
"That one of the men of war, that last arrived
from England, bro't intelligence, that our friends
in London, had collected twenty six thousand
pounds sterling for the support of the American
army, which they were about sending by the way
of the West Indies; but that administration had
secured the money, and were making strict search
and enquiry for the donors, who were considered
as countenancing a Rebellion.—Should the mi-
nistry pursue the inquiry, it may add to their con-
fusion, and be in some degree the means of their
temporal salvation

The Southern Post not arrived at this Publication.

THE Freholders and other Inhabitants who
were Inhabitants of Boston, in March last,
are hereby Notified that agreeable to their Vote in a
Town Meeting legally assembled on the 5th of said
Month, an **ORDER** will be delivered at the
Meeting House in Watertown, on the 5th of March
next at 1 o'clock Forenoon, to commemorate the
horrible massacre perpetrated in Boston on the Even-
ing of the 5th of March, 1770 by a Party of Sol-
diers of the 29th Regiment, under the Command of
Capt. Thomas Bland, and to impress upon our
Albino the pernicious Tendency of Standing Armies
being placed in large and populous Cities, in Time
of Peace, and the necessity of such Exertions as the
Inhabitants of Boston then manifested, whereby the
Designs of the Conspirators against the public Safety,
have been frustrated.

WILLIAM COOPER,
(Town Clerk of Boston.)

WATER TOWN Feb 10
THE Committee of Donations for the towns of
Boston and Charlestown, with the greatest
respect inform our worthy and generous bene-
factors in this and the sister Colonies, that we are
now enabled to see and proceed on business, and as
we are informed that some of their kind donations
still remain in the hands of persons appointed to col-
lect the same: The committee beg leave to desire
all such persons that they would forward whatever
monies or effects may have been collected for the use
of their suffering brethren (who are driven by the
cruel hand of war and oppression from said
towns,) to **JOHN BROWN Esq,** at Watertown,
who is appointed to receive the same; and while our
necessitous brethren belonging to the towns of Boston
and Charlestown, are supported agreeable to the be-
nevolent and generous order of the Congress and
General Assembly: There are some who being reduc-
ed from competence and abundance to straitened
circumstances in supporting the Cause of America,
that cannot be relieved in the method pointed out by
the authority above mentioned. The Committee in
behalf of such persons would solicit the continuance
of the favours of our brethren in the United Colonies,
engaging to use our best discretion in distributing
the same.

NATHANIEL APPLETON,
(Chairman of the joint Committee.)

RESOLVED, That Dr. John Greenleaf, be
joined to the Committee appointed to receive,
examine and pay for all good and merchantable
SALT PETRE at the Rate heretofore established
by this Court, that may be manufactured in this
Colony; and that there be paid to the said Committee,
out of the Treasury of this Colony, the Sum of
Fourteen Hundred Pounds, to enable them to pay
for the same, they to be Accountable to this Court for
the Money they or either of them shall receive: And
Mr. Jedediah Phips is directed to attend at Water-
town, on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each
Month, for that Purpose until the first Day of
June next, and to advertise this Order for his At-
tendance, in the Watertown and Cambridge News-
Papers, three Weeks successively.

Sent up for Concurrence,
J. WARREN, Speaker.

In Council, Feb 9. Read and Concurred.
PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

Consented to by the major Part of the Council.
A true Copy, Attest **PEREZ MORTON, D Seco.**
THIS is to give public Notice, That agreeable
to the above Resolution, I shall attend said Business
at Watertown, at the House of Mr. Stephen Harris,
near the Bridge, on the Days mentioned in the above
Resolve; and it will be expected that the Salt Pe-
tre brought for Inspection be sufficiently purified
from heterogeneous Salts and Filth; also, that it be
perfectly dry.
Jedediah Phips.
Watertown, Feb. 10.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given
That the Inferior Court of Common Pleas
for the County of Suffolk will be held at Braintree
in said County, on the third Tuesday in April next,
agreeable to an Act lately passed by the General
Assembly for that purpose.

By Order of the Justices of said Court,
DANIEL BELL, Clerk.

To be SOLD by
WILLIAM THOMPSON,
At his shop in Brookline, on the great road leading
from Roxbury to Watertown, about a quarter
of a mile from sign of the Punch Bowl.

BEST refined bar-iron, steel, fine and
coarse salt, chocolate by the box or less, cot-
tee by the bag or less, leaf and brown sugar, West-
India and New England rum, molasses, brandy,
excellent Teneriffe wine by the pipe, quarter-cask,
or gallon, raisins, allspice pepper, oatmeal, wool-
cards, American crke ink ink powder best Spa-
nish indigo, chalk, alum, logwood redwood, sew-
ing twine, cod lines, Russia duck, iron wire, pipes;
window glass, 10 by 8 9 by 7 and 8 by 6; gim-
blets, horse whips, ink-pots, combs, knives, scis-
sars, sleeve buttons, pewter spoons, braes, com-
passes, tin nails, and many other articles.

Any person inclined to purchase said shop
(which is advantageously situated for business)
together with the stock therein, and building ad-
jacent, may apply to said Thompson

T O B E S O L D.

A Quantity of excellent brown Sugars in
Hogsheads and Barrels, Leaf Sugar by the
Hundred or single Loaf, Coffee by the
Hundred or Dozen, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice,
8 by 8, & 11 by 9 Window Glass, a few English
Goods, &c.

By **DUNCAN INGRAHAM Junr.**
At Capt. Joseph Adams's in Lincoln. Cash for
Cash.

N. B. He requires all those that are indebted
to him to make speedy payment.

LOST the 9th instant, a red Morocco pocket
book, containing 25 dollars of continental
and provincial bills, a silver haps to it, together
with a number of instruments belonging thereto.
Whoever has found the same, and will return it
to the subscriber, shall have 10 dollars reward, by
Moses Whitney, Capt. is
Cambridge, Fort No 2. (Col. Gorton's regiment.)

T O B E S O L D

Two third parts of a dwelling-house and the
whole of the two shops adjoining, a yard and well,
two third parts of a barn, and about eight acres
of land, opposite the meeting-house, all in Wa-
tertown: The house and barn was part of the
real estate of Nathaniel Harris, Esq; late of Wa-
tertown, deceased. Inquire of the printer.

N. B. The house, shops and barn, may be pur-
chased with or without the eight acres of land, as
will best suit the purchaser.

WATER TOWN, February 12.

On the 30th of January departed this Life, af-
ter a short illness, Mrs. Mary Jackson, Widow of
the late Johnson Jackson, of Boston, Distiller de-
ceased, in the 66th year of her age.

By an officer from Quebec, we learn in addition
to the circumstance relative to the engage-
ment inserted in the last page of this paper; that
our informant saw Major Meigs (who came out
on his parole to carry in the prisoners baggage) who
told him that our men were all well treated; that
the field officers were lodged in the Cathedral, and
the soldiers in dwelling houses in the city; that
they were permitted to walk about and take the air,
and a straw bed and three blankets allowed to every
two men, and porter or wine given them once in a
day; that our field officers were invited by turns to
dine with General Charleson; that flour was very
scarce in the city—but every thing, provision im-
particular very plenty among our army on the out-
side, and our troops though few in number in high
spirits. Our informant on his journey hither, saw
about 800 men on their way to Montreal. Capt.
Hubbard of Worcester, is among the prisoners, he was
wounded in the ankle, but likely to do well. There
is not the least communication between the little ar-
my and the city, since Major Meigs went in.

The following are the Gentlemen lately chosen
Councillors agreeable to the late form of govern-
ment assumed by the colony of New Hampshire,
viz County of Rockingham, Hon. Meshech Weare,
Matthew Thornton, William Whipple, Nathaniel
Folsom, and Josiah Bartlett, Esquires.—County
of Stafford, Hon. Ebenezer Thompson, and John
Wentworth, Esquires.—County of Hillsborough,
Hon. Wiseman Claggett, and Jonathan Blanchard,
Esquires.—County of Cheshire, Hon. Samuel As-
hby & Benjamin Gile, Esquires.—County of Graf-
ton, Hon. John Hurd Esquire.

...will expect that we should get some
of so interesting a piece of history as
the unsuccessful but brave attempt made by the
Continental troops to storm the town of ...
The following is the best we have been able to col-
lect, and we have reason to think contains the most
material facts.

General Montgomery had determined to storm the
town as soon as a good opportunity offered, and his
plan was to attack the upper and lower town at
the same time; but several of his soldiers having
deserted, he was induced to alter his design, and
thought it most prudent to make two different at-
tacks upon the lower town, the one at Cape Dia-
mond, and the other at St. Rocks—The former was
conducted under the immediate command of the Ge-
neral himself; but here a most unfortunate event
early took place, viz. the fall of that gallant and
able commander, which no doubt damped the ardor
of his troops, and was the occasion of a repulse, tho'
not till they had passed the first barrier, and were
preparing to attempt the second. The other attack
was conducted by Col. (now Brigadier General)
Arnold, with his own detachment from New-Eng-
land, and Captain Lamb's company of artillery
from New York. They pressed through the St.
Rocks, and approached near a two gun battery,
without being discovered, and attacked it; the ene-
my bravely defended it above an hour, but it was
carried. In this attack General Arnold was shot
through the leg, and was obliged to be carried to
the hospital, as was also Brigades Major Ogden,
who, after a spirited and soldier like conduct re-
ceived a wound in his shoulder. The command of
this detachment now devolved on Lieutenant Colonel
Green of Rhode Island, who, after gaining the bat-
tery, pushed on to a second barrier which they took
possession of; at the same time the enemy sallied out
from Palace gate, and attacked them in the rear.
A field piece, which the roughness of the road would
not permit their carrying on, fell into the enemies
hands. The communication between the two de-
tachments was by this means cut off; and after a
resolute fight for the lower town, these brave sol-
diers were forced to yield to superior numbers and
superior advantage, and submitted themselves pri-
soners. Capt. M'Pherson and Capt. ...
fought and fell by the side of their General. The
officers distinguished themselves by their good con-
duct, and Lieut. Col. Green, Majors Bigelow and
Meiggs, and Captains Oswald and Burr, are par-
ticularly mentioned as having done themselves great
honour. The loss of General Montgomery, who
well understood the duties of the soldier and the
citizen, and generously endured the fatigues of the
one for the sake of securing the rights of the other,
is greatly regretted by every lover of mankind; but
our enemies will soon find that America is become
the nursery of heroes, and that while we are strug-
gling in so glorious a cause as that of Liberty and
Virtue, we will not want Generals to lead forth
her armies and direct them to victory and triumph.

A letter from Montreal says, they are very well
treated. Governor Carleton buried General Mont-
gomery and Mr. M'Pherson with all the honours of
war. Major Meiggs is out on parole of honour
for three days, and has leave to carry in all the
officers baggage.

Thomas Francis, a Minor, testify and say, that
I have lived with the Reverend Mr. William
Walter, of Boston, near about two Years —
That since the Battle of Lexington, I have made
repeated Application to him for Leave to go out
of Boston, (to my Parents at Medford) which he
as often refused — That on or about the sixth
of December, 1777, I was inoculated for the
Small Pox, and had it very full. — On the 15th
my Master told me I must go on board a Vessel
which was then bound to Point Shirley, with others,
the Inhabitants of Boston: I answered, I was not
fit to go, as the Pox had not turned on my Legs.
He told me I must go immediately. — Accordingly
I went & was detained on board said Vessel fifteen
Days with a Number of others: My Master came on
board said Vessel to find me, when the Passengers
told him I was not well enough to go; and that
I should spread the Small Pox among them, be-
sides the Danger of my Life, he insisted on my go-
ing. — The People on Board refused my being
between Decks with them; when one Morrison
threatened them, if they any longer refused, he
would turn them on Shore again. — A Number of
said Passengers that came down with me have
since broke out with that Disemper at Point Shir-
ley, and further saith not.

THOMAS FRANCIS.

Bath, N. H. The above said Thomas Francis, be-
ing duly cautioned, made Oath to the
above Declaration by him Subscribed before me,
THOMAS CRAFTS, jun. Justice Peace.

Chelsea, Feb. 3d, 1776.

A Committee of ... appointed
to take into consideration a ... of
the select men of Sherburne, in the Island
of Nantucket, have attended that Service, and beg
leave to report as their Opinion:

That a Representation of the present state of
that Island, and of the Conduct of the Inhabitants
be made to the American Congress: and that the
Inhabitants be supplied with Necessaries for their
Subsistence, in the Manner directed by a Resolve of
the Congress, until their Determination on such
Representation may be had. All which is hum-
bly submitted. J. WINTHROP, per Order.

In Council, Feb. 2d, 1776.

Read and accepted, and thereupon Ordered,
That a Representation to the Purpose mentioned
in the foregoing Report be made to the American
Congress accordingly: and that John Winthrop,
Esq; with such as the Honorable House shall join,
be a Committee to make said Representation.

Sent down for Concurrence.

PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec.

In the House of Representatives, Feb 3d, 1776.

Read and concurred, and Mr. Brown of Bolton,
and Mr. Cushing of Scituate are joined.

Sent up.

WILLIAM COOPER, Speaker, pro. temp.
Consented to by the major part of the Council.

True Copy.

Attest. Perez Morton, Dep. Sec.

*In CONGRESS, Dec. 11, 1775.

Resolved, That the Selectmen of the Town
of Sherburne, in Nantucket, prepare an Estimate
of the Quantity of Fuel and Provisions necessary
for the use of the said Inhabitants, and lay it be-
fore three or more Justices of the Peace for the
County of Barnstable, in the Colony of Massachu-
setts Bay, attested by the Oath or Affirmation of
the said Selectmen, and that the said Justices be
impowered to grant Licenses, under their Hands,
to any Master or Owner of Vessels in the said Land,
to export Fuel and Provisions from the Colony of
Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut,
New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Lower
Governor in Delaware or Maryland, not exceed-
ing the Quantities specified in said Estimate.

Extract from the Minutes,

(Copy) CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

In COUNCIL, January 27th, 1776.

WHEREAS it has been proposed heretofore,
to bring before the Council, the Cases be-
longing to these Vessels, which have been taken by
the Captains, commissioned, or acting under this
Colony: by Means whereof the Public Charge has
been needlessly increased:

Therefore, Ordered, That no Man belonging
to Vessels, taken as aforesaid, excepting the Mas-
ters and Passengers, if any there be, be hereafter
brought before the Council, unless there shall be
a special Order of Council therefor

THE Inhabitants of the town of Charle-
stown, and these that were lately so, are
hereby notified, that a meeting for the choice of
town officers, and other important business is to
be held at the house of Mr. Jeremiah Snow, inn-
holder in said town, on Wednesday the 6th day
of March next, at 9 o'clock before noon, where a
general attendance is desired. The sufferers by
the military operations in said town, are notified
to make out just estimates of the losses they have
sustained thereby, and to lodge the same with
Messrs. Seth Sweetser in Medford, Nathaniel
Frothingham in Malden, Stephen Miller in Wo-
born, John Larkin in Cambridge, or either of
them, some time before said meeting.

January 27, 1776.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, the 29th In-
stant, a black Horse, with a little white on
his off hind Foot, and some white on his
Back, with a Rustle Saddle, and Curb Bridle;
which the Owner may have again, by paying the
Charges. ISAAC JACKSON.

Newton, Jan. 29, 1776.

To be sold or let and entered upon immedi-
ately, a large house in Lexington, which has
been improved a number of years as a tavern,
with a shop adjoining the same, suitable for a tra-
der, with about fifty acres of land, eight miles
from Cambridge, well accommodated for that
purpose. Whoever inclines to hire or purchase,
may know the terms by applying to John Buckman.

N. B. There is a salt petre works that will
be sold or let, with or without the same.

STRAY'D or stolen from Lee's Hospital, last
Monday Evening, a black Horse, with a Sad-
dle, Bridle, and Saddle Cloth, belonging to this
Province, mark'd with the Letters C. M. on his
Hoofs, and two or three white Spots of Hair on
his Back: — Whoever shall bring, said Horse to
Head-Quarters in Cambridge, with Saddle &c.
shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all ne-
cessary Charges paid, by

TIMOTHY AUSTIN.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be
sold by B. EDES, in
town: and B. EDES, in Cambridge;
L. THOMAS, in Worcester. — For
North American's Almanack

For 1776.

By SAMUEL STEARNS, Student in Ph
and Astronomy.

JUST PUBLISHED, in Philadel
And Sold by B. EDES, at the Printing O
near the Bridge, in Watertown.

[Dedicated to His Excellency GEORGE W.
INCHON, Esq; General and Commander
Chief of the Army of the United Colonies
North America. —]

On fine Paper and a beautiful new Type;
riched with 12 useful Plates of the Manoeuv
Price 1 Dollar. (The London Edition being 10s. 6d.)
MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS

OF OFFICERS

Detached in the Field: Containing,
A SCHEME for forming a Corps of a PARTI
Illustrated with Plans of the Manoeuvres nec
in carrying on the PETITE GUERRE
By ROGER STEVENSON ESQ.
— *Far est et ab hysse decere* Ovid

To be Sold by JOHN DENNIE
At his Store in Little Cambridge, — The fol-
lowing articles, viz.

BROAD cloths, fustian, Devonshire ker-
seam, scarlet, blue, green and black hair
blue and other colour'd beaver coating;
velvet, everlastings, breeches patterns of all
kinds, fine double cambrics, calimancoes
puff-blowers, durant and rammies, black and
silk crape, ditto alopecen and bombazine,
band and widow's crape, men's and boys wa-
hole, pelang, broccoes, sattins, — blue, green
pink; men's and women's gloves, — white
and claret; 7/8 and yard wide Irish h. Lin-
aper; check, linn, kersey, gauze and
handkerchiefs; plain and flower'd laces, yet
holland, green fish skin, men's and child
flays, quilted coats, fur lined hatter'd
yellow, green, blue, white and a variety
bons and silk ferrets; scarlet snail lace of all
sorts; white and black blond lace; crowns,
hair and m. hair; white, yellow and Ba h
butters, ditto silk and hair, ditto basket
touts, ditto silver and gold wrought, a variety
sleeve buttons, pound pins, needles, shoe an
buckles of various sorts, ivory and horn combs
various sorts, women's fans of various sorts,
thread and gartering clasps for necks or
books, ink powder, sealing wax, jack knives
raffors, snuff boxes, snuff by the battle: — A
complete assortment of Liverpool ware viz Qu
ware coffee pots tea pots, cream do. &c. &c.
bowls plates, dishes, coffee and chocolate bo
&c. white stone plates and bowls, wine
tumblers, mustard pots, cups and saucers,
and many other articles.

N. B. At the same Store is sold, — Jamaica, W
India and New England rum, brandy, mol
brown and loaf sugars by the hogshead or sa
quantity, Fyral, Teneriffe and Malaga wine
the quarter cask; also coffee, chocolate, copper
logwood, resin, chalk, whale bone, rattans,
spice, Florence oil by the fask salt, salt
flour, rice, Spanish brown, a few barrels of
oranges.

STOLEN out of the shed of Mr. Porter's
Stable in Medford, on the evening of the 21
instant a red horse with a blaze in his face,
5 years old, and trote all, his mane is cut off,
has a long tail, had on a russet saddle and br
and saddle bags, a light housen with a fringe
the same colour. Whoever will take up the
horse, saddle &c. so as the owner may have th
again, shall receive four dollars reward, and
they secure the thief, so that he may be brow
to justice, shall receive 8 dollars more, paid by
Sudbury, Jan 26 Ezra Taylor.

DESERTED from Capt. Whitney's co
pany in Col. Gorton's regiment, one Oliver S
livan, about 22 or 23 years of age, light compl
tion, thin favour'd, and short hair; had on wh
he went away a buckskin pair of breeches, a bro
fur coat, and white yarn stockings, a shoem
ker by trade. Whoever will take up said des
er shall have eight dollars reward, and all nece
ry charges paid, by me M^r Whitney, Capt.

WHEREAS Sarah, the wife of me the s
criber, hath eloped from my bed and board wi
out any just provocation. These are to for
any person or persons from trusting her on
account, as I declare I will not pay one penny
her account after the date hereof.

Luxemburg Jan 22. William Henderf

A genuine and a PROTEST, from which the Public may learn the sentiments of the greatest and most respected names in this country, on our present contest with America.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Die Jovis, Octobris 26, 1775.

Dissentient.

16. BECAUSE we cannot, as Englishmen, as Christians, or as men of common humanity, consent to the prosecution of a civil war, so little supported by justice, and so very fatal in its necessary consequences, as that which is now waging against our brethren and fellow subjects in America. We have beheld with sorrow and indignation, session after session, and notwithstanding repeated warnings of the danger, attempts made to deprive many millions of British subjects of their trade, their laws, their constitution, their mutual intercourse, and of the very food which God has given them for their subsistence. We have beheld endeavours used to enforce these impolitic severities at the point of the bayonet. We have, on the other hand, beheld so large a part of the empire united in one common cause, really sacrificing with cheerfulness their lives and fortunes, and preferring all the horrors of war, raging in the very heart of their country, to ignominious ease. We have beheld this part of his Majesty's subjects, thus irritated to resistance, and though successful in it still making professions (in which we think it neither wise nor decent to affect a dissimulation) of the utmost loyalty to his Majesty, and unwearied with continued repulses, repeatedly petitioning for remission, upon such terms only as shall be consistent with the dignity and welfare of the mother country. When we consider these things we cannot look upon our fellow subjects in America in another light, than that of brethren driven to resistance by acts of oppression and violence.

17. Because this unnatural war thus commenced in opposition, and in the most erroneous principles, must, if persevered in, be finally ruinous to the British. The commerce of Great Britain with America was great and increasing; the profits immense; the advantages, as a nursery of seamen, and as an inexhaustible magazine of naval stores, innumerable; and the continuance of that commerce particularly in times of war, when most wanted to support our fleets and revenues, not precarious, as all foreign trade must be, but depending solely on ourselves. These valuable resources, which enabled us to face the united efforts of the house of Bourbon, are actually lost to Great Britain, and are inevitably lost, unless redeemed by immediate and effectual pacification.

18. Because Great Britain, deprived of so valuable a part of its resources and not animated, either with motives of self defence, or with those prospects of advantage and glory, which have hitherto supported this nation in all its foreign wars, may possibly find itself unable to support the onerous carrying on a civil war, at such a vast distance in a country so peculiarly circumstanced, and under the complicated difficulties, which necessarily attend it. Still less should we be able to preserve by mere force, that vast continent, and that growing multitude of resolute freemen who inhabit it: even if that, or any other country was worth governing against the inclination of all its inhabitants. But we fear that while we are making these fruitless efforts, refusing to give credit to the declarations of our fellow subjects, and blindly continuing in the insidious professions of the natural enemies of this country, we are preparing an easy prey for those who prudently sit quiet, beholding the British forces, which, if united, might be in a condition, from their valour, numbers and discipline, to carry terror into the very heart of their kingdoms, destroying each other. Every event, which ever way it turns, is a victory to them. Our very hospitals furnish them with daily triumphs, the greater as they are certain without any risk to them of men or money.

19. Because we conceive the calling in foreign forces to decide domestic quarrels, to be a measure both disgraceful and dangerous; and that the advice which ministers have dared to give to his Majesty, which they have avowed and carried into execution, of sending to the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain, a part of his electoral troops without any previous consent, recommendation or authority of parliament, is unconstitutional. That Hanoverian troops should at the mere pleasure of the Ministers, be considered as a part of the British military establishment, and take a rotation of garrison duties through these dominions, is, in practice and precedent, of the highest danger to the safety and liberties of this kingdom, and tends wholly to invalidate the wise and salutary declarations of the grand fundamental law of our glorious deliverer, King William,

which has bound together the rights of the subjects, and the interests of the Crown.

20. Because the Ministers who are intrusted with the management of this war, have proved themselves unequal to the task, and in every degree unworthy of public trust. Parliament has given them every assistance they asked; no untoward accidents have stood in their way; no storms have disabled, or delayed their operations; no foreign power hath, as yet, interfered; but notwithstanding these advantages, by their ignorance, negligence, and want of conduct, our arms have been disgraced; upwards of ten thousand of the flower of our army, with an immense artillery, under four Generals of reputation, & backed with a great naval force, have been miserably blockaded in one sea port town, and after repeated and obstinate battles, in which such numbers of our bravest men have fallen, the British forces have not been able to penetrate one mile into the country, which they were sent to subdue; important fortresses are seized, the Governors are driven from their provinces, and it is doubtful, whether we are at this moment in possession of a single town in all North America. Whether we consider its extent or its commerce, England has lost half its empire in one campaign. Nor can we impute the misconduct of Ministers to mere inability, nor to their ignorance of the state of America, upon which they attempt to justify themselves, for while some members of administration confess they were deceived, as to the strength and condition of the provinces, we have from others received official information, that the insufficiency of the navy was concealed from parliament, and part of administration, from a fear of not receiving support from its members: We cannot therefore consent to an address, which may deceive his Majesty and the public, into a belief of the confidence of his house in the present Ministers, who have deceived parliament, disgraced the nation, lost the colonies, and involved us in a civil war against our clearest interests; and upon the most unjustifiable grounds, wantonly spilling the blood of the hands of our fellow subjects.

Tenthum,	Marcheter,
Fitzwilliam,	Devonshire,
Archer,	Credworth,
Thames,	Boyle,
Cholmondeley,	Craven,
King,	Scarborough,
Portland,	Essexham,
Stamford,	Hockingham,
Pontefract,	Richmond,
Abingdon,	

NEW YORK, February 3.

Thursday last Philip Livingston, John Alsop, John Jay, and Alexander M'Donald Esquires, were unanimously elected Members for the City and County of New-York, to serve in the next General Assembly.

Between two and three o'clock, Sunday afternoon, his Excellency General LEE, arrived here from the Eastward: He was escorted into town by Capt. Leary's Troops of Light Horse, and a great number of our principal inhabitants.

The two armies from Connecticut and New-Jersey are arrived in town.

Sunday last arrived the Mercury sloop of war, from Boston, with whom came Gen. Clinton, in his way to the Southward on a friendly visit to his Excellency Governor Tryon.

We hear that Col. Warner with 1000 men, from our frontiers, are on their march for Canada, and large detachments from other parts.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's.

"From good authority we hear that 8000 troops are arrived at Martinico, that every Merchant ship from France brings from 25 to 30 soldiers, that a fleet is daily expected there with 3000 men more; that 5000 more are arrived at Guadeloupe, and 8000 at the Cape. The intention of the French is, we hear, to let the English troops arrive in America, and then to open the battle, which it is supposed will be no very pleasing one to the Windward Islands & Jamaica. I make no doubt but the French will be the means of bringing Europe and America to a reconciliation in three months, which I heartily wish may be done on honorable terms to both parties."

Extract of a letter from the West-Indies, dated January 15, 1776.

"I suppose that France will make an excursion in your favour in the spring, as we are well assured that Martinico and Guadeloupe have lately been reinforced with 10 000 men & are strengthening with new works."

NEW HAVEN, February 7.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General ARNOLD, dated Camp before Quebec, Jan 16.

"You will soon hear of our misfortune, and of my being wounded, and will, I make no doubt, be very anxious for my safety. I have the pleasure to inform you, my wound (which was by a ball, that

went through my left leg and shattered the bone in a fair way of recovery; my wound is such that I shall be able to walk in three or four weeks, am otherwise well and hearty. By the death of an unfortunate, but brave General, the command fell on me—This has been a most arduous task, while force after the attack amounted to no more than seven hundred men. We were for some time expectation of being attacked by the garrison, which consisted of 1500 men; they have thought proper to continue in their strong hold, and we have effectually blockaded them up. I have for some time expected General Wooster from Montreal; he just acquaints me, he cannot leave Montreal, but will send me reinforcement as soon as possible. Our duty has been extremely hard and fatiguing in this inclement climate, where the snow is now four feet deep level. But what cannot soldiers do, who are fighting for their Liberty and their Country!—I enclosed you a list of the killed and wounded of my detachment: all the others are prisoners except one captain and seven subalterns, and 200 private men; the prisoners have been allowed baggage sent in and are treated with politeness have the Governor Carlton know, if his prisoners treated ill, we shall in justice to our brave men, be obliged to retaliate their treatment on our prisoners."

List of Officers killed and wounded at the battle on Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775.

General MONTGOMERY killed. Capt. Pearson, his Aid de Camp, killed. Capt. Man of the First Battalion of Yorkers, killed. Capt. Henrichsen, of the Pennsylvania Light Infantry, killed. Lieut. Humphreys of the Virginia Rifle Company, killed. Lieut. Cooper of the same, killed.

Capt. Arnold wounded through the leg. Capt. Ingham shot through the shoulder. Capt. Ingham shot through the head. Capt. Bush killed. Capt. Connors wounded slightly. Capt. Tappan killed. Capt. Hand wounded slightly. Adjutant Smith killed. Quartermaster Taylor killed. Surgeon about 100 killed. A great number of privates killed and wounded. James W. H. A. T. O. D. February 1.

By private letters from Quebec, received by Mr. Bennett, who came to town on Saturday last, we are informed, that a skirmish had taken place between a party of the enemy and a detachment of our army in a field of snow, and that the enemy were entirely defeated, and drove the British to the river, losing 12 of their number dead on the spot, and taken prisoners. Our party had not a man killed or wounded.

The above account was brought us by Mr. Bennett, who came to town on Saturday last, and who informs that Gen. Arnold, on the request of his friends, has accepted of a furlough, and is to go to his family, where he is highly respected, and is to be accompanied by Col. Warner, with 1000 Green Mountain Boys, and that great numbers of our troops were on their march for the same place.

Sir, Bennett says, that a party of our troops was wounded in the snow in the late attack on Quebec, who was on his return home, being laid for the service by reason of his wounds.

Stratford in Conn. Dec. 31, January 30.

Last Lord's Day was baptized the eleven of the Rev. Mr. Wetmore, Minister of the parish in that place, by the name of Richard, in grateful respect, to the memory of that brave Hero, who fell in battle, before the walls of Quebec; and whose immortal death is justly and universally admired by all the true sons of liberty in America. This child, who has assumed the honourable name, was born about the time the intrepid General yielded up his precious life, was dressed at baptism in his Livery blue & buff with a black feather on his cap, and a mourning taken on his arm.

To be SOLD by

AARON KENNEL

A Farm lying on the Country Road north part of Leominster, containing 20 Acres of Land with a House and Barn, a Field and Orchard, and about 45 Acres Land under improvement, of which is good plowing and pasturing. Said Farm watered—and here is about four or five Rye and Wheat sowed.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby That the Interior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Suffolk will be held at Bury in said County on the third Tuesday in April agreeable to an Act lately passed by the Assembly for that purpose.

By Order of the Justices of said Court DANIEL BELL.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Clean RAGS, at the Printing-Office Water.

L O N D O N, November 17
The order of the day being yesterday read in the House of Commons, Mr. Burke proposed his plan for a reconciliation between Great Britain and America. After very warmly upon the general grounds of the subject, and pointing out the apparent errors of the Administration, this accomplished orator begged to introduce a reconciliatory bill which he had the honor to bring, and was up full three hours in giving a full account of the reasons, and the force upon which every clause of the bill was framed, and the happy purport which it effected. Capt. Walsingham, in a short and spirited speech, seconded Mr. Burke's motion. A long and interesting debate ensued, which continued till midnight.
Monday last Mr. Alderman Oliver gave notice in the House of Commons that he should on the following night, make a motion for an address to His Majesty requesting him to impart to the Ministers the original authors and advisers of the measures which have been pursued in America before those measures were proposed to the House. He said he was not unaware of the advantages and disadvantages of such a motion in that House. That he knew and felt, that whilst an unconnected individual is liable to be carried away with any measure of party or faction, such a person is not so liable to be carried away with any measure of party or faction, and at the same time is more likely to be successful in any measure that he may propose.
On Tuesday night sent to Portsmouth a Greyhound ship of war, now in dock, fitted for America, to be got ready with all dispatch. It is reported some persons are in this ship with power to propose terms of peace, the event of which may be known ere long, to prevent sending more forces in the ship.
General Gage, and some other officers whose names are not mentioned, arrived in Boston. They bring disagreeable accounts of the army there.
Jeffery Amherst's poeage is at present sufficient. The country are aiming by every means to get General to take the command in America, but he will not do it, not from scruples of conscience, but from repeatedly declaring, and stating, that the force to act, is not sufficient to effect what is expected. Sir Jeffrey Amherst, the intended demands to command, beyond the 25,000 already voted; and to be given him hereafter, will not, it is said, take place until the whole arrangement is approved by Sir Jeffrey Amherst, General Harvey and General Clinton, who is to be, and will fixed on, and have to go to America next spring, if the uncertainty should be long between Great Britain and America.
The British have been most severely treated, and are losing 25,000 men sufficient for the defence of America. Thus they readily submit, rather than give the rest of their plan, which it can be helped. This is a great point of keeping parliament assigned to the care of their designs; and reducing the force to the same matter or their votes. A letter received from Maken, that the garrison in great distress on account of their being cut off from America; and they have declared that they will not continue the service in positive and very hard terms; that most of the officers seem to be discontented; and that several of them say they will throw up their commissions if they find they are to be sent there.
A gentleman just arrived from France was informed that no circumstance since the revolution has given the political party more pleasure than our disunion with America. They see clearly enough the continuation this unnatural war, a disastrous must follow; and then say they, tauntingly, "these bloody Islanders will no longer molest us."
A set of twenty guineas to five, was last night at the Philadelphia Coffee house, that two American Governors would be exalted to their merits soon after the Christmas days if they do not of their own mere motion take to the cord before that time.
The circumstance of a soldier having cut off his thumb to prevent being drafted to America, affords a very striking proof (though one of the most) of the aversion the common men feel to service.
We hear that it will be recommended to parliament, "to embody all the militia in the several districts throughout England." The regular force almost to a man to be sent against America, it is not supposed that even a single regiment of guards will be left in the capital. All the militia which can be spared from Ireland are also

to be drafted from that country and sent against the Americans.
Lord Rochford retires upon a pension of 3000 pounds per annum: A pretty moderate slice of the national plum pudding of old England.
WATER TOWN, February 19.
The whining King of Great Britain has supplicated all the powers of Europe to forbid their subjects supplying the cowardly Americans with powder or arms, among the rest, we find by our late papers, that the King of Denmark has gratified him, by issuing a proclamation in order for that purpose.
We hear the Sloop Grampus, John Brackett Master, loaded with bread and flour, bound from Baltimore to Cape Cod, on Tuesday last fell in with and was taken by a number of armed vessels part of the British navy, off the Race Point, they took out of the sloop the Master, Mate, and all the hands except one, and put in their place one midshipman and three seamen, and directed them to sail for Boston. The morning following they struck on Cohasset rocks; the people took their boat and went on shore. The inhabitants of Cohasset went on board the sloop, took out part of her cargo, & have got off the vessel. The men are on their way to headquarters. At the same time the above armed vessels took a large schooner from Baltimore, and have sent her into Boston.
We hear from Dorchester that about four o'clock last Wednesday morning, a large party of the ministerial butchers were discovered crossing the ice on Boston neck to Dorchester neck, supposed to be about 100, the century immediately discharged his piece at them, and run for the guard house to inform Capt. Barnes, who commanded the guard, who had already took the alarm by the centuries firing their pieces; and from information he could get of the course they were steering, judged their design was to cut off the retreat of the guard which consisted only of sixty men. Capt. Barnes immediately ordered his guard off the neck to edge of the march, and just elapsed them, and sent the guns that had been fired should not alarm the camp he had sent off several messengers, the enemy marched along the two side pieces and posted themselves in such advantage as a manner that Capt. Barnes could not attack them with the least hope of success, but waited for the arrival of reinforcements. In the mean time the cutthroats improved every minute of their time in setting fire to the buildings on Dorchester neck, while they still moved towards the castle where boats were ready to receive them, but our troops were so close upon them that they put out the fire of six or seven of the buildings, and reached the point next to the castle before the sons of belial had reached the castle, who had made prisoners six of the guard and one old man an inhabitant.
N. B. It is about two miles from the incampment at Dorchester over the catway &c. to said guard house, and one mile from thence to the point next the castle.
We just hear, that the Yankee Hero of 14 guns, Capt. Thomas, belonging to Newbury port, took and sent in there last Friday a Bark of about 300 Tons, laden with Coal, Pork and Flour, which was defended for the use of the Ministerial Butchers in Boston.
Yesterday fortnight was Baptized by the Rev. Mr. Gay of Hingham a Son of Mr Norton Brailsford; by the name of CHARLES I. E.
On Monday Morning, 22d of January 1776, died at Danvers, Mrs. Mary Lindell, aged 70 Years.
On the 20th of January departed this Life, after a short illness, Mrs. Mary Jackson, Widow of the late Johnson Jackson, of Boston, Distiller deceased, in the 66th year of her age.
Departed this life, the 4th instant, Mrs. Jerusha Merriam, the worthy consort of the Rev. Mr. Merriam, of Newtown; she was only daughter to the late Mr. Benjamin Fish, of Boston, and granddaughter to the late pious and ingenious, J. Boylston, fellow of the Royal Society.
Departed this Life on Wednesday Evening last at Cambridge, in the 17th Year of his Age, Mr. Ebenezer Hall, one of the Printers of the Essex Gazette. His elder Brother and Partner, being confined by sickness, prevented the Publication of that Paper on Thursday last.
On the 12th of February departed this Life, after a short illness, the Rev. Mr. John Ballentine of Wrentham, who laboured in the work of the Ministry in that town about 34 years.
[The Southern Post not arrived at this publication.]
On Friday Saturday last between Watertown, Bridge and Newton, a small Leather Pocket Book containing one Current and 17 Dollar Bill, one 6s. one 4s. and one 1s. Bill; with three Receipts for Wood carried to Cambridge:—Whoever has found the same, and will bring it, with the Contents, to the Printer heretof, shall have One Dollar Reward.

In the House of Representatives Feb 16 1776.
Whereas this Colony cannot be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Paper for its own consumption, without the particular care of its Inhabitants in saving Rags for the Paper Mills.
Therefore, Resolved That the Committees of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety in the several Towns in this Colony, be and they hereby are required immediately to appoint some suitable Person in their respective Towns, (where it is not already done) to receive Rags for the Paper Mills. And the Inhabitants of this Colony are hereby desired to be very careful in saving even the smallest quantity of Rags proper for making Paper, which will be a further evidence of their disposition to promote the public good.
Sent up for Concurrence.
WILLIAM COOPER, Speaker pro. temp.
In Council Feb 16 1776. Read and concurred,
PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec.
Signed by Major Part of the Council.
In the House of Representatives, Feb. 16, 1776.
WHEREAS the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, who enlisted into this Colony service in the late campaign, became entitled to the bounty of a coat, or money for the same; and sundry of said non commissioned officers and soldiers, are since deceased, and left no estate worth administering upon; Therefore to enable the heirs of those deceased to receive the bounty aforesaid, without taking administration on the estate of such deceased.
Resolved, That where there is no administrator, qualified to receive the bounty aforesaid, upon the Selectmen of each town where such non-commissioned officer or soldier belonged, or had his last residence, certifying to the committee of cloathing, that there is no administrator appointed on the estate of any such deceased; and also the said Selectmen, or some of the commission officers of the company, to which such deceased belonged, signifying to what company and regiment he or they did belong and that the bounty aforesaid hath not been received: The said committee of cloathing be, and they hereby are directed, to pay unto the Selectmen (or their order) of each town respectively, where such deceased non commissioned officer or soldier belonged, or had his last residence, the sum of twenty five Shillings, for the use and benefit of the heirs of such deceased;—in case such deceased non commissioned officer or soldier, hath left no heir, that then said bounty be retained for the use of this Colony.
Sent up for concurrence.
JAMES WARREN, Speaker.
In Council Feb. 3 1776. Read and concurred,
PEREZ MORTON, Dep'y Sec'y.
Watertown Feb 17th, 1776
Notice is hereby given by the Committee of Cloathing, that said Committee will attend the Service in paying for bounty upon as usual, between the hours of nine & One o'clock A. M. and Three and Six. P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday of every Week, (and on no other day.) Those Persons who are entitled to said Bounty, and have not received the same, are desired to apply as soon as may be, at the times above mentioned.
C A T G U T.
WHEREAS the business of Catgut making is become very necessary as the times are now circumstanced, and the materials can so readily be obtained among ourselves: Catgut may soon be made as cheap here as in London, if the butchers, or any others who have the killing of sheep will save their running guts after this manner, viz. Draw them as usual, be careful not to break them, free them from fat and press out the contents by drawing them thro' your fingers, which being done, hang them out of the reach of vermin till you dispose of them. If the butchers or others who kill these animals within a few miles of Watertown, Cambridge or Roxbury, will leave word at the hatters in those towns where their entrails may be had; the subscriber will send for them once or twice a week, and pay them what is reasonable for their trouble.
As Catgut is of great use to hatters, clock makers, whip makers, button makers, &c. as well as to string violins, bass viols, drill bows, &c. &c. It is hoped every well wisher to his country, who have it in their power, will save the entrails of these animals during the present season, and give notice as above, as the process of manufacturing them is too disagreeable to be carried on in summer, and they will greatly oblige the public's most humble servant.
JOHN CLARKE.
N. B. The button-making business is carried on as usual by said CLARKE, in Concord.
W A N T E D,
A Brass Kettle that will hold about half a Barrel. Any person having such an one to dispose of, is desired to leave word with the Printer.

MONDAY, February 26, 1776.

HENRY REMSEN, CHIEF.

letter from the same quarter,
 in Ogden, where we un-
 derstand it was off;—
 Lamb, &c.

Feb 1st 1876. } NATHANIEL GREENE,
Brigadier General,

On the 1st of a carriage between Baker's tavern in Pembroke and the Camp at Roxbury, a pack containing a light blue superfine broad cloth waistcoat and breeches, several shirts marked L. B. a blanket, stockings, and several other articles. Whoever hath found the same and will convey it to Col. Cary, at Roxbury, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble.

3/

Camp, Dorchester 23rd Feb. 1776.

DESERTED from Capt. William King's Company, Col. Ward's Regiment, one Simon Woodworth he belongs to Norwich, in Connecticut, appears to be about 23 years of age, of hardy middle stature, but well set, has light hair and blue eyes, and is of a dark complexion; served the 1st Campaign in Capt. Angel's Company, Colonel David Brewer's Regiment. Since his Desertion, has enlisted by different Names two or three Times, in some of the Regiments raised in Connecticut marched to Cambridge, and (persevering in his villainous design of ruining himself, and defrauding the Continent) has deserted from thence—He is told a large Story, and if disbelieved (which is sometimes the Case) can avow the Truth of it, by the most horrid Imprecations. If he will take up said Deserter, and return him to the Subscriber, or confine him in Goal, and give due Notice of the same, shall receive **FIVE DOLLARS** Reward and all necessary Charges.

W. KING, Captain.

JUST PUBLISHED, in Philadelphia, And Sold by B. EDES, at the Printing Office, near the Bridge, in Watertown.

[Dedicated to His Excellency George Washington, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of North America—]

On fine Paper and a beautiful new Type; enriched with 12 useful Plates of the old masonry. Price 1 Dollar (The London Edition being 10s. bound).

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS

FOR OFFICERS

Detached in the Field: Continuing.

A SCHEME for forming a Corps of a PARADE 15 Illustrations with Plans of the Manner necessary in carrying on the PETITE GUERRRE.

By ROGER STEVENSON Esq.

—First ed. at 10s. 6d. Ovid.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, by B. EDES, in Watertown; S. and E. HALL, in Cambridge; and T. THOMAS, in Worcester—The

North American's Almanack,

For 1776.

By SAMUEL STEPHENS, Student in Physics, and Astronomy.

CATGUT

WHEREAS a S^{te} of Catgut making is become very necessary as the times are now circumstanced and the materials can so readily be obtained and so ourselves: Catgut may soon be made as cheap here as in London, if the butchers, or any others who have the killing of sheep will save their running guts after this manner, viz. Draw them as usual, be careful not to break them; free them from fat and press out the contents by drawing it at three or four fingers, which being done, hang them out of the reach of vermin till you dispose of them. If the butchers or others who kill these animals within a few miles of Watertown, Cambridge or Roxbury, will leave word at the butchers in those towns where their entrails may be had; the subscriber will send for them once or twice a week, and pay them what is reasonable for their trouble.

As Catgut is of great use to Hatters, clock makers, whip makers button makers, &c. as well as to bring violins, bass viols, drum bows, &c. &c. It is hoped every well wisher to his country, who have it in their power will save the entrails of these animals during the present season, and give notice as above, as the process of manufacturing them is too disagreeable to be carried on in summer, and they will greatly oblige the public's most humble servant.

JOHN CLARKE.

N.B. The button-making business is carried on as usual by said CLARKE, in Concord.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Suffolk will be held at Braintree in said County, on the third Tuesday in April next, agreeable to an Act lately passed by the General Assembly for that purpose.

By Order of the Justices of said Court,

DANIEL BELL, Clerk.

To be SOLD by
AARON KENDALL.

A Farm lying on the Country Road in the north part of Dedham, containing about 80 Acres of Land with a House and Barn, a good Well and Orchard, and about 45 Acres of said Land under improvement, of which is good mowing ground and pasturing. Said Farm is well watered, and there is about four or five Acres of Rye and Wheat sowed.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing Office in Watertown.

ALL Persons having demands on the Estate of Jonathan Heywood late of Concord deceased, are desired to bring their accounts to Rebecca Heywood Administratrix, or Jonathan Heywood Administrator on said Estate. And those who are indebted to said Estate are requested to make speedy payment.

In the State of Representatives, Feb. 2. 1776.

WHEREAS the Non commissioned Officers and Soldiers, who enlisted into this Colony in the late campaign, became entitled to the bounty of a coat, or money for the same; and sundry of said non commissioned officers and soldiers, are since deceased, and left no estate worth administering upon: Therefore to enable the heirs of those deceased to receive the bounty aforesaid, without taking administration on the estate of such deceased.

Resolved, That where there is no administrator, guardian or receiver the bounty aforesaid, upon the death of such town where such non commissioned officer or soldier belonged, or had his last residence, certifying to the committee of cloth that there is no administrator appointed on the estate of any such deceased; and also the said Selectmen, or some of the common officers of the company, to which such deceased belonged, signifying in what company and regiment he or they did belong, and that the bounty aforesaid hath not been received: The said committee of cloth being so certified, they are directed, to pay unto the Selectmen (or their order) of each town respectively, where such deceased non commissioned officer or soldier belonged, or had his last residence, the sum of twenty five Shillings, for the use and benefit of the heirs of such deceased;—in case such deceased non commissioned officer or soldier, hath etc. no heirs, that said bounty be retained for the use of this Colony.

Sent up for concurrence.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Council Feb. 3. 1776. Read and concurred. PEREZ MORTON, Depy. Secy.

Watertown, Feb. 15th, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Committee of Cloth, that said Committee will attend the service in paying for such Coats as usual, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 3 o'clock P.M. on Wednesday and Thursday of every week (and on no other day) Those Persons who are entitled to said bounty, and have not received the same, are desired to apply as soon as may be at the times above mentioned.

To be sold or let and entered upon immediately, a large house in Cambridge, which has been improved a number of years as a tavern, with a shop adjoining to the same for a warehouse, with about 25 acres of land, lying in Cambridge, well watered, and well situated for a parsonage. Whoever is desirous to purchase, may know the terms by applying to John Mackman.

N.B. There is a full peere works that will do for or let, with or without the same.

WANTED a few Tons of good Powder, or Salts, for which the Cash will be given, Inquire of the Printer.

A Quantity of excellent brown Segars in a large box and a barrel. Also a quantity of the best of single Leaf, C. Sec by the Hundred for B. 2m, C. Sec by the Pepper, 6 by 8, and 9 Window Glass, a few English Goods, &c. &c.

By **DUNCAN INGRAHAM** Junr. At Capt. Joseph Adams's in Lincoln. Cheap for Cash.

N.B. He requests all those that are indebted to him to make speedy payment.

To be SOLD by
WILLIAM THOMPSON, At his shop in Brookline on a great road leading from Roxbury to Watertown, and a quarter of a mile from the sign of the Dutch Goose.

BEST refined bar iron, steel, fine and coarsely salt chocolate by the box or less, coffee by the bag or less, leaf and brown sugar, West India and New England rum, molasses, brandy, excellent French wine by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon, raisins, allspice pepper, oatmeal, wool-cakes, American cake mix, ink powder, best Spanish indigo chalk, alium, logwood, redwood, sealing wax, cod lines, Puffin duck iron wire, pipes; window glass, 10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6; gimblets, horse whips, ink pots, combs, knives, scissors, sleeve buttons, pewter spoons, brads, compasses, tin nails and many other articles.

Any person inclined to purchase said things (which is advantageously situated for business) together with the stock therein, and buildings adjacent, may apply to said Thompson.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 7. 1776. **RESOLVED**, That Dr. John Greenleaf joined to the Committee appointed to receive, examine, and pay for all goods and merchant SALT PRTRE as the Rate heretofore established, by this Court, that may be Manufactured in Colony; and that there be paid to the said Committee of the Treasury of this Colony, the Sum Fourteen Hundred Pounds, to enable them to pay for the same, they to be accountable to this Court the Money they or either of them shall receive: Mr. Jeddiah Phips is directed to attend at Watertown, on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the Month for that purpose until the first Day of June next, and to advertise this Order for his attendance, in the Watertown and Cambridge Newspapers, three Weeks successively.

Sent up for concurrence.

J. WARREN, Speaker.

In Council, Feb. 9. Read and Concurred.

PEREZ MORTON, Depy. Secy.

Consented to by the major Part of the Council a true Copy, Attest PEREZ MORTON, Depy. Secy.

THAT it is to give public Notice, That agreeable to the above Resolve, I shall attend said Business at Watertown, at the House of Mr. Stephen Hall near the Bridge, on the Days mentioned in the Resolve; and it will be expected that the Goods are brought for Inspection be sufficiently pure from heterogeneous Salts and Filth; also, that they be perfectly dry.

Jeddiah Phips

Watertown, Feb. 20.

THE Committee of Donations for the town of Boston and Charlestown, with the greatest respect inform our worthy and generous benefactors in this and the other Colonies, that we are now enabled to meet and proceed on business, and are informed that some of their kind benefactions will remain in the hands of persons appointed to hold the same: The committee beg leave to do all such persons that they would forward what monies or effects may have been collected for the relief of the said brethren (who are, driven by cruel and oppressive laws from their native country) and receive the same; and a duplicate of the same belonging to the town of Boston and Charlestown are supported agreeable to the recent and generous order of the Congress General Assembly: There are some who being so far from sympathy and abundance to fire at the committee in supporting the Cause of America that cannot be rectified in the method pointed out by the authority above mentioned. The Committee behalf of such persons would solicit the assistance of the friends of our brethren in the United Colonies going to use our best exertions in obtaining the same.

NATHANIEL APPLETON

(Committee of the joint Committee)

HE inhabits in the town of Charlestown, and that were lately to, hereby notified that a meeting for the discharge of two officers and other important business is to be held at the house of Mr. Jeremiah Snow holder in said town, on Wednesday the 6th of March next, at 7 o'clock before noon, when general attendance is desired. The suffering the military operations in said town, are now to make out just estimates of the losses they sustained thereby, and to lodge the same with Messrs. Seth Sweetser in Medford, Nath. Frothingham in Malden, Stephen Miller in Wrentham, John Larkin in Cambridge, or either of them, some time before said meeting.

January 29, 1776.

SIRAY'D or stolen from Lee's Hospital, Monday Evening, a black Horse, with a white blaze, and Saddle Cloth, belonging to Provost, marked with the Letters C. M. on the flanks, and two or three white spots of Hair on his Back:—Whoever shall bring said Horse Head Quarter in Cambridge with Saddle shall have **TWO DOLLARS** Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by

Feb. 12.

TIMOTHY AUSTIN

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, the 29th of Jan. a black Horse, with a little white on his off hind foot, and some white iron on his Back, with a Ruffet Saddle, and Curb Bit which the Owner may have again by paying Charges.

ISAAC JACKSON

Newton, Jan. 30. 1776.

LOS the 9th instant, a red Morocco pocket book, containing 25 3 Bars of counting and provincial bills, a silver haps to it, together with a number of instruments belonging thereto. Whoever has found the same, and will return to the subscriber, shall have 10 dollars reward.

Moises Whitney, Capt.

Cambridge, Fort No. 2 (Col. Grant's regiment)

THE Boston- AND COUNTRY

Gazette, JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, March 4, 1776.

THE committees of both houses appointed to take into consideration a resolve of this which passed both houses on the ninth of November last, recommending to the inhabitants of the other colonies to withhold further supplies of provisions from the islands of Martha's Vineyard, and report what is necessary to be done for the relief of the inhabitants of Martha's Vineyard have attended to service, and beg leave to report by

leave upon enquiry it doth not appear that the inhabitants of the island of Martha's Vineyard had a difficulty to supply the enemy provisions, and it doth not appear by the report of the ninth of December last, that they are doing the same; and such a measure has been taken as (in all probability) will prevent any further supply from the island, and the inhabitants thereof must suffer under the aforementioned restraint.

Resolved, That the order of this which passed on the ninth of December last, so far as it relates to Martha's Vineyard only, be and hereby is rescinded, and this resolve be printed in the Gazette and Watertown papers.

Read and accepted.

PEREZ MORTON, dep. Sec.

House of Representatives, Jan. 25, 1776.

Read and concurred.

Sent up.

J. WARREN, Speaker.

Consented to
W. Sever, S. Holten,
W. Spooner, Moses Gill,
Caleb Cushing, B. Lincoln,
T. Cushing, Jed. Foster,
John Whitcomb, J. Palmer,
James Prescott, Eldad Taylor,
B. Farley, John Taylor,
John Taylor, John Taylor.

THE committees of both houses appointed to take into consideration a letter from the Council of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, dated the 10th of January last, in which they inform that there is just ground to suspect a conspiracy in the western parts of this colony, and credit of the Continental Mills, and to report that the Council be desired to take such measures respecting the said Conspiracy as they shall judge necessary for the good of the community, and for the support of the Continental currency: the said committee have leave to report the following resolve.

In Council, Jan'y. 31st, 1776

Resolved, That the General Court have received such information as that there is reason to apprehend a conspiracy is forming by some evil minded persons in this and other colonies which may injure the Continental Bills, and the Bills of the other colonies.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the committees of Inspection and Correspondence in all the towns in this colony, to make enquiry in their several towns, and if they find any persons within the same endeavor by any way whatever to prevent the credit of the Continental Bills or the Bills of this or any of the united colonies of America, or to counterfeit the same, that they cause such persons to be arrested and secured, and give information thereof to this court, in order that a prosecution may be proceeded with according to the desert of such high crimes and misdemeanors; and that this resolve be published in the news papers in this colony.

Sent down for concurrence.

JOHN LOWELL, dep. Sec. pro. temp.

House of Representatives, Feb. 1, 1776.

Read and concurred.

Sent up.

J. WARREN, Speaker.

Consented to

W. Sever, S. Holten,
W. Spooner, Moses Gill,
Caleb Cushing, B. Lincoln,
T. Cushing, Jed. Foster,
John Whitcomb, J. Palmer,
James Prescott, Eldad Taylor,
B. Farley, John Taylor,
John Taylor, John Taylor.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 2d, 1776.

WHEREAS the law of this colony directs the respective sheriffs to make return of the executions to them committed, into the office from whence they issued, at a certain time; and as a number of their said sheriffs omitted and been necessarily prevented making return of such executions as enjoined on them to do, to Henry Gardner, late receiver of this colony, from whom their execution issued, and by reason thereof the present treasurer Henry Gardner, Esq; is impeded in collecting the several sums of money outstanding in favor of the public within said colony; and as it is absolutely necessary some proper directions should be given to those sheriffs to make return of such delinquent sheriffs their respective proceedings, and pay the same to said Henry Gardner, as a treasury store.

Resolved, That the respective sheriffs aforesaid be, and they are hereby directed to make return and just returns of the several executions delivered them by the said Henry Gardner, with the several sums of money by them collected by virtue of said executions, to said Henry Gardner, receiver general, on or before the first day of April next; and the said receiver general is hereby empowered and directed to issue execution or executions on the respective delinquent sheriffs within said colony, for such sums they shall be found in arrears by said return, as by law the said receiver general is empowered to do; and the respective sheriffs for making return and paying what money they shall have in their hands, shall thereupon be discharged.

And it is further Resolved, That all sheriffs and deputy sheriffs who may have in their hands any of the money belonging to this colony, recovered by actions against persons for sums due for excise, or for lands sold or in any other way, immediately pay in such monies to Henry Gardner, Esq; treasurer; and whereas it is found that such monies have not been levied, and the executions remain unfinished in the hands of such officers: It is further ordered that such sheriffs and deputies make return of such executions immediately into the offices of the courts in the counties from whence they issued, that proper measures may be taken to recover the debts owing to this colony; and that this resolve be published in the Cambridge and Watertown papers.

Sent up for concurrence.

J. WARREN, Speaker.

In Council, Feb. 2 Read and concurred.

PEREZ MORTON, Dep'y Sec'y.

Consented to

W. Sever, S. Holten,
W. Spooner, Moses Gill,
Caleb Cushing, B. Lincoln,
T. Cushing, Jed. Foster,
John Whitcomb, J. Palmer,
James Prescott, Eldad Taylor,
John Taylor, John Taylor,
Alinda Farley, John Taylor.

In Council, Feb. 9th, 1776.

WHEREAS accounts have been presented to this Court for payment by several towns in this colony for provisions supplied the men who marched from such towns respectively on the alarm on the 15th of April last, and as it is not sufficient vouchers are lodged with such accounts, where by it may be made evident that the public had the benefit of such provisions—and whereas this colony allowed to each man, so marching, one penny per mile to refund his expenses in travelling in camp, &c,

Therefore, Resolved, That each town who have presented their accounts to this Court for payment, and yet remain unpaid, and those who in future shall present such accounts for payment, shall lodge with them, before they shall be passed on, a certificate from the officer who commanded such men on the alarm aforesaid, that no part of the provisions mentioned in such account were expended in their march to head quarters; and a certificate from the Commissary what number of days such company were in camp, and did not draw their allowance from the public stores.

Sent down for Concurrence.

PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec.

In the House of Representatives Feb. 9th, 1776.

Read and concurred.

Sent up.

J. WARREN, Speaker.

Consented to

W. Sever, Joseph Palmer,
B. Greenleaf, Michael Farley,
W. Spooner, Jabez Fisher,
Jedediah Foster, B. White,
Caleb Cushing, Samuel Holten,
Thomas Cushing, Eldad Taylor,
John Whitcomb, John Taylor,
B. Lincoln, John Taylor.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 8, 1776.

WHEREAS by a resolve of the General Court, passed 19th Dec. last, all officers and soldiers who were on the 19th of April, and 17th of June last past, engaged in battle with the ministerial troops and suffered loss of clothing, arms and accoutrements should upon application made to the General Court, with sufficient evidence of their having sustained such loss, be compensated; and whereas the laying to exhibit said accounts may give occasion for frauds and impositions:

RESOLVED, That all officers and soldiers, who sustain'd any loss of clothing, fire arms, ammunition, &c. by being engaged in battle with the ministerial troops, on the 19th of April, and 17th June last, are hereby notified, that unless they shall exhibit a particular account of their losses to this Court, on or before the second Tuesday, of the next sitting of the same they will be deprived of the benefit of compensation, and that this resolve be printed in the Watertown, and Cambridge news papers, three weeks successively.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. WARREN, Speaker.

In Council, Feb. 12 1776 Read & Concurred.

PEREZ MORTON, Dep'y Sec'y.

Consented to

B. Greenleaf, Eldad Taylor,
W. Spooner, S. Holten,
T. Cushing, Jabez Fisher,
Caleb Cushing, B. White,
John Whitcomb, Benjamin Lincoln,
Jed. Foster, Moses Gill,
J. Palmer, Michael Farley,
John Taylor, John Taylor.

In the House of Representatives Feb 16 1776.

WHEREAS it is of the utmost consequence that there be procured a sufficient quantity of sulphur for manufacturing into gun powder the saltpetre that may be obtained:

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out the treasury of this colony for every pound of good and merchantable sulphur, that shall be refined from mines and ores within this colony, and delivered to the commissary general of this colony before the first day of July next, a bounty of nine pence per pound, in addition to the like sum, which the committee of this court, for procuring that article are already directed to give—the venders of such sulphur producing a certificate from the major part of the Selectmen of any town where such sulphur is refined, certifying in what town and county within this colony the same was produced and refined.

Sent up for conference.

In Council Feb^y 1776. Read and concurr'd.

Consented to

the House of Representatives, Feb. 14, 1776.

Therefore Resolved, That each, and every constable and collector of taxes in the several towns in this colony, from the Year 1769 to the Year 1774, inclusively, who shall not exhibit to this court, or lodge in the Secretary's office, the receipts or attested copies thereof, which he has received of the treasurer of this colony, or his predecessor in office, within sixty Days after the fifteenth Day of February instant, shall be presumed not to be possessed of any such receipts but indebted to the colony the full sum of the colony tax committed to him to collect.

Sent up for concurrence.

In Council, Feb 14 1776. Read & concurr'd.

Consented to,

The foregoing are true Copies.

A proof-press of Mr. Hutchinson's letters, as
far as regards the receipt of some from an un-
known hand, and others that others will may be
said of any important ones would take the
early opportunity of sending them to the prin-
ter. That we may not be charged with partiali-
ty he has transcribed the following (from a
manuscript added to the letter book) after Mr. Hut-
chinson's own handwriting &c

A Spell of cold weather has detained the ship-
ping, and I have kept my letter open ex-
pecting further news from England. To occasion
further subject to write upon, but nothing arrives,
and notwithstanding the general expectation of
some material changes in the constitution, it is
possible that we may have a "pace allowed for
repentance."

February 16, 1769

Boston, 18 February 1769.

I Have received your letter and a box of books by Capt. Scott. I have distributed only half a dozen of them, as yet, in hopes of making sale of good part of them. I have left it to Fleet to do the best he can with them. I will acquaint you with his success. Had the work been embellished with ribaldry and flander, it would have sold quick. A rational sensible performance sells slow, but like what you have published before will be durable and esteemed by posterity.

I do not wonder at your indignation. And yet one half of the madness of our politicians has not been told you. They put a gloss upon all their actions which they give an account of in print. To avoid the charge of misrepresentation I have very much avoided any representation at all. Had our heroes conducted with tolerable prudence after the repeal of the stamp, & we should now have been a happy people, but instead of prudence they took the most likely measures to irritate the parliament and to bring upon us the calamities we are now under. It is easily accounted for. The moment tranquillity shall be restored the importance of these people is at an end, and the country returns to its natural lords. I have had but little influence for the last three years. Its happy for me I have not been in council.

It's to no purpose to think of any thing for public at present. We are upon the eve of important news from England, and we are in great uncertainty what it will be, and we form conjectures about it as different as our political principles different one from another.

your most obedient humble servant,

THE HUTCHINSON

[Tis probable that great use was made of above letter to convince many that Mr. Hutchinson was heartily desirous of having the constitution of this colony perfected, and exerted his influence to it; as it was his practice to communicate his copies when they might serve to give the friends of the country a favourable opinion of him. Ly numbers were deceived, and could not be brought to a justly of him till the late discovery and publication of his letters. But though he wrote above, he has wrote over that part of it dated January 16. not sent. The truth is, that both appear to have been wrote upon the very paper intended to have sent under cover to Mr. B. but as he changed his mind, transcribed that which is dated 18th February, and fixed the intended original in his letter book instead of giving at the trouble of taking a fresh copy, as might be with a view of making the above noted use of it. The part which was sent was dated the 30th or 31st January, & the date afterwards alter'd to the 18th January out and February over it. Some will conjecture and not reason, that he changed his mind from an apprehension that his correspondents might mention what he wrote, and that should what he had written be otherwise known to the same persons, he should be immediately charged with it famous duplicity.]

From the last Thursday's *Boston Mail* and
Scots Gazette we have taken the follow-

interesting Articles of Intelligence, and

L O N D O N, November 21.

THE Atigel, Edwards, and Minerva, with two others, who were arrived at South from England, were taken by the Revolutionary Experiment Men of War on their passage to Mexico, and made prizes: They were bound to land islands.

The Government plan of Negotiation with America is to be conducted in the following manner: Thirty six Commissioners are to be sent to America, vested with ample powers to treat peace, or push on a War to the utmost Extent. Each of these Commissioners will have 4000 allotted as a Douceur for transacting the Business. The leading Commissioner nominated for American Negotiation is Lord Howe. The worthy Captain Harrington, and Mr. Secretary Pownall, of the Plantation Office, are also of the number of the Commissioners.

Yesterday a Motion was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Charles Fox, to present a humble Address to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order an account to be laid before the House of the amount of the expence incurred for the army in North America, from 1773 to last October. After some Debate it was carried in the Negative.

Mr. Burke then made two or three motions for different Papers relative to the American Duties, which passed in the Negative except which we believe was for an account of the acts of the assemblies of the American colonies as had granted a duty of four and a half Cent. to his Majesty on exports. Such Measures as are privy Counsellors are to wait on the with this address.

A person just arrived from Cadiz informs that two vessels laden with ammunition, &c. going to America, were stopped there by order of the English Consul from proceeding any farther.

Nov. 27 On Saturday last a very numerous council was held at the council chamber Cockpit, all the ministers of state, and several

privy councillors were present, said to be an
er can Affairs.
Nov. 23. Between three and four o'clock Mr.
Terrofe, and in a very concise, pertinent speech,
duced his motion; the purpose of which was,
a humble address be presented to his Ma-
that he would be graciously pleased to com-
municate to this House who were the advisers of
ruinous measures which had been and were
pursued against America, &c.
He was seconded by the Right Hon. the Lord
yer, and supported by Mr. Wilkes and Mr.
yley: These gentlemen declared that they sup-
ported the motion, not only from their own Con-
tion of the necessity, expediency and justice of
ling those to an account, who had involved
ir country in a civil war, but because they had
emaly engaged to follow implicitly, the in-
structions that had or should be given them by
ir constituents.
Nov. 29 The 33d regiment of foot, of which
ard Cornwallis is Colonel, is ordered for Ame-
instead of the 53d. Lord Cornwallis is to
command the expedition to South Carolina and
Georgia.
Lord Shelburne and Colonel Barre are talked
as two of the Commissioners intended to be
Government to America to treat with the
Americans.
Dec. 1. The ministers have determined to
annence the next campaign in America by an
attack on the Southern colonies. Seven regim-
ents of 600 men each, are to go in April, under
command of Earl Cornwallis, to South Car-
olina. It is worthy of note, that this noble Lord
is one of memorable minority of five, in the
House of Lords, on the question some time ago,
whether the British parliament had no right to tax
the colonies. Ten more regiments are to go in
May afterwards to Virginia.
It may be depended upon that more continen-
tal troops are hired (not Hessians, nor Hanovert-
ians, nor Russians) who are to garrison Ireland,
to be paid by England, in the room of troops
Ireland who are to go to America.
A 90 gun ship is ordered to be fitted up with
speed in the most commodious manner for the
purpose of the commissioners, who soon after
Christmas are to embark for America to settle
terms for a reconciliation between them and
the Americans.
Dec. 5. Two messengers are said to have ar-
rived in four hours of each other, at Lord
George Germaine's office on Sunday from Ame-
rica with dispatches for the King, which were
immediately laid before his Majesty.
Dec. 6. Gov. Cornwallis is making the ne-
cessary preparations for the spring campaign, to
go to Virginia with 5000 men.
Yesterday eleven transport ships arrived in the ri-
ver from the Downs, part to be stationed at Wool-
wich and the rest at the Tower, to take in ord-
nance powder, ball shot, provisions and cloath-
ing for the troops in America during the
war campaign.
Dec. 8. Wednesday Col. Ackland took leave
of his friends at St. James's, and immediately
embarked for Portsmouth, to embark there on board
the *Arcturion*, which has his regiment on board,
to go to America with all expedition for America.
Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Dec. 8.
"This day arrived here several transports, to
be on board two regiments of soldiers from this
country to Ireland, where they are to take in others,
to proceed directly for America."
Dec. 11. Col. William Gordon who has been
in the happy list for some time, was on Fri-
day appointed to full commission in a regiment
going to America.
Orders are given from the admiralty, that an
additional number of hands be set on in the dock-
yards at Portsmouth and Chatham, in order to
have ships ready for sea as soon as possible,
which are to go on the American service.
Dec. 12. Sir Peter Parker has received sailing
orders, and is to repair on board his ship in order
to go to America with all expedition.
In the house of commons yesterday upon read-
ing the order of the day, which was for the third
reading of the American prohibitory bill, Gover-
nor Johnson moved to adjourn. This occasioned
debate for a considerable time, but it was car-
ried against the adjournment without a division.
The bill was then read a third time, and a
second debate, without any new important matter,
which lasted till eleven o'clock, when the
House passed upon a division 112 for it, to 16 against
it.
Dec. 13. On the 1st inst. died, in the county
of Devon, Sir Richard Spry, Rear Admiral of
the White.
Dec. 15. This day the Earl of Cornwallis
and Chewton, Son to the Earl of Waldgrave, sat
for Portsmouth, in order to embark for America.

A very full house of Peers is expected this af-
ternoon on the second reading of the American
Prohibitory Bill.
Dec. 18. Notice is given from the war office,
that during the continuance of the rebellion now
subsisting in North America, every Person, who
shall enlist as a soldier in any of his Majesty's
marching regiments of foot, shall be entitled to
his discharge at the end of three years or at the
end of the said rebellion, at the option of his Ma-
jesty.
The Light Horse designed for America are not
to be any particular regiment, but will consist of
draughts from all, that each may have a share in
the honor of asserting the authority of their royal
master.
Dec. 19. Yesterday Sir George Macartney kissed
his Majesty's hand at St. James's, on being ap-
pointed Governor of Granada.
Dec. 20. Yesterday the House of Lords receiv-
ed the report from their committee of the ad-
mendment made to the American prohibitory
Bill, which were agreed to, they consist of excep-
tions from confiscation of such vessels bound from
America, two thirds of whose cargoes are the pro-
perty of subjects of Great Britain or Ireland; and
some explanatory words added with respect to em-
powering the King to delegate his prerogative of
pardoning to commissioners.
The *Adson* and *Boreas* frigates, with the
transports, are ordered to proceed with commo-
dore Sir Peter Parker for America.
Lord Cornwallis is gone out in the Bristol to
Virginia, as are several gentlemen as volunteers.
We hear that the Earl of Du Rois is to fill up
the vacancy of one of the six Lord Peers, on
account of his illness and behavior in America.
Yesterday morning, Lord Cornwallis and
Lord Chewton for America; the latter
Aid de camp to Lord Cornwallis.
To-morrow his Majesty will go in state to the
house of peers, and give the royal assent to,
The bill to prohibit all intercourse of trade
with the American colonies, &c.
B O S T O N, February 29.
The *Hawke* sloop of war, with the *Hope* and
Adventure transports, sailed from Portsmouth
for this place the 27th of November. His Majes-
ty's ship *Arcturion*, and the *Echo* transport, came
down the river the first of December, and 11
transports came down the fourth all bound for
America.
We are assured that the Troops for Virginia have
certainly sailed.—That a great Body of Forces will
early be sent to different Parts of America.—That
Addresses are daily presenting to his Majesty from
all Parts of the Kingdom for enforcing the Autho-
rity of Great Britain over the Colonies.—That Sub-
scriptions are opening in many Places in England
for those brave Men who are or may be employed in
America.—That between Twelve & Thirteen Thou-
sand Pounds Sterling are already received by the
Committee who have the Management of the Sub-
scription which was opened in London some Time in
October.—In short, the Americans will find, that
they have to deal with a once fond and deating, but
now powerful and angry Parent: Who although he
shakes the Rod of his Vengeance over them, yet disco-
vers his parental Goodness, by intrusting it in the
Hands of those, who pity while they punish, and who
had rather be the Instruments in effecting a happy
Peace, than the Prosecutors of an unnatural des-
tructive War. (Lies in abundance!)

Died at Boston last Week, Capt. James Clemens,
formerly Clerk of the Market.—Mrs. Gould, Wife
of Robert Gould, Merchant.—Mrs. Elizabeth
Kneeland, aged 77, Widow of the late Mr. Joseph
Kneeland, Houewright, deceased.
WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 12.
We are informed that six hundred Georgian
troops had marched for St. Augustine, to reduce
that important place to the obedience of the
United Colonies.
A few Days ago a schooner from Hingham in
New England, bound in here for a load of corn,
was taken by a tender, and carried into Norfolk.
PHILADELPHIA, February 13.
We hear that Jacob Rush Esq; is appointed
Secretary to the President of the Congress.
Last night arrived here Capt. Souder from Gre-
nada. On his passage he spoke a vessel from Cork,
the master of which informed him, that 25 trans-
ports, with 4000 troops on board, had sailed from
Cork for America. Capt. Souder says, before he
left Grenada a London paper arrived there, of
the 30th of November, with a list of thirty-nine
Commissioners, that were appointed to treat with
the Congress, among which were Lord Howe and
Governor Johnson.
NEW YORK, February 22.
Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated;
February 15.
His Majesty's ship the *Phoenix*, of 40 guns;
Capt. Parker, sailed for Sandy Hook last Satur-

day morning, and about 10 o'clock, on Wednes-
day last, *Vladimir* in the ship of the
got under sail, in company with the *Ship Du*
efs of Garden, a ship loaded with salt, and two
sloops, (the three latter lately seized by the men
of war) but it being half flood the *Ast* got a-
ground off White hall, and did not float till
near high water. She now lies in our Bay, with
the *Dutchess* and her pirated prizes.
Battalion of the Pennsylvania associators,
under the command of Col. Dickenson, was
to set out from thence for this city, on Thursday
or Friday last.
W A T E R T O W N, March 4, 1776.
Yesterday fortnight the *Tazkey Hero* sent into
Newbury Port another prize, a fine Brig, of a-
bout 200 Tons burthen, laden with Coal, Cheese,
&c. bound from *White Haven*, for the use of the
Ministerial Butchers, under the command of Ge-
neral Howe governor of Boston. This is the fifth
prize out of eight which sail'd from the above
Port, and we are in hopes of giving a good ac-
count of the three remaining.
The Tragedy of Venice preserv'd; or, The
Plot discover'd, is advertised in the last Boston
Paper, to be acted this Evening, on the Heights
of Charlestown:—but we are pretty certain it
will not, as the Bomb Battery and Artillery on
Lechmere's Point, Cobble Hill, Prospect Hill,
and Roxbury, began to play on Boston last Sa-
turday Night and continued so to do the whole
of last Night; but we being at 7 Miles Distance
from Boston, have not heard of the success of the
Bombardments. Altho' the Enemy kept an incess-
ant Fire from Boston, and Bunker hill, on our
several Fortresses, we have not yet heard of any
individual Person being wounded on the side of
the United Forces.
The following is extracted from the humble Ad-
dress of the Mayor and Burgesses of the town of
Nottingham, in Common Council to the King.
"Permit us Gracious Sovereign, with all hu-
mility to express our concern at seeing our ga-
lant officers and soldiers, in whom the generous
sense of duty and honour declines no danger ex-
posed in this unfortunate and unequal contest,
and our regret that their courage is not reserved
for a field, in which, against the natural enemies
of Britain, they might win honour to themselves
and advantage to their country; in particular
we grieve to find absent on such an errand, a
descendant of that noble family which in eve-
ry walk of glory has equalled the Roman name;
to whom we had entrusted our representation to
Parliament, where, by his services to his coun-
try and to America, he might have perpetuated
that grateful remembrance which his brother
had so gloriously required.
* Gen. Howe now at Boston member of the present
parliament, for the town of Nottingham
† Lord Howe, whose monument now in Westminster
Abbey, was erected at the sole expence of the town
of Boston
COMMON SENSE.
A few of those celebrated Pamphlets enti-
tled COMMON SENSE, addressed to the Inhabi-
tants of America, to be Sold (if applied for soon)
at Mr. Samuel Wain's next the Mason Arms in
Cambridge; and at the Printing Office in Water-
town.
Taken up by the Subscriber the 20th inst.
a red Cow, then near calving, and his face calv-
ed. The Owner may have her again by applying
and paying the Charges, to
Newton March 1. 1776. S. C. H. HIDE.
S E A - C O W O Y L.
A FEW Barrels of Sea-Cow Oyl to be
sold, enquire of the Printer.
ALL Persons having any demands on the
estate of Amos Wheeler, late of Ashby de-
ceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts im-
mediately to Isaac Gregory of Ashby, administra-
tor—Also all persons indebted to said estate are
desired to come and settle their Accounts.
WANTED in a small family, as a Nurse, a wo-
man who understands Cooking and all kinds of
Household Work, and who can be recommended for
her Honesty. such an one may hear of an easy place
inquiring of the Printer.
LOST last Saturday afternoon between the
Meeting House and Davis's Tavern in Watertown,
a Bundle tied up in a Linnen Handkerchief, con-
taining three Shirts, three Stocks, a Pinchbeck Stock
Buckle, two Pair of Stockings, and a Pocket Book
containing a Number of Orders, Receipts, &c.—
Whoever has taken up the same, and will bring it to
the Printer hereof shall have Two Dollars Reward.
JOHN CHADWICK.

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AT a court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the sea-coast of America, and brought into the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex, or Essex, to be held at Ipswich, in the said county of Essex, on Monday the eighteenth day of March 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, will be tried the justice of the capture of the following vessels, viz. of a ship called the *Jenne*, burthen about four hundred tons, commanded by *William Filler*: Of a ship called the *Concord*, burthen about three hundred tons, commanded by *James Larcus*: and of a schooner called the *Two Sisters*, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by *Robert Robbins*.

At the same court to be held at Ipswich aforesaid on Tuesday the nineteenth day of March 1776 will be tried the justice of the capture of the following vessels, viz. Of a ship called the *Friends*, burthen about two hundred tons, commanded by *Archibald Bowie*: of a brigantine called the *Sakey*, burthen about ninety tons, commanded by *Robert Sayer*: of a ship called the *North-Drina*, burthen about fifty tons, commanded by *John Ellis*: of a ship called the *Sally*, burthen about seventy tons, laden with wine, commanded by *Robert Duffen*, an officer of the Neger frigate, the said ship having been first taken by the said Neger frigate from some of the inhabitants of the said colonies.

At the same court to be held at Ipswich aforesaid on Wednesday the twentieth day of March 1776 will be tried the justice of the capture of the following vessels, viz. Of a brigantine named the *Nancy*, burthen about two hundred and fifty tons, commanded by *Robert Hunter*: of a certain ship burthen about eighty tons, commanded by one *Smith* and having on board as cargo, turnips and Spanish milled dollars: of a brigantine named the *Little Hannah*, burthen about one hundred and forty tons, commanded by *Robert Adams*: of a ship named the *Bersy*, burthen about sixty tons, commanded by one *Aikin*.

At the same court to be held at Ipswich on Thursday the twenty first day of March 1776, will be tried the justice of the capture of the following vessels, viz. of a ship called the *Industry*, burthen about forty tons, commanded by *Samuel Lee*: of a ship called the *Success*, burthen about fifty tons, commanded by *John Hitch*: of a schooner called the *Esper*, burthen about fifty tons, commanded by *John Mox*: and of a ship named the *James*, burthen about one hundred tons, commanded by *William Lee*.—All which vessels are found to be improved in supplying the Fleet and army employed against the colonies, and taken and brought into the county of Essex aforesaid, together with their cargoes and appurtenances, are libeled in the court aforesaid, and trials will be had thereon at the several times above appointed (unless the length of some trials should necessarily prevent the hearing of any causes on the days above assigned; in which case such causes will be tried as soon after wards as may be; and the whole in the order before mentioned) Of all which vessels this notice is given, pursuant to the laws of the colony aforesaid, that the owners of the aforesaid vessels, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, or any of them, with their cargoes and appurtenances should not be condemned. **TIMOTHY PICKERING**, Junr. (Judge of said Court.)

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay.

A Ship named The Henry and Esther, burthen about 300 tons, said to be improved in supplying, or otherwise used in the service of the Fleet and army employed against the United Colonies and taken and brought into the county of Essex together with her cargo and appurtenances, is libeled in the court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the sea-coast of America, and brought into the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex, or Essex: and a trial will be had thereon at the said court, to be held at Ipswich in said county of Essex on Thursday the 28th day of March, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon. And this notice is given thereof, pursuant to the laws of the Colony aforesaid, that the owners of said vessel, and any persons concerned therein, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and her cargo, and appurtenances, should not be condemned. **TIMOTHY PICKERING**, Junr. (Judge of said court.)

LOST out of a carriage between Baker's tavern in Pembroke and the Camp at Roxbury, a pack containing a light blue superfine broad cloth waistcoat and breeches, several shirts marked I. B. a blanket, stockings, and several other articles. Whoever hath found the same and will convey it to Col. Cary, at Roxbury, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble.

WANTED is the Gentleman, Italian, German, or French, for the house at Cambridge and Roxbury, the preference will be given to Boston and Charles women, and for men to be bursers, as assistants to nurses, (those belonging to the said house for port towns would be preferred) and as soon as may be. A quantity of herbs of all kinds for baths, feet and bath, rags fine tow, honey and bees wax thread, &c. &c. &c. and wheat bran, is also wanted; and as there has been a quantity of these articles from different towns, (agreeable to the desire of the Directors General's recommendation) lodged in several places, some having come to hand and some not and not in the power of thanks being returned to the persons or towns from whence they came, and where left; it would be agreeable that no one would be forthwith sent (as they are much wanted) as soon as may be, to the subscriber, at the American Hospital at Cambridge.

Thomas Carter, Q. M. & Steward. Contraband House, Cambridge, Feb. 22.

TAKEN up by the police, on the 20th of the month of February last, a boy named, about 14 hands high. The person who carried him to his property, told me before with a threat that I should have him for his keeping; but I should be an impostor. Notice is hereby given, that the right owner may have him, by applying for him for a week, and paying the charge of his keeping, &c. otherwise he will be sold on public vendue for the most he will fetch. **William Quinn.**

Little Cambridge, Feb. 24.
N. B. The subscriber may be heard of at Mr. Corne's in said town.

WANTED is a young man, of moderate stature, dark complexion, a good hand, and a good head, and as he may run me down. This is to give public notice to all persons, that to credit her in any account for her debt, I will not pay one farthing, any debt she may contract from the date hereof. **Ann Widdis.**

Upton, Feb. 23, 1776.

DESERTED from duty on the 17th of our Capt. Daniel Eger's Company, 1st Col. William Bond's Regiment; a soldier named *Joseph Allen*, of Dartmouth, about five feet and six inches high, of a dark complexion, dark hair, about 19 years of age; had on when he went away, a blue coat, striped waistcoat, and long flannel trousers. Also Deserted from duty on the 16th from Captain Abijah Child's Company, 1st Col. Bond's Regiment, a Soldier named *Thomas Johnson*, of Woburn, about five feet and six inches high, of a light complexion, dark hair, about 22 years of age, had on when he went away, a light colored coat, waistcoat, and trousers. I will apprehend the above deserters and reward them to the full value of their bounty, for each. **John H. ELGREENE**, Capt. of the 1st Regt. of the Mass. Militia, Feb. 18, 1776.

DESERTED from Capt. William King's Company, Col. Wood's Regiment, the Squire Woodworth he being to have taken out, appears to be about 25 years of age, of dark complexion, but well set, has light hair, dark eyes, and is of a dark complexion; served the last Campaign in Capt. Daniel's Company, Colonel's 1st Regt. of the Mass. Militia. Since his Desertion, he is listed by different Names two or three Times, and some of the Regiment raised in Connecticut marched to Cambridge and (persecuting in his conduct) design of ruining himself, and disgracing the Continent has deserted from thence. He can tell a large Story and is determined (which is sometimes the Case) can avow the Truth of it, by the most rapid Improvements. Whoever will take up said Deserter, and return him to the Subscriber, or confine him in Goal, and give due Notice of the same, shall receive **FIVE DOLLAR** Reward, and all necessary Charges. **W. KING**, Captain.

JUST PUBLISHED, in Philadelphia, And Sold by **B. EDES**, at the Printing Office, near the Bridge, in Watertown. [Dedicated to his Excellency **GEORGE WASHINGTON**, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of North America.——] On fine Paper and a beautiful new Type; enriched with 12 useful Plates of the Manœuvres. Price 1 Dollar (The London Edition being 10s. bound.) **MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS**

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North American's Almanac For 1776. By **SAMUEL STEARNS**, Student in Physics and Astronomy.

T O B E S O L D, EST INDIA Rum, Molasses and Sugar, the Hoghead or Barrel; Claret, Malaga Wine by the Quarter Cask; New Raisins by Cask; Lemmons by the Box or Hundred; Colate by the Box; Coffee per Hundred; Liver Oil per Barrel; a few Jars of Raisins, &c. By **James Bryant**, at his Dwelling, near Little Cambridge, near the Seat of John Donnell.

TEF. by a Traveller, unknown, on Monday the 5th day of February last, at James's in Framingham, Innholder, a red Mare, which said person promised to come for take away the next Wednesday following. To are to give public notice, that the said Mare determined to pay the said Mare at public to pay the cost of her keeping, unless she can make speedy application, being obliged to do the account of the great scarcity of horse keepers. **JOHN EAMES** Framingham, Feb. 23, 1776.

C A T G U T **W**HEREAS the business of Catgut King is become very necessary as the new circumstances, and the materials can readily be obtained among ourselves. Catgut may soon be made as cheap here as in London if the butchers, or any others who have the skin of sheep will favor me in giving up the manner, viz. Draw the intestines out, be careful to break them, free them from fat and wash the intestines by drawing them through a wire, and when done, hang them up in the sun to dry till you dispose of them. I will pay for others who sell the intestines when in the state of Watertown, Cambridge or Roxbury will have word at the butchers or others where their entrails may be had: the Catgut will find to them once or twice a week, and then what is reasonable for their trouble. No Catgut is of use to the butchers, make us whip in the Catgut market we are to bring you in, but we will not pay for it. It is here every well known that the Catgut have in their power to make the intestines of animals during the process of drying, and as above, as the price of Catgut is now so high, it is agreeable to be careful to be careful, they will gladly oblige you, and will be very happy. **JOHN EAMES** N. B. The house of Catgut is on the road by the seat of John Donnell.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given That the Town of Framingham in the County of Suffolk will be held at Framingham in said County, on the third Tuesday of April agreeable to an Act lately passed by the General Assembly for that purpose. By Order of the Justices of said Court, **DANIEL BELL** Clerk.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of *Jonathan Heywood*, late of Framingham in said County, are desired to bring their accounts to the said Administrator on said Estate. And who are indebted to said Estate are requested to make speedy payment.

T O B E S O L D by **AARON KENDALL** Farm lying on the Country Road in the town of Framingham, containing 80 Acres of Land with a House and Barn, a Well and Orchard, and about 45 Acres of Land under improvement, of which is good for growing and pasturing. Said Farm is watered—and there is about four or five Acres of Rye and Wheat sowed.

W A N T E D, A Brass Kettle of a middling Size.—Any person having such an one to dispose of, desired to leave word with the Printer. **CASH** given for clean Cotton and Green RACS, at the Printing Office, Watertown.



BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday November 11

THE Lords were yesterday assembled for the purposes of examining Governor Penn, and of discussing a motion which the Duke of Richmond proposed to ground on such information that gentleman should afford the House. Previous to the calling of Mr. Penn to the bar, the Duke of Richmond announced the mode he had proposed preparatory to the Governor's examination. His Grace confessed, "that he had apprized Mr. Penn of the questions which would be propounded to him, but the noble Duke disclaimed having entered into any sort of conversation with the Governor, lest such conversation should malevolently construed into a design of antipathizing the answers Mr. Penn might think proper to return."

The Duke of Richmond having finished his preliminary remarks, Mr. Penn was called to the bar, and interrogated nearly to the following purport:

Q. How long had he resided in America?

A. Four years. Two of those years in the capacity of Governor of Pennsylvania.

Q. Was he acquainted with any of the members of the Continental Congress?

A. He was personally acquainted with all the members of the Continental Congress.

Q. In what estimation was the Congress held?

A. In the highest veneration imaginable by all ranks and orders of men.

Q. Was an implicit obedience paid to the resolutions of that Congress throughout all the province?

A. He believed this to be the case.

Q. How many men had been raised throughout the province of Pennsylvania?

A. Twenty thousand effective men had voluntarily enrolled themselves to enter into actual service, if necessary required.

Q. Of what rank, quality and condition were the persons?

A. Men of the most respectable characters in the province.

Q. Were not a considerable number of them entirely destitute of property?

A. It was presumed that, subtracted from so large a number as twenty thousand, there were some indigent; but the major part were in flourishing circumstances.

Q. Did these twenty thousand who voluntarily enrolled themselves to act as exigencies might require, what other forces had the provincials of Pennsylvania raised?

A. Four thousand militia men, whose duty was pointed out by their designation. They were to be ready for service at a minute's warning.

Q. Did the province of Pennsylvania grow corn sufficient for the supply of its inhabitants?

A. Much more than sufficient, there was a surplus for exportation if required.

Q. Were they capable of making gun powder in Pennsylvania?

A. They perfectly well understood the art, and effected it.

Q. Could salt-petre be made in the province?

A. It could; mills and other instruments for carrying such an undertaking had been erected with success.

Q. Could cannon be cast in Pennsylvania?

A. The art of casting cannon had been carried to great perfection; they were amply furnished with iron for the purpose.

Q. Could small arms be made to any degree of perfection?

A. To as great a degree of perfection as could be imagined. The workmanship employed in making the small arms was universally admired for excellence.

Q. Were the Americans expert in ship building?

A. More so than the Europeans.

Q. To what extent of tonnage did the largest shipping amount?

A. A ship of about three hundred tons were the largest they were known to build.

Q. Circumstanced as things at present were, did the witness think, that the language of the Congress expressed the sense of the people of America in general?

A. As far as the question applied to Pennsylvania, he was sure this was the case; for the other provinces, he replied in the affirmative from information only.

Q. Did he suppose that the Congress contained Delegates fairly nominated by the choice of the people?

A. He had no doubt but that the Congress did contain Delegates chosen under this description.

Q. By what mode were the Delegates in Congress appointed?

A. By the votes of assemblies in some places, by ballot in others.

Q. In what light had the petition, which the witness had presented to the King, been considered by the Americans?

A. The petition had been considered as an olive branch, and the witness had been complimented by his friends, as the messenger of peace.

Q. On the supposition that the prayer of this petition should be rejected, what did the witness imagine would be the consequence?

A. That the Americans, who placed much reliance on the petition, would be driven to desperation by its non success.

Q. Did the witness imagine, that sooner than yield to what were supposed to be unjust claims of Great Britain, the Americans would take the desperate resolution of calling in the aid of foreign assistance?

A. The witness was apprehensive that this would be the case.

Q. What did the witness recollect of the Stamp Act?

A. That it caused great uneasiness throughout America.

Q. What did the witness recollect concerning the repeal of that act?

A. The Anniversary of that memorable day is kept throughout America, by every testimony of public rejoicing; such as bonfires, illuminations, and other exhibitions of gladness.

Q. Would not the neglect with which the last petition was treated induce the Americans to resign all hopes of pacific negotiations?

A. In the opinion of the witness it would.

Q. When the witness presented the petition to the Secretary of State, was he asked any questions relative to the state of America?

A. Not a single question.

Cross examined by the Lords DENBIGH and SANDWICH.

Queries from Lord Denbigh.

Q. As the witness had acted in the capacity of Governor, was he well acquainted with the charter of Pennsylvania?

A. He had read the charter, and was well acquainted with its contents.

Q. Did he know that there was a clause which specifically subjected the colony to taxation by the British Legislature?

A. He was well apprized that there was such a clause.

Q. Were the people of Pennsylvania content with their charter?

A. Perfectly content.

Q. Then did they not acquiesce in the right of the British parliament to enforce taxation?

A. They acquiesced in a declaration of the right so long as they experienced no inconveniences from the declaration.

Queries from Lord Sandwich.

Q. Had the witness ever heard of an act entitled, "The Declaratory Act?"

A. He had heard of such an act.

Q. Did he ever peruse, and was he sufficiently acquainted with the contents of that act?

A. He never had perused it. It never had been much discussed whilst he resided in America.

Q. Did the witness apprehend that the Congress acquiesced in an act which maintained the authority of the British Parliament in all cases whatsoever?

Objected to, and the witness was desired to withdraw; but being called in again, and the question was put, and he replied,

That except in the case of Taxation, he apprehended the Americans would have no objection to acknowledge the sovereignty of Great-Britain.

Q. Had the witness any knowledge of certain resolutions passed in the county of Suffolk?

A. He had not attended to them.

Q. Had the witness any knowledge of an answer given by the Continental Congress to what had been commonly called Lord North's conciliatory motion?

A. The witness knew nothing of the proceedings of the Congress, they were generally transacted under the seal of secrecy.

Q. Was the witness personally acquainted with Mr. Harrison, a member of the Congress?

A. The witness knew him well.

Q. What character did he bear?

A. A very respectable one.

Q. Had the witness ever heard of any persons who had suffered persecutions, for declaring sentiments favourable to the supremacy of the British Parliament?

A. He had heard of such oppressions in other provinces, but never met with them during his residence in Pennsylvania.

Q. In the opinion of the witness, were the Americans now free?

A. They imagined themselves to be so.

Q. In case a formidable force should be sent to America, in support of government, did the witness imagine there were many who would profess submission to the authority of parliament?

A. The witness apprehended the few who would join on such occasion would be too trivial a number to be of any consequence.

Mr. Penn was then ordered to withdraw, and the Duke of Richmond after descending with singular propriety on the necessity of immediate conciliation, proposed the last petition from the Continental Congress to the King, as a basis for a plan of accommodation. His Grace of Richmond moved, "That the preceding paper furnish grounds of conciliation of the unhappy differences at present subsisting between Great-Britain and America, and that some mode should be immediately adopted for the effectuating so desirable a purpose."

This produced a debate, supported on both sides with infinite ingenuity. The numbers were:

For the motion 27 Proxies 6 - 33

Against the motion 50 Proxies 36 - 86

Majority against the motion 53

JUST PUBLISHED in Philadelphia.

And Sold by B. EDES, at the Printing Office,

near the Bridge, in Watertown.

[Dedicated to his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; General and Commander in

Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of

North America. —]

On fine Paper and a beautiful new Type; enriched with 12 useful Plates of the Manœuvres.

Price, Dollar (The London Edition being 10s. bound.

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

OFFICERS

Detached in the Field: Containing...

A SCHEME for forming a Corps of a PARTISAN

Illustrated with Plans of the Manœuvres necessary

in carrying on the PETIT GUERRE.

By ROGER STEVENSON Esq;

—Fus est et ab hoste docere Ovid.

LOST last Saturday afternoon between the

Meeting House and Davis's Tavern in Watertown,

a Bundle tied up in a Linnen Handkerchief, con-

taining three Shirts, three Stocks, a Pinchbeck Stock

Buckle, two Pair of Stockings, and a Pocket Book

containing a Number of Orders, Receipts, &c. —

Whoever has taken up the same, and will bring it to

the Printer hereof shall have Two Dollars Reward.

JOHN CHADWICK.

THE papers which I inclos'd to the Secretary of State a few days ago, will show to what lengths the Council as well as the House have gone, the former more exorbitant than the latter. It is immaterial to both whether their resolves are true or not they carry weight with them among the people, which is all they aim at, and this is all effected by half a dozen, or half a score, who having been agitated show their resentment, or who hope to serve themselves or friends by my removal, and they have certainly managed this affair with very art as well as by picking at no falsehoods ever so glaring to gain their cause. I think it would be giving up government entirely to comply with their request for the no reasons which they have assigned, and yet what they desire I fear will be necessary in a short time as every attempt by me to support government will meet with much greater opposition than it ever has done, or than it will do from any body else. The Lieut. Governor may remark, the resentment is against me tho' they bring his name in. This plot I have no doubt originated in England and that a correspondence has been kept up ever since Mr. Whately's death. The leaders here give out that they take no step without advice or direction from England. I have withheld them as long as I could, but I am now left without any support in the province. I was not in the power of human wisdom to guard against this last villainy. To have the chambers of the dead plundered and so infamous an act countenanced and encouraged by a legislative body is without precedent. [This is a proper place for informing the public that Mr. B. — a letter books, loose letters and papers were discovered accidentally in a box, left behind at his house in Milton, after the rest of his goods were removed, to prevent their being destroyed. when the country looked down to the standard of liberty after the battle of Lexington. The box was left under an apprehension of its having nothing in it but old papers of no consequence. After this discovery, upon searching the drawers &c. by order of the house, other and more papers have been found.] I have represented my case to my Lord Dartmouth: I hope I shall not be left destitute to be insulted and triumphed over. I feel in the cause of government, and whatever it shall be thought proper to supersede me. I hope for some appointment not dishonourary, tho' it may have less pecuniary emolument attached to it. The injury done me must strike you the less, for you know how tender I have been of their constitution, avoiding everything that might tend to take away their charter, or any rights they hold by it; and if I have ever wished, they should think themselves in danger of losing them, it has been that they might be induced to alter their conduct and thus way preserve them. It might do great service if this in a proper way could be made known to them.

This letter remains one of a principle in some bad place, who upon being partly discovered and terribly frightened, forgets himself in the confusion, asserts his innocence and calls upon a confederate to con- firm it.

L O N D O N, December 1

It is confidently reported that General Gage advises an immediate reconciliation with America by all means, and that General Burgoyne second this opinion.

The following is the account which General Gage has laid before the ministry of the force which the several colonies can not only raise but maintain in the field well armed:

New England	37 000
New York	21 000
Pennsylvania and the Jerseys	16 000
Virginia and Maryland	13 000
Carolinaz	5 000
	32,000

This, it is very well known here, is not the whole of their force; but if the account is a true one, what can 25,000 men do against them?

H O U S E of C O M M O N S, Nov. 28.

Yesterday, a few minutes after three o'clock, Mr. Alderman Oliver, made his motion; he was seconded by the Lord Mayor of London. It was concluded in the following terms; That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to impart to the house, who were the original authors and advisers of the following measures, before they were proposed by parliament: The taxing America without consent of its assemblies, for the purpose of raising a revenue; for the extending the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty and vice admiralty; for taking away the charter of the province of Massachusetts Bay; for restraining the American fishery; for exempting

merchandise from import into America; for transporting accused Colonists to be tried for offences committed in America; and more especially for establishing property and despotism in Canada.

A little after the question was put, and was rejected on a division, 163 against it, 10 for it.

The following is Mr. Wilkes's speech in the House of Commons Monday, when Mr. Oliver made his motion: "Whoever did advise the measures lately pursued, which have lost half of our empire, I consider as a criminal of so deep a dye, that his head would be a just sacrifice to the honour of England and the peace of America. The worst impeachment I hope will strike terror to the ear and heart of a wicked and arbitrary minister and that the noblest and most important prerogative of this free people, secured to us by our great deliverer King William, in the act for the further limitation of the crown, better securing the rights and liberties of the subject, will soon have its full effect, that no pardon under the great seal of England, be pleadable to an impeachment by the Commons in Parliament."

Eight sail of the line and five thousand soldiers are to be employed in reducing the southern colonies, while the main fleet and army are to occupy Boston. This is the new disposition for the spring.

In the Irish House of Commons, on Friday the twenty third of November, it was resolved that 4000 men, out of the 12000 voted as necessary to be kept in Ireland, for the defence of that kingdom, be spared for his Majesty's service in North America. For the motion, 121; against it, 76.

It is strongly reported that the Court of France has presented a singing memorial to our Secretary of State, upon the taking Russian troops into British pay. This memorial is conceived in terms that have struck our administration with astonishment as they consider it as a prelude to a war with the House of Bourbon.

Dec 5. A plan is now under consideration, for all criminals in Great Britain, sentenced for transportation, to be sent to the British settlements on the coast of Africa.

A gentleman observing a great passage on his way to Westminster, unattended, as usual by a certain military escort, and enquiring the reason, was answered they were gone to America, on the ministerial furlough.

L O N D O N.

Nov. 20. On Wednesday the House agreed that an address should be presented to his Majesty, that he will be pleased to give directions that the petition presented to him from the General Congress in America by Governor Penn and Arthur Lee, Esqrs; should be laid before them.

A vote of credit is said to be unanimously agreed upon in the cabinet.

Wednesday the House of Commons resolved, that the sum of 47,400*l.* be granted for defraying the charge of raising and paying one regiment of Scotch Highlanders, to consist of two battalions of 1000 men each, for the service of the Year 1776.

This resolution caused a short debate, but there was no question for division.

Nov. 22. Prussia as well as France, has remonstrated against Russia troops being sent to America.

Nov 24. Our ministry are alarmed, and with great reason, at the late change in the war department in France. The Count de St Germain who is now the Minister, is a soldier and possesses besides being an able statesman, considerable military talents. It was by his advice the Marshal Duc de Richlieu sent up the late Duke of Cumberland, left war, and reduced him to the condition of a glassing Jewon. There seems to be little doubt then that this able statesman, who is so accurate a judge of national events, and who has strength of life, so fortunately availed himself of them, will not be an idle looker on at our quarrels with America; but the moment he finds the balance of victory likely to declare for them, will strike such a stroke, as from the present pacific declarations of our cabinet they are not at all prepared for.

The Commons agreed to the report of the resolution of yesterday on the supply, that 47,400*l.* be granted to his Majesty to defray the expenses of a regiment of Highlanders to be raised in Scotland, consisting of two battalions for 1776.

P R E L A N D.

Dublin, Nov. 12. Six thousand Hessien troops are certainly ordered to this kingdom; the vessel from the King to the House of Commons, is prepared — The American war is the plea for this bold stroke. — Liberty! take care; you now stand in imminent danger. — A direct way to awe the subjects of Great Britain, is an attempt at arbitrary power which would make every real friend to the constitution tremble.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

By advices from the army under Col. H. we learn that they abandoned Norfolk last Tuesday, after removing the poor inhabitants, what effects they could carry along with them, and demolishing the intrenchments which Dunmore threw up a little before he fled on board the fleet, lying before that place. What houses remained at the late bombardment were likewise destroyed, after being valued, to prevent our enemies taking shelter in them. Thus, in a course of five weeks, has a town which contains upwards of 6000 inhabitants, many of them affluent circumstances, a place that carried on extensive trade and commerce, consequently feeding bread to many thousands, been reduced to ashes, and become desolate, through the wicked and cruel machination of Lord North and his junta aided by their faithful servants, my Lord Dunmore with his motley army, and the renowned Capt. Bellow, commander of his Britannic Majesty's fleet in Virginia, and his generous and valiant crew. Truly may it be said,

Never can true reconciliation grow
Where such a deadly hate have pierced so deep.
The troops are now stationed at Kemp's landing the Great Bridge, and in and about Suffolk.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Feb. 24.
On Monday last the Rev. Dr. MITCHELL delivered an animated and pathetic ORATION in the German Calvinist church, in honour of the late General MONTGOMERY, and the brave Officers who fell with him before Quebec, to a very crowded assembly, supposed to consist of about four thousand persons. The following was the order of the procession: 1. The Students and Professors of the College in their gowns followed by the clergy. 2. The CONGRESS. 3. The General assembly of the province. 4. The Mayor and Corporation of the city. 5. The committee of Safety. 6. The committee of Inspection. 7. The Officers of the Pennsylvania battalions in the continental pay. 8. The militia battalions of the City of Philadelphia. The Light Infantry and Rifle companies went on each side flanking the procession. Two of the galleries of the church were filled with the principal ladies of the city; and several pieces of music were performed by a number of gentlemen, which added much to the solemnity.

Feb. 23. Yesterday was brought to this city two brass field pieces, cast in New-York.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, Feb. 23.
"I can inform you of Minstons arrival at Cape, for certain, and it is also said there is a 50 gun ship from England, so that we expect a visit from them daily."

N E W Y O R K, March 7.
The Man of War that lately arrived at Virginia is the Roebuck, of 44 eighteen pounders. Capt. Hammond, manned with 400 sailors and 100 marines.

By several Gentlemen from Albany we learn that the noted Indian Partisan Tio Lla Corra arrived there last Tuesday evening escorted by Major Melcher, with a number of the officers taken at Chambee; that Capt. Leakey, with the first company of Pennsylvanians, arrived at Montreal the 16th of February; the 18th Capt. Jenkins was met on Lake Champlain, with his Company; Capt. Williams at Montenegro, all of the first battalion of the Pennsylvania forces in high spirits; that three companies of Green Mountain Boys were also arrived at Montreal; that the Lakes were lined with troops from Massachusetts Bay; and that nothing material has lately happened at Quebec.

Just Published & to be sold by the Printer hereof,

ORATION,

Delivered at Watertown, March 5, 1776
To Commemorate the Bloody Massacre at Boston:
Perpetrated March 5, 1770

By PETER THACHER, A. M.
Atellam in prato tinicus poscebat senex
Is, hostium clamore subitò territus.
Suadebat asto fugere, ne possent capi.
At ille lenius: quæto, rum bicus mihi,
Clitellus inpositurum victorem putas?
Senex negavit. Erga quid relict mea,
Cui serviam? Clitellus dum portum meum.
P P E D O U 3.

A Bag containing a number Button moulds, of different stamps, and several groce of buttons, two spoon moulds, one large, the other small; a luted bottle marked S. S. a pair of new stockings and a Shot-mould, 25 to the pound, &c. &c. — Whoever will detect the Thief of Thieves, shall still have One Dollar Reward, and all necessary charges paid, by EBENEZER BRACKETT.
Roxbury, Mar 5 1776.

WATER TO W. M. March 14
are informed that a ship is arrived at Cape-
from Suvaam, which place she left the 3d
month; the Capt. of which ship informs,
the day before he sailed a vessel arrived from
ad, in 5 weeks passage. The public prints
private letters brought by her, which the
the ship had read, gave an account,
the King of Prussia, at the head of 50 thou-
men, was at Bremen, on his way to Han-
a order to take possession of that place, as fe-
for the debt which Great Britain owed him
close of the last war, and which she has hi-
refused to pay.
great number of letters for officers in Boston
taken in the ship Capt. Manley sent into
mouth, (as mentioned in our last) many of
mention great difficulty in raising recruits
American service, and that it was appre-
the British army would be very little su-
the ensuing campaign, to what it was the
Friday night Capt. Manley sent into Cape Ann
five prizes, a ship of 300 tons, out of
from London bound to Boston. Her car-
consisted of 180 casks of porter, and 50 casks
of bread, together with coal, cheese, &c.
she brought out 164 live hogs, but only 3
on lived through the passage.
the same topic of conversation, since last
y is brought, has been the evacuation of the
of Boston, by King George's plundering
ring army under Gen Howe. On Thurs-
paper was brought out by a flag of truce, to
was fixed the names of sundry inhabitants,
which were those of some of the late select-
men, saying that they were permitted, by Gen.
in behalf of the town, to notify our army
the flag into the place was discontinued,
each troops would leave the same in three
days without destroying it. Though the
might really be preparing to leave the town,
yet was a thought worthy of little attention,
nothing more than a mere finesse, to in-
crease our proceedings—Sunday per-
ce the above paper came out, have escaped,
the town, and inform, that the enemy are
sly in slipping their effects on board the
ships; and that there was great appearance
of going off very speedily.—On Friday it
was said, they were plundering the town,
and that they were every thing they could not
carry. And yesterday morning this last
was verified by the speedy and precipi-
tate of the whole of the Ministerial butch-
ers, plundering and plundering Banditti of Lord
Mercer's estates.—When the Town of Boston
was visited by the victorious Troops of the Thir-
teen Colonies of North America, com-
manded by that truly magnanimous General
WASHINGTON, without any accident happen-
ing, that now we may truly say, as General
Mifflin said at Col. Dalrymple's leaving Boston;
that at Gage's; so Sam. Adams, and John
Adams, and the Gentlemen will here pardon
us, (aided by the just Wisdom of
Continental Congress, with the brave ex-
pression of the Generals, other Officers and Pri-
vates, together with all true Americans) may
at General Howe, and his Lord North into
glory.
Following promotions have taken place in
Continental Army.
John J. de Thomas, Esq; Major General,
Andrew Lewis, Esq; William Thompson,
Andrew Lewis, Esq; James Moore, Esq;
Major Generals
John Mayland and William Patterson Esq's.
Camp to his Excellency General Wash-
ington from Albany informs that the
Delegates of Montreal have appointed Delegates
to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia.
The 25th of February last, was baptized at
church, by the Rev. Mr. Adams, a Child of
the Underwood, (late of Boston) by the
of Joseph Warren, in grateful remembrance
of General Joseph Warren, who fell fight
the glorious Cause of his Country, June
1775.
A Ship of 300 Tons Barthen, laden with
porter, Cheese, &c. which had been out
White Haven about 16 Weeks, after having
suffered considerable Damage, and been repaired
at New York, was on last Friday night taken
by a small Ship of about 26 Tons, and be-
longed to 30 Hands, with only small Arms,
but one Hour's Resistance, and carried in-
victorious. The Captain of the Ship, before
she was taken, received a Ball, which went through
her. She had on board a very valuable
jewels, and is supposed to be worth at
least 2500 Sterling. This, it is said, is the
Prize from White Haven, and the last, it
is reported, and believed to be true,

Capt. Manley drove on Shore, the Beginning of
last Week at Squam, near Salem.
We still have a Ship laden with Provisions for
the Ministerial Butchers at Boston, was taken and
carried into Dartmouth the same Day.—We have
not yet heard where she was from.
Last Friday night about 10 o'clock, part of
a barrack, belonging to Fort No. 2, at Cam-
bridge, by some accident took fire, and was con-
sumed.
We just hear of a 64 Gun Ship being ashore at
the Back of Long Island.
We hear a vessel is arrived at New York, which
left London about the 12th of January; but we
have not heard what news she brings. Mr. Wil-
liam Temple, we hear came past night.
Died last week in this Town, Mr. Robert
Larabee, Grandson to Capt. John Larabee, for-
merly Commander of Castle William in the Harbour
of Boston, now occupied by a Banditti of murder-
ers, which are a Disgrace to the British Nation.
[Extract from a Publication in the Pennsylvania
Evening Post of March 2.]
On sending COMMISSIONERS to treat with the
CONGRESS.
I beseech you to lend all your spirit and vigour
to the Congress on the occasion. Depend on
it they will want it. Pray them to take one de-
cisive step. To send orders to the Commander in
Chief in each province to arrest said Commissioners,
in the name of the Thirteen United Colonies, as
soon as they set foot on shore, and send them,
under strong guards, to the Congress, with the
strictest injunction that they be permitted to speak
with no man, besides the guards & their servants,
until they arrive in Philadelphia; and that as
soon as they arrive, a deputation from Congress
wait upon them, and ask them this one plain ques-
tion: Have you authority to order home your
fleets and armies immediately? If they answer
in the negative, then to break off all further con-
ference, and send them off that instant to the ene-
my's head quarters, with this information, That
we scorn as much to treat with a dagger at our
breasts, as we disregard their forces. If they an-
swer in the affirmative, then to assure them, that
as soon as the intelligence of their fleets and ar-
mies safe arrival in Great Britain shall have reach-
ed America, the conference shall be opened, and
not before. That they, in the mean time, shall
be kept in safe custody, treated like gentlemen,
but not permitted to correspond or converse with
the inhabitants before the treaty is completed.
Every hour spent in conference with Commis-
sioners before this takes place, is an hour lost to
America, and two gained to Great Britain, be-
sides the immense damages which will arise from
the powers of deceit and corruption, English gold,
government promises, perfidious titles, and every
art which malice, cunning and religious hypo-
crisy can invent or use, will be played off against
our liberties. These, judiciously applied, will
convert such among the great as have not virtue
and integrity to withstand their force; and you
will be sold, without pocketing a penny of the
price. With a pocketing did I say? Nay, your
selves must pay it. Hard lord indeed! But if you
have not virtue and spirit sufficient to support the
Congress in executing these measures for your se-
curity, you deserve it. I conclude by exhorting
you to keep on the watch; look not the sight of
the king and the army, by looking at the prime
minister, parliament, and commissioners. One
bold stroke will effectually defeat the machina-
tions of the latter, and then the former will stand
alone and unsupported, and a second vigorous
exertion will crush their evil designs against your
liberties. Remember these commissioners are the
wooden horse which is to take those by stratagem
whom twelve years hostility could not reduce.
As then like Laocoon; strike the dagger into
his breast, and never permit your credulity or in-
activity to give the perfidious Snare an opportunity
of making a worn out, dejected and corrupted Whig
the altar on which to offer up your dear bought
privileges.
CASSANDRA.
P. S. I shall be told this would be treating
the Commissioners too cavalierly. To this I an-
swer, men coming on such an errand cannot be
treated too much so. Let any one shew the least
mark of a design in administration to relinquish
their claims, and I will treat them with the most
ceremony and respect. I will publish an ancient
testimony in their own favour, if it can be but con-
sidered as doing them honour. For though I trust
I shall never prostitute a pious and holy religion
to pay my court to men, though they be kings;
yet I would do any right thing for those who
come on to good an errand.
ALL Persons that have in their possession any
of the Fire Arms belonging to this Colony,
are desired immediately to return them to the
Commissionary General.

Mr. EDES, You are desired to give the follow-
ing Lines a Place in your Gazette.
GREETING to the Resolves of Congress of
the eleventh of January, A. D. 1776. Rich-
ard Burton, late Schoolmaster of Chatham,
hath been duly convicted before the Committee of
Correspondence and Inspection of Business, of ob-
structing and discouraging the Currency and Cir-
culation of the Bills of Credit emitted by the Autho-
rity of Congress.—In order therefore, that the said
Richard Burton may be treated as the Congress di-
rects, he is thus published by order of the Commit-
tee aforesaid. THO'S PAINE, Chairman.
Essexham March 8th. 1776
Copy of the
Massachusetts Bay }
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inferiour
Court of Common Pleas and General Ses-
sions of the Peace, for the County of Worcester,
which were to be holden at Worcester in the
County aforesaid, on the last Tuesday of March,
are by a Resolue of the Great and General Court
of this Colony, adjourned to the second Tuesday
of June next, the time by law next appointed for
holding said Courts at Worcester aforesaid.
March 16th, 1776.
Perez Morton, Dep'ty Sec'y.
TAKEN or Stolen from the House of Mrs.
Abigail Hawke's landholder in Chelsea, on Mon-
day the 11th of March, 1776, a dark bay or
brownish coloured mare, near 14 hands high, be-
tween 17 and 18 years old; natural marks are as
follows, a white snip on her nose, dim neck, long
mane, sprigged tail, hind feet white a little above
her front hock joints, the paces faster than trots,
good spirits; but very bare of flesh, with a russet
saddle, bit, bridle, and a hunting saddle of russet
leather, and a small house, with a small padd-
le of the same leather. Whoever will bring said
mare shall have 2 dollars reward and all necessary
charges paid by Samuel Watts, living in the said
town of Chelsea, at Winnemmett ferry.
Roxbury March 12. 1776
To be sold at public vendue, on Thursday
the 21st instant, at ten o'clock, A. M. at the dwell-
ing house of Major Joseph Mayo, late of Roxbur-
y, deceased, the PERSONAL ESTATE of the
said deceased, consisting of live stock, household
furniture and four door moveables.
SOLD from the subscriber in public vendue,
some time last fall, three small yearling steers,
one black one brindie, and one red with a white
face. Whoever will give information of said
steers, or any of them to the subscriber shall be
handsomely rewarded by Moses Hewes.
Medfield, Jan 8. 1776
ALL Persons indebted to, or have any de-
mands on the Estate of Deacon Nathaniel
Kingsbury, late of Dedham deceased, are desired
to bring in their Accounts to Mr. Ben-
jamin Kingsbury of Walpole, Executor to said
estate in order for settlement.
Cambridge, March 16, 1776.
THE Proprietors of a Township of Land, ly-
ing on a small Scoggin River, in the County
of Cumberland (called Sandbury Canada) granted
by the General Court to John Richardson, and
others; are hereby notified to meet at the Dwell-
ing House of Mr. Isaac Gleason, landholder in
Waltham, on Tuesday the second Day of April
next, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, for the
following Purposes, viz.
1. To choose a Moderator to said Meeting—
2. To determine what Encouragement they will
give to any Person or Persons that shall build a
Mill or Mills in said Township.—3. To determine
what Encouragement (if any) they will give to
those that shall first settle in said Township—
4. To choose a Committee Man, or a Committee,
with full Power to treat with a Committee or
Committees of any Town or Towns, or Propriet-
aries, relative to laying out and clearing Roads.—
5. To grant such Sum or Sums of Money for
clearing Roads, and encouraging the Settlement
of said Town, as shall be thought necessary.—
6. To hear the Report of the Committee who
were chosen to lay out, and dispose of, the undi-
vided Land.
JOSHUA FULLER, } Committee
NATH'L SPARHAWK, } for calling
March 13. 1776 }
ALL Persons having any demands on the
estate of Amos Wheeler, late of Ashby de-
ceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts im-
mediately to Isaac Gregory of Ashby, administra-
tor.—Also all persons indebted to said estate are
desired to come and settle their Accounts.

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From the Connecticut Gazette, of Feb. 23.

SOME take advantage of the times to lett out their houses at a higher price than usual, and it is said indeed, that some have even doubled their rents — This is a crime of a dark complexion, — a crime engendered by a sordid love of self; bro't forth by a principle of ingratitude, worse than the sin of witchcraft, and nursed to its present size by an implacable hatred to the rights of mankind. — It is a pity there should be occasion for complaints of crimes that shock humanity, and convey to the mind a new idea of the corruption and wretchedness of human nature. — This crime argues an utter absence of feelings that render a person capable of the blessings of a social life; the English language indeed is not copious enough to express the blackness and deformity of it. It would be superlative mockery, for one of this cast, to profess the least regard to his country or fellow creatures. I will venture to place him among the rankest Tories of America. — Is such extortion practised in the colony of Connecticut? — Yes, I am told it is in sundry instances; and it will indicate an unfeeling temper in the people, if such enormities are suffered to pass unpunished. — But who are the persons that immediately suffer by such inhuman and extortionate methods? Those who have suffered innumerable hardships in the cause of Liberty, and whose virtue and public spirit will be revered by the admiring world, till time shall be no more. Did our brethren and friends of Boston, Charlestown, &c. think ye, free from the rage of fire and violence of bloody men, to be plundered in the country? — Ah! what light is that I see in yonder eastern sky? — It is a rich and flourishing town in flames. — And shall we enhance the distress of these people, and render their condition more wretched, by extorting what little they have saved from the hands of violence and fury of the flames? — Their firmness in the cause of liberty, which is the common cause of the country marked them out as objects of ministerial vengeance. It is for this they are despoiled, in a great measure of their goods, and forced to flee from their delightful abodes, to seek an asylum in the country — And is not this sufficient to open the doors of our houses, and procure for them a shelter from the inclemencies of the season, without their giving an unreasonable and a conscionable price for it? Do not the laws of heaven and humanity call upon us to treat them with marks of tenderness and respect? — And doth not that person who has a house, or part of a house vacant and withholds it, or asks an unreasonable price for the hire of it, betray a base and sordid temper of mind? A mind, void of every humane and benevolent feeling? But who shall judge whether mankind act reasonably in these matters or not? I answer, the people are the proper judges; and *vox populi*, in this respect, is to be considered as the voice of God — And those who are guilty of such stupid and unnatural conduct, ought to feel the resentment of their injured country, and be viewed as they inevitably will by every generous mind, with the greatest abhorrence. — The people of Boston &c. are a sensible and virtuous people; — they have offered a noble and costly sacrifice at the shrine of liberty, and given the highest proofs of their attachment to the rights of their country: — If we therefore consulted our honour, reputation or interest, it seems as if we should be fond of their settling among us. But as this sort of oppression, in a very high handed manner, militates against the spirit and safety of America, and demonstrates a total want of the feelings of humanity, I think it is the proper business and indispensable duty of the committees of inspection to take up the matter call such offenders to a reckoning, and give them a deep and lasting conviction of their inhumanity and wickedness. BENIGNUS.

[Tis just matter of grief and astonishment that there should be cause for such complaints in our sister colony. — We would hope there is none in the Massachusetts Bay, so lost to every sentiment of humanity, as to treat any of the distressed inhabitants of their own colony either from Boston, Charlestown, Falmouth, or any of the sea ports, with this more than brutal cruelty. If any such is to be found among us who have rented our houses to them, take heed you unfeeling sons of avarice, the hour of reckoning is upon the wing; you have touched the apple of America's eye, by osminencing plunderers upon the remaining property of her magnanimous and suffering sons. Alake speedy reparation before you are brought to the bar of your country, who for their zeal in the cause of justice, are seconded to none on the globe.

N. B. The Congresses and Gen. Court have made ample provision for the poor, but never thought it necessary to provide against such unnatural extortion.

S E A - C O W O Y L.

A FEW Barrels of Sea-Cow Oyl to be sold; enquire of the Printer.

THE Inhabitants of the Town of Charlestown, are hereby notified that a Committee is appointed by the Town at a legl Meeting, to make an Estimate of the Loss sustained by said Inhabitants, during the present unhappy Troubles, which Committee purpose to meet at the House of Mr. Benjamin Cooper, Innholder in Merctony, on Tuesday the 26th of this Instant March, at 9 o'Clock before noon, and so from Day to Day till the Business is completed — All the Sufferers who have not yet exhibited Accounts of their Losses, are desired to send them as soon as possible to Mr. Seth Sweetser in Medford, that they may be duly noticed. NATH. GORHAM, per Order.

N. B. The Town Meeting is adjourn'd to 3d of April next, at 1 o'clock afternoon, to meet at Mr. Jere. Snow's Innholder in Charlestown.

Charlestown, March 6th. 1776.

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, Essex, ff.

AT the court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the sea coast of America, and brought into the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex or Essex, to be held at Ipswich in the said county of Essex, on Thursday the 28th day of March, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, will be tried the justice of the capture of a ship called the *Jenny*, burthen about two hundred tons, commanded by *William Wood*; and of a brigantine called the *Nelly* burthen about one hundred and eighty tons, commanded by *John Robinson*. At the same court to be held at Ipswich aforesaid, on Friday the 29th day of March, 1776, at the hour of nine in the forenoon, will be tried the justice of the capture of the ship called the *Rainbow*, burthen about sixty tons, commanded by *Samuel Perkins*. All which vessels, said to be improved in supplying the fleet and army employed against the United Colonies, and taken and bro't into the county of Essex aforesaid, together with their cargoes and appurtenances, are libelled in the court aforesaid, and will be tried at the times above mentioned. Of which trials this notice is given pursuant to the laws of the colony aforesaid, that the owners of the aforesaid vessels, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, or any of them, with their cargoes and appurtenances, should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, JUR'R.

(Judge of said court.)

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION.

On the second Monday of April next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon:

TWO Pieces of LAND, consisting of Mowing, Pasturing, Wood Land, lying in Mendon, in the County of Worcester, about a Mile and an half distant from the Meeting house. The first piece containing about 52 Acres, and the second piece about 12 — The sale to be on the premises: — The Land may be inspected by any who are desirous to become purchasers, by applying to Mr. JOHN RAWSON of said Mendon, at any time before the Sale.

TO BE SOLD.

A Very valuable inheritance in Ware, in the County of Hampshire, being the estate and possession of the late Rev. Ezra Thayer, of that place, containing two hundred and thirty seven Acres of land; on which is a large commodious dwelling house, pleasantly situated, convenient for a Trader, there being none in Town, nor near in any other Town. A large and convenient barn, wood house, chaise house and other small buildings; a large and flourishing young orchard, which will make considerable cyder, and likewise a variety of fruit trees about the house, growing better yearly; a considerable quantity of good tillage land, a large quantity of said land is fit for mowing, and pasturing and is by good judges esteemed equal in quality to any land in the Province, and well watered. Enough of the same is under improvement to keep a large stock, and being new is growing more profitable.

The land may be sold and entered on immediately without any incumbrances. It is been valued at £550. The purchaser will on good security, have an indisputable conveyance, and be allowed (on interest) a long time for payment if desired. — Also fifty two and an half acres of uncultivated land, lying contiguous thereto, to be sold either with the same or separately, as suits the purchaser. — Also 187 acres and an half, lying together in Ware, and will make a good farm, considerable meadow hay may be cut on it, and sundry acres have been tilled. — Also the live stock and husbandry utensils of said Ezra Thayer. For further particulars apply to the Rev. Mr. Jones of Western, or to Mrs. Judith Thayer on the premises, who is fully impowered to dispose of the same.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Water-st. Wn.

JAMES PESE of New Hampshire, being on journey to the camp at Roxbury, on Monday night the twenty six of this month, putting John Estey's tavern in Middlebury; in the there came in one John Pecket Bancroft, ter some discourse with him, he invited me with him, and as we were on our way to him he took me out of the way into another road thirty rods, & then struck me down and beat a very shameful manner, so much that I bel thought I was dead, and then robbed me between six and seven pounds paper money in leather pocket book, with a brass locket book, but the said John Pecket Bancroft is gone. — The said John Pecket Bancroft had on he went away, a brown colour'd coat very patched and a black jacket over a striped on a pair of black knit breeches, old, torn and much patched. Said fellow is part indian has very light eyes, something full faced, about five feet eight inches high, no hat on, mill'd cap, striped with blue, white and said robber was sometime past put into Ta jail for stealing, and broke out. — Any person will take said robber up and confine him in the jails in this government, or elsewhere, if he may be brought to justice, shall have ten d reward, and five for the money, and all necessary charges paid by, JAMES P. February 28, 1776.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD

Deserted from my Company in Col Patterson's Regiment on the 2d inst. jamin Hills, of Hartford, about six feet two high, somewhat slim built: also William S of Stockbridge, about five feet ten inches, a stout built likely man, with dark hair, ea the above when they deserted wore light clo's Surtouts: Edward Davis, of Linnage, about feet ten inches high, thick set, well built, dark hair, speaks broken English, being a T man born; any person who shall take up deserters, and return them to me at Charlestown Fort, No. 3 } Ebenezer Sull March 7th. 1776. } (C)

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In the House of Representatives, Feb. 8. 1776

WHEREAS by a resolve of the General Court, pass'd 19th Dec. last, all soldiers who were on the 19th of April, 17th of June last past, engag'd in battle with ministerial troops, and suffer'd loss of arms and accoutrements should upon application made to the General Court, with sufficient evidence of their having sustained such loss, be compensated; and whereas the delaying to exhibit accounts may give occasion for frauds and dissensions:

RESOLVED. That all officers and soldiers who sustain'd any loss of cloathing, fire arms, ammunition, &c. by being engag'd in battle with the ministerial troops, on the 19th of April, 17th June last, are hereby notified, that they shall exhibit a particular account of their losses to this Court, on, or before the second Tuesday, of the next sitting of the same, they be depriv'd of the benefit of compensation, that this resolve be printed in the Waterbury and Cambridge news papers, three weeks successively.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. WARREN, Speaker

In Council, Feb. 12 1776. Read & Concurred

Perez Morton, Dep'y Sec'y

Consented to

B. Greenleaf,	Eljad Taylor,
W. Spooner,	S. Holten,
T. Cushing,	Jabez Fisher,
Caleb Cushing,	B. White,
John Whetcomb,	Benjamin Lincoln,
Fed Foster,	Mejer Gil,
J. Palmer,	Michael Farley,
John Taylor,	

Run-away last Saturday night, a Negro W man named Nell, twenty four Years of Age, is of a large Size. — Carried away with her, so Gowns, viz. one homespun brown wollen, one linn one black and yellow Stuff a red and white call together with a blue quilted Coat, a red Cloak blue Riding hood, Four yards of yellow Stuff, a black Bonnet. Whoever will take up said Runaway and bring her to her Master, shall have Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid me the Subscriber, TIMOTHY WIN Woburn, March 5th. 1776.

Taken up by the Subscriber the 20th a red Cow, then near calving, and has since calved. The Owner may have her again by applying and paying the Charges, to Newton, March 2, 1776. S. M. L. H. D.

Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, March 25, 1776.

Persons that have in their possession any of the Fire-Arms belonging to this Colony, are desired immediately to return them to the **Commissary General**,

...d, making a signal that the ...
...d, a detachment was immediately sent
from the army, to take possession of it. The
... in the river, which were commanded by
... al Putnam, landed at Sewall's Point; where
received intelligence that all the British
... had left Boston, on which a detachment
... to take possession of the town, while the
body returned up the river. About the same
General Ward, attended by about 500 troops
Roxbury, under the command of Colonel
... Larned (who unbarr'd and opened the
...) enter'd the town on that quarter, East
wards carrying the standard. The command
... whole being then given to General Putnam,
... proceeded to take possession of all the important
... and thereby became possessed in the name
... Thirteen United Colonies of North America
... all the fortresses in that large and once pos-
... as and flourishing metropolis, which the flower
... British army, headed by an experienced Gen-
... and supported by a formidable fleet of men
... had, but an hour before, evacuated in the
... precipitate and cowardly manner. God
... that the fate worthy inhabitants, now scat-
... abroad, may speedily re-occupy their respec-
... dwellings, and never more be disturbed by the
... hand of tyranny; and may the air of that
... be never again contaminated by the sick-
... re to of Corruption.
... he joy of our friends in Boston, on seeing the
... and gallant troops of their country en-
... the town almost at the heels of their barbarous
... ers was inexpressibly great. The mutual
... ratulations and tender embraces, which soon
... took place, between those of the nearest con-
... in life for a long time cruelly rent asun-
... by the tyranny of our implacable enemies,
... this description. From such a set of things
... preservation of property was not expected.
... it was found that a great part of the evacu-
... houses had been pillaged, the furniture broke
... destroyed, and near 500 buildings demolished
... damaged. It is worthy of notice, however, that
... buildings belonging to the noble Mr.
... particularly his elegant mansion house,
... left in good order. All the linen and woollen
... except some that might be secreted, were
... ed off by the enemy. All the salt and ma-
... which they could find, were destroyed. The
... 17 also destroyed great quantities of eff
... aging to themselves which they could not
... away such as gun carriages and other car-
... of various kinds, home furniture, &c. to-
... er with a quantity of flour and hay. All
... forts, batteries, redoubts, and breast works,
... in entire and complete; they left many of
... heaviest cannon mounted on carriages, and
... of them charged; all of them were either
... up or had a trunnion beat off. They also
... several of their largest mortars. Quantities
... cannon shot, shells, numbers of small arms,
... other instruments of war, have been found
... any parts of the town thrown off the wharves,
... sealed in vaults, or broken in pieces. In the
... on Bunker's Hill several hundred good blan-
... we found. It is said about 15 or 20 of the
... horses have been also taken up in the town;
... is thought about the same number of torie
... behind, all the rest being gone with the
...
... We are told that the tories were thunder struck
... on orders were issued for evacuating the town,
... being many hundred times assured, that
... reinforcements would be sent as to enable the
... troops to ravage the country at pleasure.
... are many of those deluded creatures those
... traitors to their country, obliged at last, in
... rance, to abandon their once delightful ha-
... tions and go they know not where. Many of
... it is said, considered themselves as undone,
... lened, at times, inclined to throw them-
... upon the mercy of their offended country,
... rather than leave it. One or more of them, it is
... said, have been left to end their lives by the
... natural act of suicide.
... The enemy, previous to their going off, scatter-
... great numbers of crow's feet on Boston Neck
... in the streets, in order to retard our troops
... case of a pursuit; and with such silence and
... caution did they embark, that a great part of
... inhabitants did not know it till after they were
... — Mr. James Lovell, who was long confined
... jail, was cruelly carried off in irons, together
... the prisoners who were taken at Bunker's
... &c.
... Our troops, the night before the enemy em-
... ed, begin an intrenchment at Nook's Hill in
... character, which commands Boston Neck. This,
... thought, hastened their retreat. They kept
... a fire upon our men during the latter part of
... night, and in the morning, till just before they
... off, but without doing any execution.
... the wisdom, generosity and humanity and mili-
... tary spirit of our noble and beloved General,

His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;
— to the assiduity, skill and bravery of the other
worthy Generals and Officers of the army; and
to the hardiness and gallantry of the Soldier, is
to be ascribed, under GOD, the glory and success
of our Arms, in driving, from one of the strongest
holds in America, so considerable a part of the
British army, as that which last week occupied the
capital of this province.
Thursday evening the enemy set fire to the
black house and barracks at the Cattle, and Wed-
nesday they were employed at the same place in
blowing up and demolishing the fortifications.
A part of the Continental army are now em-
ployed in fortifying Fort Hill in Boston, to secure
the town against any attacks which may be made
by the enemy's ships of war.
A few hours after the enemy retreated from
Boston, the Rev Mr. Leonard preached an excellent
Sermon at Cambridge, in the audience of his Excel-
lency the General, and others of distinction, well ap-
plied to the interesting event of the day, from
those words in Exodus XIV. 25. *And took off their
chariot wheels, that they drove them heavily; so
that the Egyptians said Let us flee from the face
of Israel, for the Lord fighteth for them against the
Egyptians.*
On Monday last five regiments of the
Continental forces marched from Cambridge for
New York. They were drawn up on the Com-
mon before their departure, made an excellent ap-
pearance, and went off in high spirits.
Two vessels arrived at Portsmouth the begin-
ning of last week, and brought in six tons of gun-
powder.
The Small pox was found to be in 6 or 7 places
in Boston when the Rebels left it, but it has broke
out in several parts since; it is said all the per-
sons sick with it will be removed, and the town
cleaned immediately.
It is said about 150 pieces of cannon several thou-
sand bushels wheat, and a vast quantity of coal,
some hay flour, &c. have been found in Boston.
See the first Piece in the last Page.
It is reported of the Constables for the several
towns in the County of Suffolk, to whom the
care of the vestry register of deeds and a trea-
surer is committed, that they with said votes at-
tend a court of General Sessions of the peace, to
be held in Braintree, on the third Tuesday of
April next, that the choice may be declared.
JOHN HILL, Justice Peace.
March 16 1776.
Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, &c. &c. &c.
A Court erected to try and condemn a
vessel is that shall be found infesting the sea
coast of America, and brought into the
counties of Plymouth, Barnstable, Bristol, Nan-
ucket or Dukes County, to be held at Plymouth,
in the said county of Plymouth, on Monday the
15th day of April, 1776, at the hour of ten in
the forenoon, will be tried the price of the cap-
ture of the following vessels, viz. of a ship cal-
led the Polly, burthen about seventy five tons,
commanded by Sibelius White; of a Schooner
called the Industry, burthen about eighty five
tons, commanded by Charles Coffin; of a small
fishing schooner, burthen about fifteen tons, com-
manded by one Darnsey; of a ship called the Hap-
py Return, burthen about one hundred and thir-
ty tons, commanded by James Hall; of a ship
called the Norfolk, burthen about one hundred
and twenty tons commanded by Jonathan Grin-
dul; of a ship called the Dolphin, burthen about
eighty tons, commanded by Lot Norton; of a
brigantine called the St. Lawrence, burthen a-
bout one hundred and sixty five tons, command-
ed by James Coffin; of a ship called the Sally,
burthen about seventy tons, commanded by George
Middleton; of a ship called the Lively Locust,
burthen about thirty tons, commanded by one
Wayman; of a ship called the Britannia, burthen
about eighty tons, commanded by Joseph Hall;
of a ship called the Jersey, burthen about one
hundred and fifteen tons, commanded by William
Heath; and of a ship called the Harriot, burthen
about two hundred and forty tons, commanded
by Wenus Oronok. — All which vessels, said to be
improved in supplying the fleet and army, em-
ployed against the United Colonies, and taken and
brought into the counties of Plymouth, Barnstable
and Bristol aforesaid, together with their cargoes
and appurtenances, are libelled in the Court a-
foresaid; and trials will be had thereon, from
day to day, until the whole are tried: And no-
tice is hereby given, pursuant to the laws of the
colony aforesaid, to all persons claiming prop-
erty in any of the aforesaid vessels or cargoes, or a-
ny ways concerned therein, that they may appear
and show cause (if any they have) why the said
vessels, or any of them with their cargoes and
appurtenances, should not be condemned.
NATHAN CUNNINGHAM, Judge of said Court.

Boston, March 20 1776.
NOTIFICATION.
THE Freholders and other Inhabitants
of the Town of Boston qualified as the
Law directs, are hereby notified to meet at Dr.
Chauncy's Meeting House on Friday the 29th
of this Instant March, then and there to choose
a Town Clerk, Select Men, Overseers of the
Poor, Firewards, and other Officers as the
Law directs, to serve the Town the ensuing
Year, and to ad upon all such matters and
things that may properly come before the
Town.
John Scollay, }
Tim. Newell, } Selectmen
Thos. Marshall, }
Saml. Austin, } of
Boston.
Wm. COOPER, Town-Clerk.
Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, &c. &c. &c.
NOTICE is hereby given
that the Courts for the
trial of the captures of all vessels brought from ei-
ther of the Counties of Suffolk, Essex or Middle-
sex, appointed to be held at Ipswich on the 18th,
19th, 20th, 21st, 23d, and 29th days of March
current, are by a Resolve of the Great and Gen-
eral Court adjourned until Monday the 19th day of
April next, to be held at Ipswich as aforesaid: — And
all persons concerned in any of the said vessels,
appointed for trial on either of the said days;
and all officers of said courts, and jurors, are to
govern themselves accordingly.
PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.
Council Chamber, March 18 1776.
T O B E S O L D
By SAMUEL ZEAGERS,
Attac'nt of Jackson's Hill in Little Cambridge.
— The following articles, viz. —
Black ruff, calico shoes, cotton hickfests,
calicoes, men's and women's thread stock-
ings, shalloon, cambrics, and cambric cloth, cap
and apron tapes, broad cloths, bazines, cottons,
mohair, twist, worsted buttons, silk and hair distel
scarf ditto, metal ditto, half ell pointings, silk
knee garters, ribands, men's black cravats, best
cotton wool, &c. &c.
On Wednesday the 27th March last, will
be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Capt. Mar-
quand's wharf, in Newbury Port, a quantity of
fish rose butter, in firkins and crocks; also, a
quantity of pickled tripe, and laid in kegs, being
part of the cargo of the prize brigantine Sakey,
late taken and brought into this country by the
Washington privateer.
The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Newbury Port, March 19.
ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any
Demands on, the Estate of Mrs. Abigail
Martin, late of Northborough, Widow, late
holder, deceased, are desired to bring in their
Accounts to Samuel Baker, Esq; of Boston, or
Joseph Baker, Esq; of Westborough, Administra-
tors on said Estate, in Order for a Settlement.
ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Elizer
Holbrook, late of Worcester, deceased, are
desired to pay their said Debts to Thomas Wheel-
er, of Worcester, Administrator on the said De-
ceased's Estate: — And all Persons that have any
Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring them
in to said Wheeler, as soon as may be, in Order
to a speedy Settlement. THOS. WHEELER.
Worcester, Mar. 4. 1776.
RAN away from the Subscriber on the 16th of
this Instant, a likely young Negro Man nam-
ed Mile, Strait limbed, about 5 Feet 10 Inches tall,
and has remarkable large Feet. Had on when he
went away, a check'd wollen Shirt, a blue double-
breasted Jacket without Sleeves, and blue Breeches
garn Stockings, and a red Duff. Great Coat. —
Whoever will take up said Negro, and bring him to
his Master, shall receive a handsome Reward, and
all Expenses paid him. Warning is further hereby
given for no Person or Persons to harbour, conceal,
or hire said Negro, at any must take the Con-
sequences arising from bad Practices. And all Of-
fers are also desired not to insist said Negro, nor
to hire him as a Slave, but seeing him first coming
shall be intitled to the Reward and Expenses ac-
cruing, and will highly oblige.
SAML. ZEAGERS.
N. B. Whoever shall take up said Negro, and
confiner him in any Goal, and acquaint his Master
therewith shall be entitled to the Reward.
Little Cambridge, March 22. 1776.
CASH given for clean Cotton and Lin-
en RAGS, at the Printing-Office in
Watertown.

Andover, April 1, 1776.

Adm^r. CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec^y

In COUNCIL, March 23, 1775.

ORDERED, That *Thomas Cushing* and *Moses Gill*, Esqrs; with such as the honorable House shall join, be a Committee to wait on his Excellency *GEORGE WASHINGTON*, Esq; and present him with the following ADDRESS.

Set down for Concurrence.

JOHN LOWELL, Dep Sec'y, pro Tem.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES.

March 29, 1776

READ and concurr'd, and Mr. Sullivan, Col.
Orne and Major Hawley are joined.

WILLIAM COOPER, Speaker, pro. Tem.
To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the
Forces of the United American Colonies.

May it please your Excellency,

WHEN the Liberties of America were attacked by the violent hand of oppression,—when troops hostile to the rights of humanity, invaded this Colony, seized our capital, and spread havoc and destruction around it,—when our virtuous sons were murdered, and our houses destroyed by the troops of Britain,—the inhabitants of this and the other American Colonies, impelled by self preservation and the love of freedom, forgetting their domestic concerns, determined resolutely and unitedly to oppose the sons of tyranny.

Convinced of the vast importance of having a gentleman of great military accomplishments, to discipline, lead and conduct the forces of the Colonies, it gave us the greatest satisfaction to hear that the honorable Congress of the United Colonies, had made choice of a gentleman thus qualified, who, leaving the pleasures of domestic and rural life, was ready to undertake the arduous task. And your nobly declining to accept the pecuniary emolument annexed to this high office, fully evidenced to us that a warm regard to the sacred rights of humanity, and sincere love to your country, solely influenced you in the acceptance of this important trust.

From your acknowledged abilities as a soldier, and your virtues in public and private life, we had the most pleasing hopes; but, the fortitude and equanimity so conspicuous in your conduct; the wisdom of your councils; the mild yet strict government of the army; your attention to the civil constitution of this Colony; the regard you have at all times shown for the lives and health of those under your command; the fatigues you have with cheerfulness endured; the regard you have shown for the preservation of our metropolis, and the great address with which our military operations have been conducted have exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and demand the warmest returns of gratitude.

The Supreme ruler of the universe having smiled on our arms, and crowned your labours with remarkable success; we are now, without that effusion of blood we so much wished to avoid, again in the quiet possession of our capital; the wisdom and prudence of those measures which have obliged the enemy to abandon our metropolis, will ever be remembered by the inhabitants of this colony.

May you still go on approved by Heaven, re-
vered by all good men, and dreaded by those ty-
rants who claim their fellow-men as their prop-
erty. May the United Colonies be defended
from slavery by your victorious arms. May
they still see their enemies flying before you.
And (the deliverance of your country being ef-
fected) may you, in retirement, enjoy that peace and
satisfaction of mind which always attends the
good and great: And may it be generations in
the peaceful enjoyment of that freedom, the ex-
ercise of which your sword shall have established,
raise, the richest and most lasting monuments to
the name of WASHINGTON.

A true Copy.

Attest. John Lowell, Dy. Sec. pre. 1824

His Excellency's A N S W E R.

To the honorable COUNCIL, and REPRESENTATIVES of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

GAULEY,

I Return you my most sincere and hearty Thanks, for your polite Address; and feel myself called upon by every Principle of Gratitude, to acknowledge the Honor you have done me in this Testimonial of your Approbation of my Appointment to the exalted Station I now fill; and what is more pleasing, of my Conduct in discharging it's important Duties.

When the Councils of the British Nation had formed a Plan for enslaving America, and depriving her Sons of their most sacred and invaluable

b^{ly} Pri^{nc}ipal, as against the clearest Reason & Justice
 of the Institution - of Justice - and of Liberty; --
 and to execute their Scheme, had appealed to the
 Sword, I esteemed it my Duty to take a Part in
 the Contest and more especial^{ly}, when called thereto
 by the unoppressed Suffrages of the Representatives
 of a free People; asking for no other Reward,
 than that arising from a conscientious Discharge of
 the important Trust, and that my Services might
 contribute to the Establishment of Freedom and
 Peace, upon a permanent Foundation; and in wit-
 ness whereof, my Countrymen, and every virtu-
 ous Citizen

Your Protection of my Attention to the Civil Constitution of this Colony, whilst acting in the Line of my Department, affords me my grateful Thanks. As to every Provincial Institution, where not incompatible with the common Interest, I hold a Principle of Duty, and of Policy, and shall ever form a Part of my Conduct — Had I not learned this before the happy Experience of the Advantages resulting from a friendly Intercourse with your Honourable Body — their ready and willing Concurrence to aid in counsel whenever called upon in Cases of Difficulty and Emergency, would have taught me the useful Lesson.

That the M. troops of your Colony is now re-
lieved from the cruel and oppressive Invasion of those
who were sent to erect the Standard of lawless Do-
mination, and to trample on the Rights of Human-
ity, and is again open and free for it's rightful
Possessor, must give Pleasure to every virtuous and
sympathetic heart — and being effected without the
Blood of our Soldiers, and Fellow citizens, must
be ascribed to the Interposition of that Providence,
which has manifestly appeared in our Behalf thro'
the whole of this important Struggle, as well as to
the Measures pursued for bringing about the happy
Event.

May that Being who is powerful to save, and in whose Hands is the Fate of Nations, look down with an Eye of tender Pity and Compassion upon the whole of the United Colonies—May he continue to smile upon their Councils and Arms, and crown them with Success, whilst employed in the Cause of Virtue and of Mankind—May this distressed Colony and it's Capital, and every Part of this wide, extended Continent, through his divine Favor, be restored to more than their former Infir and once happy State, and have Peace. Liberty and Safety secured upon a solid, permanent, and lasting Foundation

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The following has been omitted several weeks for want of room.

Waterson, March 12th.

ST 記

Mr. Rogers having published in your last paper a narrative of the treatment he met with in Boston from General Howe, and his band of hirelings, he pleased also to insert an account of the humane procedure towards me, by General Gage and his creatures, which will discover the principles that he abandon'd wretches who have occasioned us under the present Ministry, and upon.

ON Monday the 19th of June last, about 8 o'clock, A. M. being in *Eder* and *Gill's* office in Boston, three men belonging to the ships of war appear'd round it, and having been previously inform'd of their pressing every person into the service who happened to fall in their way, I ran out of the shop by means of a back door which conducted in the lane that led to my father's house, thither I repair'd ; but the blood hounds were immediately inform'd of my retreat and speedily follow'd me, and the dwelling almost instantaneously surrounded by sailors and three officers. I soon was made a prisoner, and had the misfortune to find myself in the hands of the most unfeeling and worthless set of men, one of whom upon first discovering me cried out " I have found the dam'd rebel."—I supposed from this, that they tho't they had found my father; at least, that they meant to scourge me for his political transgressions against them. The fellow had a cut-throat drawn in his hand and pull'd me to the officers, one of whom was Captain *Bradley*, of the — ship of war, and who is son in law to Mr. *Ralph Innam*, late of Cambridge, now refugee in Boston : He ask'd me where Mr. *Doer* was, I answer'd, he was out of town; he reproach'd (God bless his christian soul) that I was a dam'd liar, and that I had better tell him ; he repeated the question, I answer'd as before ; he ask'd my name, I told him *Eder*, if I was Mr. *Eder* the printer's son ? I told him I was ; upon which he order'd me with him ; observing that he was commanded so to do, I said it was very well, and follow'd him, guarded by other villains ; and determin'd since I had got into the lions paws, to humour every motion, lest I should be crushed in the contest. After we had got to New Boston, he ask'd what

IV. B. One extreme hot day, the fore-
the guard (having more humanity than
well) gave us the liberty of the yard.—
vett came home and seeing us there,
forfeared the reason of it; he told him we
feeling the want of air, and le us out; u
he replied, dogs must let them die and

are no ... out and immedi-
y ... Several off-
ers came ... how many there
ere in the ... upon which
ne of them ... instead of four, there
as four ... he had the hanging of
hem all. — A ... for such blood thirsty
illains. At a ... *Ben Harlowell* (one
f the infamous Commissioners) come into the
som where I was, and said (what the world is
ady to say of him) I was a dam'd raskal, and
agat to have been hang'd long ago. P. E.

PHILADELPHIA March 18.
By Capt. Hayman from Newbern, North Ca-
rolina, we learn, that Governor Martin had found
out, to raise 7000 Tories, whom he had joined at
Creeks; that one or two of the parties who
marched in quest of Martin's party had fell in
with them, and had surrounded them, so that 13
days ago at Newbern, they were in hourly expect-
ation of hearing of a battle.

The late Joseph, Capt. Radden, from this
part of Georgia, three days after leaving our
town, was taken by the Gen. Gage privateer, from
which, the next day took a sloop from Do-
munga, for the northward, on board of which
were five seamen, and Mr. McKnight, Capt.
Radden's mate, and ordered her into Virginia;
Mr. McKnight stood for our capes, which
he did, and then the sloop on there at Egg Harbour,
where he delivered the five seamen into the hands
of the Committee.

We hear some of the inhabitants of Antigua
have petitioned Admiral Young to grant Com-
missions to fit out armed vessels for the taking all
American property, which it is said would be
seized shortly.

NEW YORK, March 25.
General Washington, has already detached six
regiments for this place, who are already advan-
cing 100 miles towards it; 2000 men from Con-
necticut are coming; thirteen other regiments
will be here, so that we shall in a few days
have an army of at least 20,000 men, to oppose
the enemies, and we have a train of 200 pieces of
artillery ready to salute them.

By a Gentleman that left Philadelphia last
Friday morning, we are assured, that an express
had there the day before from North Caroli-
na, with a particular account of the defeat of
McClellan, and his party of Highlanders;
that himself was killed, with about 50 others,
50 taken prisoners, and his army entirely routed.

HARTFORD, March 25.
A letter from Philadelphia, March 12.
A vessel from North-Carolina, brings advice,
that Governor Martin, with 700 men is between
the fires; one of 1000 men, under General —,
is promoted; and another of about as many,
is expected, and give a good account of

MATERYOHN, April 1.
Monday last Capt. Thatcher arrived at Yar-
mouth, in 11 days of South Carolina, and informs,
that three days before he sailed an Express arri-
ved there with an account of the Defeat of the
regulators, headed by Governor Martin, of North
Carolina; and 'twas reported that the Forces of
the United Colonies, killed and took Prisoners
about 1200.

We hear that the enemy left about 100 pieces
of cannon at Castle William; but each of them
is said to have a transition beat off, or spiked up.

Not far from all the enemy's fleet lay below
the Castle last Tuesday last, when a considerable
part of them (said to be about one half) put to
sea. The remainder (except 5 ships of war)
went on Wednesday afternoon.

The general opinion is, that the enemy's fleet
and army, lately fled from Boston, are bound for
the West Indies.

Since our last Col. M'Ein, Quarter-Master-
General of the American army, set out from Cam-
bridge for New-York.

Thursday last General Sullivan, with his bri-
gade of the Continental forces, began their march
for the same place.

The man of war building at Portsmouth for
the Continental service, will, it is said, be ready
to launch in about a month.

Yesterday 7 night, the Rev. Mr. Haven of
Andover, delivered to his people an animated
sermon, from 2. Kings, 19-28. "Because thy
age against me, and thy tumult is come up into
mine ears; therefore I will put my hook in thy
nose, and my bridle in thy lips; and I will turn
thee back, by the way by which thou comest." In
concluding these words, as connected with the sa-
cred story, he made several judicious remarks on
the nature and origin of the present wars, on the
character and conduct of the British troops, who
have been employed to carry it on, particularly in
this country; and upon the hand of God, evidently to
be seen, and thankfully to be acknowledged, in

their late precipitate and inglorious flight, from
that town.

We hear that last Lord's day (yesterday) the
Rev. Mr. Bridge, of Chelmsford, preached a most
interesting Discourse from the words in the 21
of Kings, vii. 7. *Wherefore they arose, and fled in
the twilight, and left their tents and their horses,
and their asses, even the camp as it was, and fled
for their life.* — This passage of scripture is a
good description of the late flight of our minist-
erial enemies, for they left their tents, and their
horses, and a number of Tories for asses.

Thursday last the Lecture, which was established,
and has been observed from the first settlement of
Boston, without interruption, untill within these
few months past was open'd by the Rev'd. Doctor
Elliot. His Excellency General Washington, the
other General Officers and their suites, having
been previously invited, met in the Council Cham-
ber, from whence, preceded by the Sheriff with
his Waad, attended by the Members of the Council
who had had the Small Pox, the Committee of the
House of Representatives, the Seiceman, the
Clergy, and many other Gentlemen, they repaired
to the Old Brick Meeting House, where an excel-
lent and well adapted Discourse was delivered
from those words in the 33 chap. Isaiah 20 verse.

After Divine Service was ended, his Excellency
attended and accompanied as before, return'd to
the Council Chamber, from whence they proceed-
ed to the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, where an
elegant Dinner was provided at the Publick Ex-
pense; after which many very proper and perti-
nent Toasts were drank.

Joy and Gratitude sat on every Countenance,
and smiled in every Eye.

The whole was conducted and concluded to
the satisfaction of all.

On Friday last (without special permission of
Gen. Gage, or any other Murderer of the pre-
sent corrupt and abandoned Ministry) the inhabi-
tants of the Town of BOSTON, assembled at
the Old Brick Meeting house in that Town, and
made choice of their Town Officers for the ensu-
ing year. — A list of which we shall endeavour to
insert in our next.

'Tis not to be doubted but that every BOSTO-
NIAN who has been obliged to leave his Interest
and Habitation by the just means of Refugees,
Addressors and Afficiators, will be ready to take
the following oath of William Tell, of Switzer-
land, viz.

"I — swear by the Almighty God
to be true to the North American Empire, and
its Liberties, to fight for the country and li-
berty as long as breath remains within me;
all the enemies to this freedom I will to the ut-
most of my power, endeavour to destroy and
confute; I will have no part in the Book of
Life, neither shall the most gracious Jesus show
any mercy to me, if I behave myself treacherous
in any of these prescribed articles: So help me
God and his Holy Word. AMEN."

The Suckey, a large Transport Ship, with 4
Tories at least on board, is ashore on George's
Island, and 'tis said cannot be got off.

Governor Tryon of New-York, has, by a let-
ter to the Mayor of that City, informed them,
with satisfaction, that there is a door of Grace &
Peace open to the *unhappy* people of that City;
if they will but consent to be what the commis-
sioners appointed by the — of England, shall by
bribery and corruption make them, viz. Slaves.

We hear that J. Wentworth, Esq; the late mi-
nisterial Governor of New-Hampshire, G. M'ferve,
Esq; late collector at Portsmouth, Edward Lut-
wyche, Esq; Sam. Hale, a Portsmouth attorney,
Rev. Dr. Caner, Thomas McDonogh, Secretary
to the Governor, with sundry other refugee vil-
lains, and a number of women and children, about
fifty in the whole, in the grand ministerial flight
of the 17th instant, all went off from Boston in a
fishy schooner.

We hear from Walpole, that on the 26th of
this instant March, 1776, departed this life, after
a short illness, Mrs. Mary Guild, the amiable
Consort of Mr. Nathaniel Guild, of that Place,
she being in the sixty ninth year of her age; —
who gave the greatest evidence of her blessed
immortality. Her exemplary life of virtue, made
her death justly lamented; who in her last hours,
addressed the throne of grace, for a blessing on
our just endeavours in the present contest for our
just rights and privileges.

Last Saturday one of the Barracks at No. one
accidentally took fire, and was consumed.

Yesterday many cannon were heard in the Bay.

TO be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, (by the
Administrator to the estate of Mr. James
Gardner, formerly of Charlestown, but late of
Woburn, deceased) on Monday the 8th of April
instant, at the house of the Widow Martha G. J.
Gardner, in Woburn aforesaid about 1000 Fry'd sheep
&c. The sale to begin at a o'clock, P. M.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, March
20th, 1776.

Resolved, That the Colony General of this
Colony be, and he hereby is empowered and
directed to take into his custody, and to regulate
the stores of every kind, purchased by this Colony
for the use of the same, and particularly ap-
propriated; and the committees or other persons
who may have any of the stores aforesaid in their
possession, are hereby directed to deliver the same
accordingly. Sent up for Concurrence.

William Cooper. Speak. pro. tem.

In Council, March 20 1776.
Read and Concurred. Perez Morton, Dep. Sec.

Consented to,
W. Sever, Cha's. Chauncy,
W. Spooner, Eldad Taylor,
J. Winthrop, M. Furley,
T. Cushing, J. Palmer,
John Whitcomb, Jabez Fisher,
Jed Foster, S. Holden,
James Prescott, Moses Gill,
B. Lincoln, B. White.

A true Copy,
Attest, John Lowell, Dep. Sec. pro. tem;

On THURSDAY Morning at Ten o'Clock,
Will be sold by public Vendue, at the Custom-
House, in King Street, Boston;

A Quantity of Bran, Beans, Potatoes, Oat-
meal, Butter, Hides, Brimstone, empty
Bottles, Waggon, Cans, Trucks, Harness, &c.
Shingles, Boards, Carpenters Tools, &c &c &c
which were left by the Enemy. per Order,
Jonathan Williams, Agent for Q. M. G.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of
General Sessions of the Peace for the
County of Plymouth, that was by law to be hold-
en at Plymouth, on the second Tuesday of April
next, is adjourn'd to the first Tuesday of July
next.

Colony of the
Massachusetts Bay

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Court of
General Sessions of the Peace, and Inferior
Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Barn-
stable, which were to be holden at Barnstable in
the said County, on the first Tuesday of April
next, are, by a Resolva of the Great and General
Court of this Colony, of this Day, adjourn'd to
the last Tuesday of June next, the time by Law
appointed for the next holding of said Courts
for the said County; and all Officers of said Courts,
are to govern themselves accordingly.

PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec.
Council Chamber, March 23 1776.

All the troops from Frop d and Winter
Hills, have march'd agreeable to General
Orders: — This is to give notice that I want no
more Wood brought in for that department, or
any thing else in my way towards supplying the
Troops &c. John G. Frazer, A. Q. M. G.

P. S. Whoever holds receipts for Wood, Boards,
Lumber or Hay &c. are desired to bring them
immediately to my Office, between Prospect and
Winter Hills, and receive payment. J. G. F.

Stolen on Wednesday night last, from before
the Dwelling House of John Knut, Esq; in
Watertown, a large Waggon, painted red, the
property of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay,
of the value of Ten Pounds: Whoever will give
information of the same, so that it may be abraid-
ed and the Thief punished agreeable to Law,
shall be rewarded for their Trouble, by the Prin-
ter hereof. Water on March 30th, 1776.

TO be sold at Woburn, a large commodious
House, with a Barn, Chaise House, and o-
ther Out Houses belonging together, with
fifteen Acres of choice Land; formerly occupied
by the Rev. Josiah Sherman, late Pastor there.
The said place is very convenient for a Trader.
For further particulars apply to Duncan Ingraham,
junr of Boston, now residing at Lincoln.

By Abraham Frost,

A small House and some Furniture,
lying in Charlestown, in Col. Patterson's Incamp-
ment. For further particulars inquire of Abra-
ham Frost living in said House.

ALL persons indebted to or that have any
demands upon the estate of Capt. Thomas
Clark, late of Hopkinton, deceased, are
desired to apply to Jonas Clark of Lexington, ex-
ecutor to the last Will of said deceased, in order
for a settlement. March 28, 1776.

ALL Persons having any demands on the Es-
tate of Capt. Edward Learned, late of Sher-
born, Deceased, are desired to apply to Jeseiah
Phelps, or Edward Learned of Sherborn, admi-
nistrators to said Estate, for settlement. And all
Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to
make speedy payment. Sherborn, March 26 1776.

General Carleton finding Montreal not tenable, has abandoned it to the Provincials, who have taken possession of it. He embarked with his forces (about twenty or thirty regulars, and some Canadians) on board some armed vessel in the river, and went to Quebec, where he arrived on the 10th of November. Next day he wrote to the ministers here. His letters arrived yesterday. He says he has 100 men; but above two thirds of them are Canadian militia: the rest soldiers, Maclean's emigrants, &c. that he has provisions enough to last him till the middle of May next, and is self-sufficient. A party of Arnold's troops crossed the river; some went to the gates of the town, and buzzed; others took possession of the heights of Abraham, but being fired upon from the ramparts, they all ran away into the woods. Ministers call this good news.

This morning arrived in the river the John and Jane, knowles from Quebec. She brought several families, who have left Canada on account of the present commotions there.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, Nov. 7. In my last I blated to you the situation this country was in. Since that period things have grown worse; in so much that the country is now invested in three different places. Our friends above will inevitably fall a sacrifice to a determined, being unable to withstand such powerful opponents; while we in this place are in a very peculiar position. On the one hand we are surrounded by a host of British troops, who are well supplied with every thing necessary for the war. On the other hand, we are surrounded by a host of French troops, who are well supplied with every thing necessary for the war. In the middle, we are surrounded by a host of Canadian militia, who are well supplied with every thing necessary for the war.

March 5, 1776. To the Honorable the Board of War and Ordnance. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst. in relation to the above. I am sorry to hear that the situation of the country is so bad. I am sure that the Board will take the necessary measures to relieve the situation. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Peter Tracher, A. M.

ORATION

Delivered at Watertown, March 5, 1776. To commemorate the Bloody Battle of the Clouds. Perpetrated March 5, 1776.

By PETER TRACHER, A. M. As I have in my last paper for the 2nd inst. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst. in relation to the above. I am sorry to hear that the situation of the country is so bad. I am sure that the Board will take the necessary measures to relieve the situation. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Peter Tracher, A. M.

JUST PUBLISHED, in Philadelphia, And Sold by B. EVES, at the Printing Office, near the Bridge, in Water-street.

(Dedicated to his Excellency George Washington, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of North America.)

On the Paper and a beautiful new Type; enriched with 12 steel Plates of the Manuscripts. Price 1 Dollar (The London Edition being 10s. 6d.)

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS

FOR OFFICERS

Detached in the Field: Containing, I. Schemes for forming a Corps of P. R. I. I. S. N. II. Instructions for the P. R. I. I. S. N. III. Instructions for the P. R. I. I. S. N. IV. Instructions for the P. R. I. I. S. N.

By ROGER STEVENSON Esq. For off. or sh. both direct and indirect.

ALL Persons who have in their possession any of the Fire-arms belonging to his Col. are desired immediately to return them to the Commanding General.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen Rags, at the Printing Office.

towns in the city of New York, to whom the case of the above mentioned person is referred. The court is a court of law, and the case is a case of law. The court is a court of law, and the case is a case of law. The court is a court of law, and the case is a case of law.

March 10, 1776. T O B E P R I N T E D By SAMUEL ZEAGERS, At the foot of Jackson's Hill in Little Cambridge.

The following articles, viz. Black ruffs, calaminees, cotton thread stockings, shalcons, camblets and cambleens, cap and apron tapes, broad cloths, bays, wilsons, mohair, twist, worked buttons, silk and hair dices, set of duns, metal duns, half all postings, silk knee garters, ribbons, men's black cravats, light cotton wool, &c.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on, the Estate of Mrs. Abigail Hilditch, late of Newbury, Widow, in the County of Middlesex, are desired to bring in their Debts to Samuel Zeagers, Esq; of Boston, or Joseph Baker, Esq; of Newbury, Administrators of the Estate of the said Mrs. Hilditch, deceased, within the time limited by the said Order of the Court.

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Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, April 8, 1776.

IN CONGRESS,

MARCH 23, 1776.

WHEREAS the Petitions of these United Colonies to the King, for the Redress of their most manifest Grievances, have not only been rejected, but treated with Scorn and Contempt; and the Opposition to Designs evidently formed to reduce them to a State of servile Subjection, and their necessary Defence against hostile Forces actually employed to subdue them, declared Rebellion: And Whereas an unjust War hath been commenced against them, which the Commanders of the British Fleets and Armies have prosecuted and still continue to prosecute with their most Vigour and in a cruel Manner; wasting, pillaging and destroying the Country, burning houses and defenceless Towns, and exposing the Inhabitants to every misery from the Inclemency of the Winter, and not only urging the King to invade the Country, but instigating the King to murder their Masters: And Whereas the Parliament of Great Britain hath lately passed an Act, affirming these Colonies to be in open Rebellion; forbidding all Trade and Commerce with the Inhabitants thereof, until they shall accept Pardons and submit to despotic Rule; declaring their Property, wherever found upon the Water, liable to Seizure and Confiscation; and acting that what had been done there, by Virtue of the Royal Authority, were just and lawful Acts and shall be so deemed: From all which it is manifest, that the iniquitous Scheme, concerted to deprive them of the Liberty they have acquired by the Laws of Nature and the English Constitution, will be pertinaciously pursued, being therefore, necessary to provide for their Defence and Security, and justifiable to make Resistance upon their Enemies and otherwise to any other thing according to the Laws and Usages of Justice; the CONGRESS, trusting that such their Friends in Great Britain (of whom it is expected there are many inclined to Applause and Attitude for their Patriotism and Benevolence, and in whose Favor a Discrimination of Property may be made) as shall suffer by Captures, will pursue it to the Authors of our common Calamities, DO DECLARE AND RESOLVE as follows, to wit.

Resolved, That the Inhabitants of these Colonies be permitted to fit out Armed Vessels to cruise against the Enemies of these United Colonies.

Resolved, That all Ships and other Vessels, with their Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, and all Goods, Wares and Merchandize belonging to any Inhabitant or Inhabitants of Great Britain, taken on the high Seas, or between high and low water mark, by any Armed Vessel fitted out by any private Person or Persons to whom Commissions shall be granted, and being libelled and prosecuted in a Court erected for the Trial of Maritime Affairs in any of these Colonies, shall be deemed and adjudged to be lawful Prize, and after deducting and paying the Wages the Seamen and Mariners on board of such Captures as are Merchant Ships and Vessels shall be entitled to according to the Terms of their Contracts until the Time of Adjudication, all be condemned to and for the Use of the Owners or Owners, and the Officers, Marines and Mariners of such Armed Vessel, according to such Rules and Proportions as they shall agree on. *Provided* always, That this Resolution shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to any Vessel bringing Settlers, Arms, Ammunition, or Warlike Stores to aid for the Use of these Colonies, or any of the Inhabitants thereof who are Friends to the American Cause, or to such Warlike Stores, or to the Effects of such Settlers.

Resolved, That all Ships or Vessels with their Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, Goods, Wares and Merchandize belonging to any Inhabitant of Great Britain, as aforesaid, which shall be taken by any of the Vessels of War of these United Colonies, shall be deemed forfeited one third after deducting and paying the Wages of Seamen and Mariners, as aforesaid, to the Officers and

Men on board, and two thirds to the Use of the United Colonies.

Resolved, That all Ships or Vessels with their Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, Goods, Wares and Merchandizes belonging to any Inhabitants of Great Britain as aforesaid which shall be taken by any Vessel of War fitted out by and at the expense of any of the United Colonies shall be deemed forfeited, and divided, after deducting and paying the Wages of Seamen and Mariners as aforesaid, in such Manner and Proportions as the Assembly or Convention of such Colony shall direct.

Resolved, That all Vessels, their Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, and Cargoes belonging to Inhabitants of Great Britain, as aforesaid, and all Vessels which may be employed in carrying Supplies to the Ministerial Armies, which shall happen to be taken near the Shores of any of these Colonies, by the People of the Country or Detachments from the Army, shall be deemed lawful Prize and the Court of Admiralty within the said Colony, is required, on Condemnation thereof, to adjudge that all Charges and Expenses which may attend the Capture and Trial be first paid out of the Monies arising from the sales of the Prize and the Remainder equally divided among all those who shall have been actually engaged and employed in taking the said Prize. *Provided*, That where any Detachments of the Army shall have been employed as aforesaid, their Part of the Prize-money shall be distributed among them in Proportion to the Pay of the Officers and Soldiers so employed.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

A M E R I C A N S!

REMEMBER the Stamp act, by which immense sums were to be yearly extorted from you

Remember the declaratory act, by which a power was assumed of binding you in all cases whatsoever, without your consent.

Remember the broken promise of the Ministry never again to attempt a tax on America.

Remember the duty act.

Remember the massacre at Boston, by British soldiers.

Remember the ruin of that once flourishing city, by their means.

Remember the massacre at Lexington.

Remember the burning of Charlestown.

Remember General Gage's infamous breach of faith with the people of Boston.

Remember the cannonading, bombarding and burning of Falmouth.

Remember the shrieks and cries of the women and children

Remember the cannonading of Stonington & Bristol.

Remember the burning of Jamestown, Rhode-Island.

Remember the frequent insults of New-port

Remember the broken charters.

Remember the cannonade of Hampton.

Remember the act for screening and encouraging your murderers.

Remember the cannonade of New York.

Remember the altering your established jury laws.

Remember the hiring foreign troops against you

Remember the rejecting of Lord Chatham's Mr. Hartley's and Mr. Burke's plans of conciliation.

Remember the rejecting of all your numerous humble petitions.

Remember the contempt with which they spoke of you in both Houses.

Remember the cowardly endeavour to prevent foreign nations supplying you with arms and ammunition, when they themselves knew they intended coming to cut your throats.

Remember their hiring savages to murder you

In Lord Houghton's conciliatory letter.

farmers with their families.

Remember the bribing negroes slaves to assassinate their masters.

Remember the burning of Norfolk &c.

Remember their obliging you to pay treble duties, when you came to trade with the countries you had helped them to conquer &c.

Remember their depriving you of all share in the fisheries, you had equally with them spent your blood and treasure to acquire

Remember their old restrictions on your woollen manufactures, your hat making, your iron and steel forges and furnaces.

Remember their arbitrary Admiralty Courts.

Remember the inhuman treatment of the brave Col. ALLEN, and the iron he was sent in to England

Remember the long habitual base venality of British Parliaments

Remember the corrupt, purified State of that nation, and the virtuous, sound, healthy State of your own young constitution.

Remember the tyranny of Menzies, who bound living men face to face with dead ones, and the effect of it &c.

Remember the obduracy and unforgiving spirit of the tyrant, evident in the treatment of his own brothers.

Remember that an honourable death is preferable to an ignominious life; and never forget what you owe to yourselves, your families and your posterity.

† This and all the horrors mentioned, were open defenceless towns, which, by the laws of war, should always be spared.

* An act of parliament, 14 Geo III laying a duty of three pence per gallon on all spirits imported into Canada from Britain; and nine pence if from any of the North American colonies.

§ The corruption of the one poisoned the other.

Colony of the

Massachusetts Bay &c.

Notice is hereby given, That the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and Inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Barnstable, which were to be holden at Barnstable in the said County, on the first Tuesday of April next, &c. by a Resolve of the Great and General Court of this Colony, of this Day, adjourned to the last Tuesday of June next, the time by Law appointed for the next holding of said Courts for the said County; and all Officers of said Courts, are to govern themselves accordingly

PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec. Council Chamber, March 23 1776.

All the troops from Prospect and Winter Hills, have march'd agreeable to General Orders:—This is to give notice that I want no more Wood brought in for that department, or any thing else in my way towards supplying the Troops &c. John G. Fruzer, A.Q.M.G.

P. S. Whoever hold receipts for Wood, Boards, Lumber or Hay, &c. are desired to bring them in immediately to my Office, between Prospect and Winter Hills, and receive payment J. G. F.

It is required of the Constables for the several towns in the county of Suffolk, to whom the care of the votes for a register of deeds and a treasurer is committed, that they, with said votes attend a court of General Sessions of the peace, to be held in Braintree, on the third Tuesday of April next, that the choice may be declared.

JOHN HILL, Justice Peace. March 16, 1776.

N. B. The above Court is to be held at the Rev. Mr. Withers's Meeting house.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Plymouth, that was by law to be holden at Plymouth, on the second Tuesday of April next, is adjourn'd to the first Tuesday of July next.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) March 1.

At this time, the salt petre works at Warwick, Petersburg and Blanford, produce full 200 weight per day; and two other works, now erecting on James River will increase the quantity to upwards of 350 weight per day. A powder mill is also erecting, which, when completed, will amply supply this colony with that necessary article.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.

By the last advices from Cambridge, there is reason to believe that the British troops intend to evacuate Boston. Where they will proceed after quitting Boston, is altogether uncertain. It is reported in Boston, that their destination is to Halifax, for the purpose of going to Canada. Some conjecture that their design is to go to the southward; others that they intend to attempt gaining possession of New-York. As this appears very probable, measures are taking to put that place in the best posture of defence.

A correspondent upon hearing that the errand of the Commissioners coming from England, was to grant Pardon, from the King, asked, "Whether it should be feasible for a man to be dejected with one of them in his pocket."

Extract of a Letter from Charleston, South Carolina, dated Feb. 7, 1776.

"Upon the return of the Georgia Delegates, the Sons of Liberty assembled, and rigged all the vessels that were ready to sail for England, set up a liberty pole, seized upon the persons of the governor and council, and sent to sea for two hundred men. Some stories there are striving to bring on an Indian war, and recruiting for government in the back parts of that province.

"The town is surrounded with seven batteries, two on James's point, viz. Fort Johnson of twenty, and a new one of eleven guns, and two on Sullivan's Island, one of twelve and another of four guns, so that we can take the whole Harbour from the bar. But I suppose this is nothing to what your Council of Safety has done for the defence of Philadelphia, which is so easily defended on account of the length of your river. You must be impregnable by this time.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General James Moore, in the Continental service, to the Honorable Committee of the Council of North Carolina, dated Wilmington, Mar. 21, 1776.

THE 25th of February, by four o'clock, we arrived at Dutchman's landing, but as we could not possibly march that night, for want of houses for the artillery, I dispatched an express to Monks creek bridge to learn the situation of affairs there, and was informed that Col. Livingston, who had the day before taken his stand at the bridge was that afternoon reinforced by Col. Caldwell and his troops had raised a breast work and entrenched against the bridge. The next morning the 27th, at break of day an alarm gun was fired, immediately after which, several following our people marched to prepare the way with Capt. McClure at their head made their attack on Col. Caldwell and Col. Livingston, and finding a small reinforcement sent to the bridge on our side empty concluded that our people had abandoned their post, and in the most cautious manner advanced within thirty paces of our breast work and artillery, where they met a very proper fire. Capt. McClure and Capt. Campbell fell within a few paces of the breast work, the former of whom received upwards of twenty bullets through his body; and in a very few minutes their whole army was put to the flight, and most successfully abandoned their General, who was six days taken prisoner. The loss of the enemy in this action, from the best accounts we have been able to learn, is about 30 killed and wounded; but as numbers of them must have fallen into the creek, besides many more that were carried off I suppose their loss may be estimated at about 50. We had only two wounded; one of which died this day. Thus, Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you, has most happily terminated a very dangerous insurrection, and will I trust put an effectual check to tyranny in this colony. From the best information I was able to procure, the Tory army amounted to about 14 or 1500.

The situation of affairs in this place made it necessary for me to return here, which, at the special request of the Committee, I did last night with my regiment. The large requisitions made by the men of war, who now lie just below the town, gave the inhabitants reason to apprehend every thing that could be suffered from their disappointed rage; however the committee have most spiritedly determined rather to suffer the worst of human evils than afford them any supplies at all, and I have no doubt we shall be able to prevent them from doing any great injury.

From North Carolina says, that at the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, about 49 of the

Tories were killed, whose army consisted of at least 2500 men, most of whom were taken, with 32 baggage waggons; quantity of dry goods, &c. all 1200 guns, chests of rifles, with swords, dirks, and some powder and ball.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Swallow Packet, does assert from the best authority, that the intention of sending Commissioners here is merely to bribe, corrupt and divide the provinces; that the whole may be the more easily swallowed up and reduced to the most abject state of conquered countries; which idea the present restraining bill must make evident to the meanest capacity: All American property withersoever found being rendered, by the act of Parliament that authorizes the crown to send out commissioners—Legal Plunder, and under the presumption of its being pirated, is by the proclamation of the best of Princes, bearing date, St. James's, Dec. 27, 1775, apportioned out in shares among the royal pirates. That the court of France have generously interposed thro' the court of Sweden, and thereby prevented the embarkation of the Russians, which has reduced our humane prince to the necessity of feeding his hungry, though confidential Hanoverians to take charge of our garrisons of Gibraltar and Minorca, in order the better to enable him to carry on his mild scheme of cutting the throats of his American subjects, because they have the presumption to look upon and hold the earnings of their industry to be their own property.

It is said, that 6000 Hessians are to be expected and the utmost efforts are used to recruit in G. B. and Ireland. The interested nobility and gentry add half a guinea a head to increase the ROYAL bounty for recruits, notwithstanding all which, the business goes on very heavily; which was acknowledged by Lord Bute in Parliament.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

By the Albany post we are informed that letters have just come to hand in Albany, informing that General Carleton one morning, had shot seventeen of his men for refusing to fight: The few forces under his command, as well as the people in general in Quebec, were much divided: That casualties amounted to 5700 men, and many on their march, which, when joined, would augment our army to upwards of 6000; and that our troops were still in the city the 20th of March.

April 1. Thursday about 1000 R. M. Men arrived here from Boston; and Saturday last Brigadier General Heath with Stark's Webb's B. and Patterson's & Greene's Regiments arrived here from the same place, via New London.

Part of Col. Drayton's Battalion from Elizabeth Town, and several Companies from Connecticut came to Town last week also; so that we now have here about Eight Thousand Men.

Tuesday last arrived here from Philadelphia, Brigadier General Baron De Weert, the Hon. Benjamin Franklin, and several other Gentlemen.

WATER TOWN, April 8.

Last Friday evening, Mr. Capt. J. J. Allen, a ship-keeper in Boston (with some other Tories besides women and children) in a sloop, ran ashore on the back of Cape Cod; thinking he had got into the harbor of Halifax. This is a valuable prize brought in with provisions and some cash.

Last Wednesday, Capt. Maney took and sent into Beverly, a large brig, after some resistance. This vessel was purchased by William Jackson, at the broken head, who with Ocean Brush, and a number of others, women and children, were on board, besides a sergeant and 20 privates of the 4th or King's own regiment who are made prisoners. She was bound for Halifax and has on board a variety of articles; she is estimated to be worth about 35,000 sterling.

Last Thursday the barn of the Widow Sarger, of this town, was consumed. It being very windy this day, during that the fire was occasioned by a spark from a Smith's chimney a little distance from it.

By a letter from Cork, dated Dec. 23, we are informed, that the Marquis of Rockingham transported, that sailed from Portsmouth, with the thirty second regiment on board, was wrecked between Cork and Kinsale the twenty second, when Lieut. Marsh, Ensign Sandiman the Captain of the ship, all the crew, except four, with all the women and children, and upwards of an hundred soldiers, were drowned [at Lord North's expense].

Yesterday part of the scattered flocks of the Old South and Dr. Cooper's church in Brattle Street united—When the Rev. Dr. Cooper preached an excellent sermon on the occasion at the Old Brick Meeting house, Boston.

We hear, that on Wednesday last the Rev. President, Fellows and Overseers of Harvard College, waited on his Excellency General Washington, with an Address, conferring on him the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

Accompanied the select Men of the town Boston waited upon his Excellency General Washington with the following Address viz.

Alas it pleases your Excellency,

The select Men of Boston, in behalf of the select Men and fellow citizens, with all grateful respect, congratulate your Excellency on success in your military operations, in the recovery of this town from an enemy collected in the select spirit of Britons, who in this instance are characterized by valour and fraud, rapine and plunder, in every trace left behind them.

Happy are we, that this acquisition has made with so little effusion of human blood, which, next to the divine law, permits us to ascribe to your excellency's wisdom, evidenced every part of a long besiegement.

If it be possible to enhance the noble feeling that person who, from the most illustrious elements, could throw himself into the hands of a camp to save his country, and in of his then possible this victory will be the Excellency's happiness, when you consider have not only saved a large, elegant, and populous city from total destruction; but rescued the few wretched inhabitants from the horrors of a besieged town, from the risks and losses of a disgraced and chagrined army, and restored many inhabitants to their quiet habitations who had fled for safety to the bosom of the country.

May your Excellency live to see the fruits of America settled on a firm basis, which we sincerely wish you and at a late period that felicity be changed into happiness to all.

John Scollay,

Timothy Newell,

Thos. Marshall,

Samuel Auldin,

Oliver Wendell,

John Pitts

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, General of the United Forces in America.

His Excellency's ANSWER

To the select men and citizens of Boston Gentlemen

YOUR congratulations on the success of American arms, gives me the greatest pleasure.

I most sincerely rejoice with you on your success in the quiet possession of your habitations; and what greatly adds to my pleasure, that this desirable event has been effected with so little effusion of human blood.

I am exceedingly obliged by the good reports you are pleased to entertain of my conduct, and your efforts in the cause of freedom, and unparalleled fortitude, which you have sustained the greatest of all human calamities, until ye to the gratification of your American brethren; and I heartily pray that the hand of tyranny may never more disturb your peace; and that every blessing of God and man may give happiness and prosperity to the new Boston.

GEO. WASHINGTON

Colonel of the 1st Regt. of the Continental Army

NOTICE is hereby given, that Wednesday the 17th Day of April current, is appointed for the holding a General Council.

By order of the major Part of the Council JOHN LOVELL, Dep. Secy. P. Council Chamber Water town. Apr. 16. 1776

COMMON SENSE.

TO MORROW will be published and sold by J. Gill, and T. and J. Fleet, in Boston, B. Eds in Water town.

A NEW Edition of COMMON SENSE addressed to the inhabitants of America. With several additions in the body of the work. To which is added an Appendix, and an Address to the representatives of the people called Quakers N. B. This edition contains upwards of thirty more than any former one.

Shop keepers and others are desired to send in their STORF of

ENOCH BROWN,

In Little Cambridge—at which place is opening a variety of GOODS, it is able to approach a seat on, which will be sold very cheaply—among which are many very good things in the Ladies way.—Blue, Indigo, per hundred or less; new Russia case; Crockery Ware per crate; Lard, Malt Wine per cask &c &c

Lowe's and Stearns's ALMANACK Plasters, Spelling Books and Primers, to be had by the printer hereof

This day an Oration was made before the Re-Interment of the late Judge George Joseph Warren.

March 27.

At a time when so many are talking and writing upon the subject of establishing an independance of Great Britain; being drove to this expedient by the cruelty of the state, which we used to reverence as a parent; and when the late Governor Hutchinson, above referred to, is exerting every nerve to bring ruin and desolation on these once happy Colonies, his native land; when his daily prayer to administration is, to subjugate the Rebels, or extirpate them from off the face of the earth; at such a time it were to be wished that it was known to the king and his ministry, that while he was in his letters falsely representing the Colonies as aiming at independance, and urging the necessity of the interposition of parliament to prevent it; while he was ungratefully and wickedly soliciting the present cruel war against the country that gave him birth, and raised him to distinguished honors; he was contributing more to disperse the people of the Massachusetts Bay to attempt a separation from Britain than any other man in that Colony. These whom he basely represented as incendiaries intended no such thing. They meant no more than to raise the people to a sense of their rights, and to an opposition to acts of parliament which they thought infringed them. But Mr. Hutchinson would take every opportunity of declaring, that if we were wrong enough there would be no crime in revolting—that he should have no scruple about the lawfulness of separating and declaring ourselves independant—that we were not bound in conscience to remain subjects of King George—that it would be right to withdraw our all giance, and set up for ourselves, if we had good reason to think we could effect it. Indeed he added, that nevertheless it would be right for Britain to make war upon us, in order to subdue us, and retain us in subjection; and if she should overcome us, it would be also right that she should hang all our leading men.

If any thing in this account seems to indicate an inconsistency in his conduct, the writer is not answerable for that. The account he has given is true, and though he could not swear that the particular words here used were all of them used by Mr. Hutchinson, yet that he delivered the sentiments expressed by them, the writer (if it would answer any good end) would very readily make solemn oath; although at present, he chooses to take the signature of I. F. behind the curtain.

NEW YORK March 20.

" *William Tye*, late Governor of this province, but now a professed *Rebel* and *Traitor* to its dearest rights and privileges, as well as to his native country ; who, in order to extinguish every spark of American Liberty, and recommend himself to the favour of a brutal Tyrant, and an infamous Court, did, illegally, unjustly, and cruelly, shed the blood of an innocent and worthy citizen, when he had the command in North-Carolina. For which, and his numberless traitorous practices against the liberties of this country, he is to suffer the just demerits of his atrocious villany, as a warning to all others.

Thirdly, "*TORIES take Care!!!*"
After it had been sufficiently exposed, it was
hung on a Gallows, which had been prepared in

By a gentleman arrived in this city from Montreal which place he left the 4th inst. we are informed, that Six Thousand troops in the Continental Service, had arrived in that city, and 2000 at Quebec; that he met incredible numbers on the Lakes going up from all parts of the Continent. Messrs. Walker and Price, the two Delegates from Montreal to the Congress, set out on their way for Philadelphia the 11th instant.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, March 21.

STolen, on Wednesday night last, from before the Dwelling House of John Huns, Esq; in Watertown a large Waggon, painted red, the property of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, of the value of Ten Pounds: Whoever will give information of the same, so that it may be obtained, and the Thief punished agreeable to Law, shall be rewarded for their Trouble, by the Printer hereof. Watertown, March 30th 1776

TO be sold at Woburn, a large commodious House, with a Barn, Chaise House, and other Out Houses belonging together, with fifteen Acres of choice Land; formerly occupied by the Rev. Josiah Sherman, late Pastor here: The said place is very convenient for a Trader. For further particulars apply to *Duncan Ingraham*, jun^r of Boston now residing at Lincoln.

TO BE SOLD,
By Abraham Frost,
A small House and some Furniture,
lying in Charlestown, in Col. Patterson's Incamp-
ment. For farther particulars inquire of Abra-
ham Frost living in said House

ALL persons indebted to, or in the hands of
 demands upon the estate of Capt. *Thomas
 Clark* late of Hopkington, deceased, are
 desired to apply to *Jonas Clark* of Loxington, ex-
 ecutor to the last Will of said deceased, in order
 for a settlement. March 28 1776.

TO BE SOLD
By SAMUEL ZEAGERS,
At the foot of Jackson's Hill in Little Cambridge.
— The following articles, viz. —

Black russels, calaminces, cotton thicksets, calicoes, men's and women's thread stockings, shalcoons, camblets and cumbleters, cap and apron tapes, broad cloths, bazes, wiltons, mohair, twist, worsted buttons, silk and hair ditto, scarf ditto, metal ditto, half ell perfumers, silk knee garters, ribands, men's black cravats, best cotton wool, oznabrigs, &c

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 10th of this Instant, a likely young Negro Man nam'd Blile. Strait lim'd, about 5 Feet 10 Inches tall, and has remarkable large Feet. Had on when he went away, a check'd woollen Shirt, a blue double-breasted Jacket without Sleeves, and blue breeches yarn Stockings, and a red Duff Groat Coat — Whoever will take up said Negro and bring him to his Master, shall receive a handsome Reward, and all Expences paid him. Warning is further hereby given for no Person or Persons to harbour, conceal, or hire said Negro, as they must take the Consequences arising from bad Practices. And all Officers are also desired not to insist said Negro, nor to hire him as a Waiter, but seeing him forth coming shall be intitled to the Reward and Expences accruing, and will highly oblige.

SAM^l ZEAGERS.
N. B. Whoever shall take up said Negra, and
confine him in any Goal, and acquaint his Master
therewith, shall be entitled to the Reward
Little-Cambridge. March 22. 1776.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Lin-
nen RAGS, at the Printing-Office in
Watertown.

O R A T I O N.

By PETER THACHER, A.

Asellum in prato timidus pascebat se-
cū h. solum clamore subito territus,
Suadebat asino fugere, ne posset capi
At ille lentus: quæso, num bivas mihi
Clitellus impositurum victorem putas?
Senex negavit. Ergo quid refert mea
Cui serviam? Clitellus dum periret a-
PHÆD

[Dedicated to his Excellency CLARENCE
INGTON, Esq; General and Commanding
Chief of the Army of the United States
North America —]

On fine Paper and a beautiful new Ty-
 pography, with 12 useful Plates of the Man-
 Price 1 Dollar (The London Edition being 10
MILITARY INSTRUCTION

O F F I C E R S
Detached in the Field : Containing
A SCHEME for forming a Corps of a PAR
Illustrated with Plans of the Manœuvres
in carrying on the PETITE GUE
By ROGER STEVENSON
—*Fas est et ab hoste docere*

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth

A T a Court erected to try and condemn vessels that shall be found infesting the coast of America, and brought in to the counties of *Plimouth, Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes* or *Dukes County*, to be held at *Provincetown* in the said county of *Plimouth*, on Monday the 15th day of April, 1776, at the hour of the forenoon, will be tried the justice of the capture of the following vessels, *vz* of a sloop called the *Polly*, burthen about seventy tons, commanded by *Sibeline White*; of a Schooner called the *Industry*, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by *Charles Coffin*; of a fishing Schooner, burthen about fifteen tons, commanded by one *Dansey*; of a ship called the *Py Return*, burthen about one hundred and twenty tons, commanded by *James Hal*; of a ship called the *Norfolk*, burthen about one hundred and twenty tons, commanded by *Jonath. Adair*; of a sloop called the *Dolphin*, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by *Est. Norton*; of a brigantine called the *St. Lawrence*, burthen about one hundred and sixty five tons, commanded by *James Coffin*; of a sloop called the *Whisper*, burthen about seventy tons, commanded by *Middleton*; of a sloop called the *Loisly*, burthen about thirty tons, commanded by *Wayman*; of a sloop called the *Blissania*, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by *Joseph*; of a sloop called the *Hetsy*, burthen about one hundred and fifteen tons, commanded by *Heath*; and of a ship called the *Harriot*, burthen about two hundred and forty tons, commanded by *Wemyss Orrock*. — All which vessels, since improved in supplying the fleet and employed against the *United Colonies*, and taken and brought into the counties of *Plimouth, Barnstable* and *Bristol* aforesaid, together with their crews and appurtenances, are libelled in the Court aforesaid; and trials will be had thereon day to day, until the whole are tried: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the laws of the colony aforesaid, to all persons claiming property in any of the aforesaid vessels or cargoes, or ways concerned therein, that they may appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the vessels, or any of them, with their cargoes and appurtenances, should not be condemned.

NATHAN CUSHING Judge of said Court.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of
Holbrook, late of Worcester, deceased,
desired to pay their said Debts to Thomas
Wheeler, of Worcester, Administrator on the sa-
id deceased's Estate:—And all Persons that ha-
ve Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring
in to said Wheeler, as soon as may be, in
to a speedy Settlement. *THO: WHEELER*
Worcester, Mar. 4, 1776.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have Demands on the Estate of Mrs. Martin, late of Northborough, Widowholder, deceased, are desired to bring in Accounts to Samuel Baker, Esq; of Belvidere, Joseph Baker, Esq; of Westborough, Administrators on said Estate, in Order for a Settlement.

The following Form of a Letter was found among the Papers of Cray Brath who was taken in his Flight from Boston to Halifax, and last week brought before the honorable Council, and is published that the good People of these Colonies may see the unwearied Attempts of our implacable Enemies to enslave them.

"S I R,

THE movement of the troops from Boston to Canada is the only measure which assures success in the reduction of America to due obedience, which I trust Sir you will remember to have been an observation of mine to you in Feb'y 1765. From the frontiers of that province, the troops can with great facility possess the interior fertile country, which forms the great object of the Rebels recourses, and by throwing the disaffected inhabitants in crowds upon an already exhausted and almost barren Sea-Coast, and keeping them confined there, they must be reduced by Famine without a blow, provided a proper Fleet is stationed on the Coast of the Atlantic to receive them on that Quarter, and prevent so regular a commerce as the rivers, lakes and streams connected with and contiguous to the River St. Lawrence, and the great number of lakes which render the Country to be accomplished, — the River Kennebec, the sources and that of the River St. Lawrence empty into the St. Lawrence River a few Miles above Quebec the Sag River which separates the Province of New Hampshire from the Province of Maine, the River Merrimack, rising about Lat. 43, the River Connecticut whose Sources is about Lat. 46, near the Lake De St. Francis in the River St. Lawrence Hudson's, Susquehanna, Delaware and Ohio Rivers, with the Lakes forming these Rivers and Streams issuing into them; for on the Banks of these Lakes, Rivers and Streams, are the fertile Lands, and the whole Settlements in the interior Parts are chiefly formed on them You will be pleased Sir to excuse the Liberty I have already taken, and indulge me until I have laid before you the method I would pursue in taking possession of any Canada River, which if it furnishes a boat which may facilitate the operations on any other, I should esteem myself very happy. The Plan I would lay down relates only to the River Connecticut, an object of the greatest consequence, as it forms the gateway of Massachusetts to Bay and Connecticut.

And I request you may believe that what I advance is not founded on mere Speculation, known as founded on Maps, but from the actual experience of many years traversing that River from its Mouth to Lat. 43, where I had an opportunity of the Country, inspecting its Falls, Fisheries, Paces and Passes. Upon a supposition therefore that the Body of Regulars on this expedition consists of 1500 Men, the rate Number of Can dians, and 100 Indians, with Arms, Ammunition and Six months provisions, the whole to proceed together from Quebec to Lake De St. Francis, with about 150 Men, or more if possible, and Birch Canoes sufficient to carry such Provisions and light Baggage as may be necessary, the distance from the Lake De St. Francis to the source of C. River, may be about 6 Days March, and in this the whole difficulty consists. Moreover the Canadians who are paid for their services, covered by an advanced Party and Indian Guides, must cut out such fallen Timber as may lay across the Path, and fill up such Gulches with Logs and Earth as would otherwise obstruct the March of the Artillery. Immediately on entering the settled Townships on Connecticut River, a Printed Paper to the Purport of Effect following might be distributed. [Here the Letter ends.]

Mr. EDES, if you think the following worth publishing, by inserting it in your next you will oblige one of your constant readers

As the two great objects now in the view of every friend to his country are, to ward off the tyranny and usurpation of Great-Britain, and prevent a future usurpation and usurpation of our own bowels, (for human nature is the same in America as in Great-Britain, and must not be entrained without a sacred inclosure) the only alternatives before us are servitude and bondage to Great Britain, or freedom and independence. We have already been succeeded beyond our most sanguine hopes against our common enemy, and independence is now become the universal cry; all ranks and conditions of men seem to be waiting in silent and anxious expectation of a formal declaration of a final separation from England, and of seeing the colours of the American empire hoisted, which would instantly communicate life and spirit, and give vigor to our military operations throughout the united colonies. The late glorious victory over the regular forces in their final expulsion from Boston, after they had been a year in fortifying it, and had filled it with a great body of veteran forces and immense artillery speaks this language loud as with a voice of thunder. "We find the yankees invincible, instead of traversing their country we are now obliged to fear it, we

must go to the southern provinces which are weaker, and try to make impression upon them, but alas the yankees follow us wherever we go, and all our thundering anathemas, and that red of paternal vengeance which we have been so long making over them must now subside into an ignominious negotiation. Force is fruitless. Let us try artifice, duplicity and bribery, the common traffic of our country; herein we must certainly succeed and gain upon them now all other means fail." Go home go home, ye ignoble commissioners from these infernal traitors, North and Hutchinson. Too late, too late, reconciliation is a phantom. Why do ye dream of uniting the brave, the gallant colorists to that power which has burnt our towns, desolated our pleasant fields, turned out thousands to beg, put us to millions of our valiant heroes whose fame shall never die. If you sit fast on these shores on such an errand, you must, you will assuredly be rent in pieces by an invincible and injured continent. He who thinks of reconciliation, compounds an ear to your tales, is a vile traitor, a coward, and lost to the feelings of man.

As religion has always been a bone of contention with mankind, especially the bigotted part, it is hoped that in this new constitution of an American empire, all religious persecution will be wholly shut out of it, and religion be left by its own force and native charms to spread and prevail, and the most glorious scenes dawn upon this western world, and a Kingdom be erected upon such catholic principles as to religion, that shall leave no room for future contention. As a formal declaration of independence draws near, the we have been independent of Great Britain for more than a year, I would propose the following question to be discussed by some able hand, as being very reasonable and most important.

Question. Whether any religious establishment tends to the civil and religious happiness of mankind. (or a community) Or in other words.

Whether, civil government has any other business to do with religion than to protect all the professors of it?

Mr. EDES.

I could not help being much surprised at the novelty of the subject in your last, uttered into the world by J. F. behind the curtain. Could I believe that any Devil or J. was possessor of such duplicity, then I should be inclined to think Hutchinson was. (for there is little difference between the three) as he spoke as Mr. J. F. behind the curtain mentions: but as I am a traveller, and have heard many observe the utter improbability of his once entertaining for 10 years back, a favourable idea of his country, much less of giving his advice to our present resistance against Great Britain, and as I imagine it of consequence to the public that this matter be made more certain, I call upon Mr. J. F. to creep forth, supported by an oath, from behind the curtain, and make his appearance on the stage.

J. S.

WILLIAM S. BURGESS, March 23.
We hear from North Carolina, that parties of men are dispersed all over the colony, apprehending suspected persons, and disarming all the Highlanders and regulars that were put to the route in the late battles. The conquerors have already taken 350 guns and shot bags, about 150 swords and darts, 1500 excellent mules, two medicine chests fresh from England, one of them valued at 3000 sterling, a box containing half Johnnys and guineas, secreted in a stable at Cross Creek, discovered by a Negro, and reported to be worth 15000 sterling, also thirteen waggons, with complete sets of harness. Eight hundred and fifty common soldiers were made prisoners and armed, and discharged. Col. Lough has also apprehended several of their officers, who are now in Halifax goal, viz. Colonel John Piles, Major Thomas Collins, Captains David Jackson, Enoch Bradby, John Piles, and Thomas Bradford; Lieutenants Stephen Parker and Daniel McDonald, the latter wounded through the thigh; Ensign Downing, and Doctor Robertson. There are in the same goal four persons of the name of Field, one Turner, and three Bell's, a midshipman, and a quater gunner of the Scorpion; likewise one Kingsborough McDonald, Colonel Hugh McDonald, Thomas Rutherford, Hector McNeal, and Alexander McDonald; Captains Morrison, Mc Kerzie, Thomas West Leggate, Solomon Cross, Parsons, McCoy, Main, John Micheon, Neil McCarter, and Adjutant Fraser; Lieutenants Colin M'Iver, Joshua Hewes, — Cameron, Donald Hewes, Donald Cameron, & sundry other Lieutenants and Ensigns, whose names we have not an account of; Kenneth McDonald, and delamp, James Hepburne, Secretary, Person Beattie, La-

ron Verdy, W. Maister, and Dr. Morrison. General McDonald and Brigadier McDonald (the latter of whom was and the other taken prisoner) set out at of this banditti with the avowed intention of carrying Governor Martin to the interior of the province. These two officers passed Newbern a few months ago, where they solemnly swore, before the Committee of safety, that their business in that province was to see their friends and relations.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1777

IN CONGRESS, March 14, 1777
RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the several Assemblies, Conventions and Committees of Safety, of the United Colonies, immediately to cause all Persons to be within their respective Colonies who are openly disaffected to the cause of America, have not associated, and refuse to do so, to defend by arms, the United Colonies against hostile attempts of the British fleets and to apply the arms taken from such in each respective colony, in the first place, arming the Continental troops raised in the colony; in the next, to the arming such as are raised by the colony for its own defence; the residue to be applied to arming the militia. That the arms, when taken, be by indifferent persons, and such as are the arming Continental troops, be paid Congress; and the residue by the respective Assemblies, Conventions or Councils, or Committees of Safety.

Extract from the Minutes of CHARLES THOMSON

In CONGRESS, March 20, 1777

WHEREAS, in the execution of the 14th of the Congress of the 14th of the Congress, the disarming disaffected persons, fire arms may be taken which may be of use, to arm any of the troops mentioned. Therefore, Resolved, That all the fire arms, being appraised according to the value of them, shall be paid for but that the fit for such troops, or that may be convenient to make, and the remainder shall be by the assemblies, conventions, councils, or committees of safety for the owners, to be to them when the Congress shall direct.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several assemblies, conventions and committees of safety, and committees of powder and inspection, that they exert most endeavours to promote the sale of FLAX, and COTTON, and the growth of in these United Colonies.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the assemblies, conventions and committees of safety that they take care to provide for erecting and establishing in each colony a society for the improvement of literature, arts, manufactures, and agriculture, to maintain a correspondence between the colonies, that the rich and numerous natural advantages of this country, for supporting its inhabitants, not be neglected.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the assemblies, conventions, and councils or committees of safety, that they forthwith devise ways and means of introducing the manufacture of DUCK and SAIL CLOTH, and STEEL such colonies where they are not usual, and of encouraging, increasing, and improving them where they are.

Extract from the Minutes, CHARLES THOMSON

Extract of a letter from the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, dated Newbern 11th March

Governor Martin has been too successful in carrying a succession of the banditti and Highlanders and the Regulars. We to a copy of Col. Caldwell's letter and enclosed papers for the particular account. We have given orders that the persons parties of the ringleaders should be secured that all who were in arms, or aiding and should be disarmed, and every other effect should be pursued to prevent their giving Governor Martin any aid in case of the arrival of his reinforcements. We have every thing from the vigilance, skill and activity of the officers, and the bravery, spirit and patriotism of the troops on this occasion. — ardour appeared in every part of the through all ranks of people; in so much less than a fortnight 9400 men and upwards embodied and on their march against the more might have been raised if they had been necessary. We are informed that the men are on their way to Wilmington, and the inhabitants have removed all their valuables, apprehending that the Governor would fall on the officers of the men of war, to same tragedy there, which Lord Duomo played at Norfolk, to his immortal infamy.

We have ordered that the Provincial Congress should meet at Halifax the second of next month.

We have appointed Committees to confer with Virginia and South-Carolina on the most proper mode of defence, to be adopted by these colonies the ensuing campaign.

We understand General Clinton is arrived in Virginia with the transports and troops from Boston, but have not yet any advice of the arrival of these expected from Great-Britain.

One Mr. Achison, midshipman of the Syren, with three sailors were driven over Ocracock bar in distress who were taken prisoners and brought to Newbern, the Midshipman and one sailor are sent to Halifax as prisoners, the other two discharged in this town. It appears the Syren had taken a vessel of ours on the coast and those men were conducting the prize to Boston, when they were forced over the bar.

By express from Lewis Town we learn, that on Monday evening a sloop of war and her tender came into our caps.

Extract of a private letter, dated North-Carolina, March 10. 1776.

With very great pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your obliging favour; and my happiness in writing to you is now increased by the immediate defeat of those rascally disturbers of government called Highlanders and Regulators, who had embodied themselves to a great number, and were within 20 miles of Wilmington. It is inconceivable to imagine what joy this event has diffused thro' this province—the importance of which is heightened by Clinton, and Lord William Campbell's being now in Cape Fear, in sanguine expectation of being joined by the above defeated and routed villains, and with a determined resolution of attacking the weakest part of America, which, I presume, they supposed North-Carolina to be.—But how amazing y mortification they prove, in finding that this weak, poor, and insignificant Carolina, in less than fifteen days, could turn out more than ten thousand independent gentlemen volunteers, and within that time to pursue them to the very scene of action. Since was born I never heard so universal an ardour or fighting prevail, and so perfect a union amongst all degrees of men—This will enable his Generalship Clinton to give his master and wicked ministry, a just account of the weakness of the southern colonies, how liable they are to be subdued, and what very small numbers will be sufficient for that purpose. It is most heartily wished that his Lordship Campbell, Clinton, and Martin, would think it worth their while to land at Cape-Fear, before the dispersion of the forces, and not doubted but in that case, a very handsome reward would be given of them, by the deities of the formidable triumvirate.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated Feb. 26. 1776.

"It is reported in town this day, that an American merchant was obliged to leave Dominica a few days ago, upon a person deposing that the Americans had bore arms against his Majesty, and he-governor must have seized on his effects. It is likewise said that all the monies lying in the hands of the merchants in the English islands belonging to America will be taken hold of by proclamation." To the Honourable the Representatives of the Freeman of the province of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, the MEMORIAL of the Committee of Inspection and Observation for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, respectfully sheweth.

"THAT they have the highest sense of the necessity of the UNION of the COLONIES at the present juncture, when the Parliament, Ministry and King of Great Britain are united in using their utmost efforts to subdue, and enslave them

"That they have likewise the highest sense of the necessity of secrecy in many of the measures of the CONGRESS, particularly in those which relate to military affairs.

"That they apprehend that the instructions of the Honourable Assembly of November 9th, 1775, to their Delegates, have a tendency to weaken the union of the Colonies, and to make public many of those measures of the CONGRESS, which sound policy requires should be known only to the members of that body.

"The Committee beg leave therefore to request that the said instructions be rescinded, and further to declare that they are of opinion that **PACE, LIBERTY & SAFETY** can only be obtained for this province, by a strict adherence to the resolutions of a majority of the Colonies.

Signed in behalf, and by order of the Committee, by JOHN BAYARD, Chairman.

March 20. 1776.

NEW-YORK, April 4.
Yesterday the Hon. Benjamin Franklin, the Baron Woodliffe, Mr. Chase, Mr. Carroll, &c. set out for Canada.

Ever since our last, American troops from Boston, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, have been continually arriving in town, so that we already have here, it is supposed besides the colony troops, about 10 000 men, with the generals Heath, Thompson, and Lord Stirling, Col. Mifflin, &c. and it is expected Generals Putnam, and Sullivan, will arrive this day with more troops.

Yesterday afternoon five battalions of the Continental troops were reviewed by his Excellency General Heath, on the Green near Liberty Pole; they made a very martial appearance, being excellently well armed, and all of them young healthy men. They went thro' their exercise with surprising activity.

Last night a number of our troops went and set fire to all the buildings on Bedlow's Island, where the men of war was intrenching and fortifying it for an asylum for the Tory refugees, burnt and brought off all their intrenching tools with a large number of white shirts and great coats, &c. likewise an abundance of poultry of all sorts; the ships fired in our people, but not one man either killed or wounded.

Last night a barge full of men, supposed to be from the man of war, landed and endeavoured to set fire to the Air Furnace, but they were timely discovered before much damage was done. (*Keep a good look out for the rogues.*)

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, April 4.

"Capt. Barry in a Continental Brig has sent in a prize, a vessel from St. Croix, having two sets of papers, one for Halifax, the other for Philadelphia, she is loaded with rum.

W A T E R T O W N, April 15.

On Monday last, Commodore Hopkins, with the Continental Fleet under his Command, arrived at New London, from New Providence.—He sailed from Philadelphia the 17th of February last, at which time four of his Fleet were infected with the Small Pox, which rendered it imprudent to cruise on this Coast; and the Wind coming at N. E. the Fleet sailed for New Providence, where they arrived the 1st of March, and on the 4th they took possession of his Majesty's Forts and Stores on that Island which consisted of the following articles viz. An Inventory of the Stores, &c. taken at New-Providence by Admiral Hopkins of the Fleet of the United Colonies of North America, March 4th, 1776, viz.

At Fort Nassau.
71 Cannon from 9 to 32 Pounders—15 Mortars, from 4 to 11 Inches, and Beds for ditto—5357 Skells—931 Round Shot, 165 Chain, and double headed ditto—10 Hand Grenades—216 Fuses—99 Spongers, Hammers and Worms—46 Copper Ladles—407 Copper Hoops, and 5 Copper Powder Measures—226 Iron Trucks for Carriages—3 Bells—24 Casks of Powder—A Quantity of Blotch Rope—2 Double block Brass Sheeps—1 Seale Beam, 1 Hammer—3 Tanned Hides—2 Bones Candles—4 Barrels Bread, 4 ditto Beef, Part of a Cask of Spirits—1 Sun Dial, 1 English Flag.

Taken at Fort Montague.
17 Cannon, from 9 to 26 Pounders—1240 Round Shot—121 Shells—81 Iron Trucks for Carriages—22 Copper Hoops—2 Copper Powder Measures—1 Worm, 1 Ladle—Some old Iron, Copper & Lead.

PRISONERS

Governor Brown of New-Providence, Mr. Baggage, Secretary and his pay Officer, Thomas Irving, Counsellor of South-Carolina, and Receiver of the King's Quit-Rent, South District.

The above fleet on their return off Fisher's Island, on last Friday 7-night, were attacked by Commodore Wallis's Fleet, from Rhode Island, when an obstinate engagement ensued, in which Admiral Hopkins came off victorious, by taking a Bomb Brig, a Schooner and Sloop, which are safely moor'd in New London Harbour. The Glasgow Man of War he drove into Newport in a shattered condition. We hear Admiral Hopkins lost ten hands in the engagement but have not heard of the loss of the enemy, tho' thought to be considerable.

Thursday last arrived at Newport the Phoenix Man of War, and a Snow of 16 guns from Georgia, and carried in with them a Brig laden with Flour and Bread, and a Sloop with Salt. About half after 10 o'Clock at night, a small Battery of 3 guns began firing on the Phoenix and Snow; at the same time the Row Gallies that lay in the harbour, attack'd the ships for 3 or 4 hours, when the Ship and Snow split their cables and ran off under Connaught Island; and the Gallies retook the above Prizes and sent them safe to Providence.

The Honorable General Ward has appointed Major Thomas Chase of Boston, to be Adjutant Quarter Master General, vice John G. Frazier, Esq. promoted in Battalion.

Last Monday, Katharine Green, the Wife of George Green, Merchant of Boston, (now in England,) died at the House of her Brother Dr William A. Greenwall in Brooklyn.

We hear that administration is renewing their application to King, and that France is extremely anxious to know what part America intends to take in the present trying conjuncture. Her great preparations by land & sea have special reference to the present dispute between Britain & America, and it is said by persons of undoubted intelligence, that the moment America declares itself for Great Britain, France will declare in her favour.—How mad must America be if she hesitates and defers this declaration till France gets discouraged, and leaves Britain to drive a bargain with Russia at her pleasure! To depend on any terms that are to be offered us by the Commissioners, said to be coming over to treat with us, is perfectly ridiculous; since by the tenor of the act enabling the British King to constitute them, they are only appointed to receive submissions, grant pardons and open trade to such places or provinces as will acknowledge the supremacy of parliament. It is said, that when Lord Howe was acquainted with the terms the ministry intended to charge him with, he declined the service, unless he might carry such terms as he conceived the Americans might reasonably accept, and be pleased with.

Last Thursday three Boats with 26 Hands, took a Snow bound from Grenada to Boston, James Pez, Master, and carried her into Cohasset. Her Cargo consists of 354 Punccons of Rum, 49 Barrels Sugar, 10 Barrels Coffee, 3 Tons Hay, some Wood, and about ten Barrels of Pork and Beef, a valuable Prize.

It is an undoubted fact, that between 3 and 5000 wt. of gunpowder is just arrived at Virginia, from one of the French Islands with a number of field pieces four and six pounders, some musters &c. Several French gentlemen likewise came in the vessel one of whom, shortly after their arrival, set out for Philadelphia.

It is absolutely fact, that the Doctors of the diabolical medicinal buchers, when they evacuated Boston, intermixed and left 25 weight of Atinick with the medicines which they left in the Alms House there.

We hear, that on Friday next at three o'Clock P. M. a discourse will be delivered at the Meeting House in Lexington, in Commemoration of the horrid Murder committed in that Town by Ministerial Rascals on the 10th of April 1770.

Colonial Court of the County of Essex, Day
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. which was to be held at a Court room within and for the County of Middlesex on the second Tuesday of April current is now a Resolve of the Great and General Court of this day, adjourned to the 4th Tuesday of October next, the time by Law appointed for the next holding of the said Superior Court, at Cambridge, within and for the County aforesaid.—And all Officers of said Court are hereby directed to govern themselves accordingly.

Ordered Chamber, April 6th, 1776.

Perem Morton, Dep. Sec'y.
ALL persons who have any demands against Col. Thomas Mifflin, Quarter Master General of the Continental Army, are directed to bring in their accounts between this date and Wednesday, with proper vouchers, to John Parke Deputy Quarter Master General for Payment—Those who neglect to settle their accounts within the limited time, must apply to Major Thomas Chase, Adjutant Quarter Master General in Boston.

Cambridge, April 15. 1776

NOTICE is hereby given, on Saturday the 20th instant, sundry articles left in the Continental Store at Medford, viz. Barr Iron, Charcoal, Steel, Corn, Oats, &c.

The Sale to begin at Ten o'clock.
The same Day will be sold at Winter and Prospect Hills,

A Quantity of Wood, Boards, Shingles, Joist and Timber, two or three old Horses, and as many Oxen. The Wood &c. to be delivered on the Spot immediately after the Sale.

Once more request all Persons that have any Demands against me, for Articles furnished the Army with, in my Department, to bring them in before the above Sale, and receive Payment, at my Office, between Prospect and Winter Hills as I want to make up my Accounts as soon as possible.

John G. Frazier, A. Q. M. G.

Boston, April 15. 1776.

Stopp'd at Charlestown, May 775; a piece of red and white calico, copper plate supposed to be stolen, the owner may have it again by making out their claim, and paying for this advertisement.

Lost last Saturday, between Cambridge and Charlestown Ferry, a black Leather Pocket Book, containing about 60 Dollars in Paper Money, with some other valuable Papers. Whoever will return the said Pocket Book, with the Contents, to the Printer, or to Mr. John Truman, in Boston, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, March 20th, 1776.

Resolved, That the Comptroller General of this colony be, and he hereby is empowered and directed to take into his custody, all and singular the stores of every kind, purchased by this colony for the use of the same, and not particularly appropriated; and the committees or other persons who may have any of the stores aforesaid in their possession, are hereby directed to deliver the same accordingly. Sent up for Concurrence.

William Cooper, Speaker pro tem.

In Council, March 20, 1776.

Read and Concurr'd. *Perez Morton, Dep. Sec.*
Consented to,

<i>W. Sever,</i>	<i>Cha's. Chauncy,</i>
<i>W. Spooner,</i>	<i>Eldad Taylor,</i>
<i>J. Winthrop,</i>	<i>M. Farley,</i>
<i>T. Cushing,</i>	<i>J. Palmer,</i>
<i>John Wheelcomb,</i>	<i>Jabez Fisher,</i>
<i>Jed. Foster,</i>	<i>S. Holten,</i>
<i>James Prescott,</i>	<i>Moses Gill,</i>
<i>B. Lincoln,</i>	<i>B. White.</i>

A true Copy,

Attest John Lowell, Dep. Sec. pro tem.

Shopkeepers and others, are invited to the

STORE of

ENOCH BROWN,

In Little Cambridge;—at which place is now opening a variety of GOODS, suitable to the approaching season, which will be sold very reasonably—Among which are many very pretty things in the Ladies way.—ALSO, choice Bedigo, per hundred or less; new Ruffins per cask; Crockery Ware per crate; best Malaga Wine per cask, &c. &c.

To be sold by Ebenezer Stearns, junr, at the Sign of the Light-House, in Cambridge—
English Steel, Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel, Holland's Gin by the Case, Tenerife Wine and Cherry Rum by the Gallon, French Cordials by the Bottle or larger Quantity.
Cambridge, April 3, 1776

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, junr, at the

AT the Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the sea coast of America, and brought into the counties of Plymouth, Barnstable, Bristol, Nantucket or Dukes County, to be held at Plymouth, in the said County or Plymouth, on Friday the 19th of April, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, will be tried the justice of the capture of a ship, and the goods thereon, commanded by James Holman, and taken into the service of the Fleet and armed against the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the county of Barnstable, is libelled in the court aforesaid; and a trial will be had thereon. And notice is hereby given, pursuant to the laws of the colony aforesaid, to all persons claiming property in said ship or cargo, or any ways concerned therein, that they may appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the said ship with her cargo & appurtenances should not be condemned.
N. CUSHING, Judge of said court.

**Call'd the Friendship*

ON the Memorial and Petition of John Hursey, in behalf of the town of Boothbay, humbly shewing, "That from a thorough examination of the claims of said persons, and of the difficulties under which many of the inhabitants have held their possessions for forty seven years, the honorable Court will see sufficient cause to support the inhabitants in the rights they have so dearly acquired; and therefore pray your wise consideration of the case, and that an Act may pass the honorable Court, for quieting the inhabitants in the possession of their lands."—

In the House of Representatives, March 28, 1776.

READ and ordered, That the petitioner publish in the Watertown, Cambridge, and Portsmouth newspapers three weeks successively, as soon as may be, that part of his petition (praying for an Act of this Court for quieting the inhabitants in the plantation of Boothbay in the possession of their lands,) with an attested copy of this order: That all persons claiming lands there, may have an opportunity to shew cause (if any they have) on the second Wednesday of the session of this court in May next, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Sent up for concurrence.

WILLIAM COOPER, Speaker P. T.

In Council, March 28, 1776. Read & concurred.

JOHN LOWELL, Dep. Sec'y P. T.

A true copy,

Attest, JOHN LOWELL, D.S.P.T.

ALL Persons having any demands on the Estate of Capt. Edward Learned, late of Sherburn, Deceased, are desired to apply to Jedediah Phips, or Edward Learned of Sherburn, administrators to said Estate, for settlement. And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy payment. *Sherburn, March 18 1776.*

RICHARD JENNY,

HEREBY acquaints the Public, That he continues the Business of Portrait Pointing, in Oil, Crayons, and Miniature, at his House in Cambridge-Street, near Concert Hall.

To be sold at the above Place, a Variety of ENGLISH GOODS, consisting of Lutestrings, English and India Taffetas, black Alamode, Satins and figured Modes, plain and flowered Sarisets, Stay-Tabby, Stay Braid and Gailloom, Brochos, Millicatts, Silveretts, Callicoets, Cambrick, plain and flowered Lawns and Gauzes, Gauze-Aprons & Handkerchiefs, flowered Lawn-Aprons, beautiful Ell wide flowered Gauze, Silk Trimmings for Ladies Gowns, black Barcelona Cravats, Basket and Metal Buttons, Cotton Velvet, and a Variety of other Articles.

Boston, April 8, 1776.

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay.

NOTICE is hereby given that Wednesday the 17th Day of April current, is assigned for the holding a General Council.

By order of the major Part of the Council.

JOHN LOWELL, Dep. Sec'y P. T.

Council Chamber, Watertown, April 6th, 1776

ALL Persons indebted to, or have any Demands upon the Estate of the Rev. Mr. Amos Adams, late of Roxbury, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Enoch Adams, of Medfield, Executor of said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.
Medfield, April 2, 1776.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS in the night on the 23d or 24th of March, a Horse on the south side of King Street was broke open, and a trunk containing Irish linens, buckrams, flannel, satins, Persian qualities, ribbons, pins and sundry other articles was taken away.—Whoever shall discover the thief or thieves so as he or they may be brought to justice, and the goods recover'd, shall receive the above reward.

DEPART on the night of the 29th March last, from Capt John Wood's Company, in Col. Leominster's Regiment, when on their march Southward Isaac Green, about 20 Years of age, near 6 feet high, light coloured hair, and his build belonging to Lexington—and Benjamin Keneen about the same age and height of Isaac Green, belonging to Woburn, but is rather suppos'd they are both gone to Charlestown. Any person who returns either or both of said deserters to their Regiment, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS for each and necessary charges paid by.

JOHN WOOD, Capt.

It is desired that the select men and committees of towns would take particular notice of this advertisement.

TO be sold in Sherburne, near the Meeting House, a convenient Dwelling House and Barn, and Saddler's Shop, with fifteen Acres of Land, and a profitable young Orchard of two Hundred Apple Trees, and a Variety of other Fruit Trees well Wooded on, all will be sold very cheap for Cash. Inquire of Asa Brown of Sherburne or Ranken Brown of Concord.

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, two good Farms, the one lying in Peterboro' the other in Peterboro' Slip, the Farm in Peterboro' consists of One Hundred Acres, with a fine young Orchard on the same, and is well calculated for raising Grain, and well divided into Mowing and Pasturing, with a double House and good Barn.—The other Farm is a remarkable good one, consists of 200 Acres, has on it some fine interval, and cuts yearly 20 Tons of good Hay, and 40 Tons may easily be cut with a little work a good new Dwelling House and good Barn on it, on a fine Road for a Tavern, for any gentleman who fancies living in the Country.

Samuel Gragg, junr.

Peterborough, April 2, 1776.

ALL persons having demands on the estate of Joseph Mayo, late of Roxbury, Esq; deceased, are desired to carry their accounts to Joseph Mayo, of Warwick, administrator to said estate, or to Deacon David Weld, of Roxbury, attorney to the executor of said estate, for adjustment:—And those that are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to the administrator or to the said attorney.

The FARM lately occupied by the deceased, to be let, containing between eighty and ninety acres of good pasturing, mowing and plow land, with orcharding and salt marsh. There are on said farm one large house, exceeding pleasantly situated, and one small ditto, with a good barn and other out houses.—Said farm is about 6 miles and three quarters from Boston town house on Dedham road, and about three quarters of a mile from the meeting house.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A man servant in a family in Boston, who understands taking care of horses, a garden and tend table, &c. Such an one may hear of a good place by enquiring of the printer.—None need apply unless they can be well recommended for their honesty, good-nature and cleanliness.

JUST PUBLISHED in Philadelphia, And Sold by B. EDES, at the Printing Office near the Bridge, in Watertown.

[Dedicated to his Excellency General Washington, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies in North America —]

On fine Paper and a beautiful new Type; enriched with 12 useful Plates of the Manoeuvres. Price 1 Dollar. (The London Edition being 10s. 6d.)

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS

FOR OFFICERS

Detached in the Field: Containing, A SCHEME for forming a Corps of PARATROOPERS, Illustrated with Plans of the Manoeuvres necessary in carrying on the PETIT GUERRA. By ROGER STEVENSON, Esq;—*Fas est et ab hoste docere*—

Just Published & to be Sold by the Printer hereof

ORATION,

Delivered at Watertown, March 5, 1776 To Commemorate the Bloody Massacre at Boston Perpetrated March 5 1770

By PETER THACHER, A. M.

Atellum in patris timidis pascuat senex
Is. hostium clamore fabrorum terrores
Suadent afflicto fugere ne possit capiti.
At ille lentus: quæso, non hinc milii,
Clitellus imposturum victorem petis?
Senex negavit. Ergo quid refert mea,
Cui serviam? Clitellus, dum portem mea.

PHADOCUS

AS all the troops from Prospect Hill, have catch'd agreeable to General Orders:—This is to give notice that I want more Wood brought in for that department, any thing else in my way towards supplying the Troops &c. *John G. Frazer, A.Q.M.G.*

P.S. Whoever holds receipts for Wood, Lumber or Hay, &c. are desired to bring them immediately to my Office, between Prospect Hill and Winter Hills, and receive payment.

IT is requested of the Constables for the several towns in the county of Suffolk, to whom care of the votes on a register of deeds and a return is committed, that they with said votes attend a court of General Sessions of the peace, to be held in Braintree, on the third Thursday April next, that the choice may be declared.

JOHN HILL, Justice Peace.

March 16, 1776.

NOTICE The above Court is to be held at the Rev. Mr. Wither's Meeting house.

TO BE SOLD,

By Abraham Frost,

A small House and some Furniture

lying in Charlestown, in Col. Patterson's neighbourhood. For further particulars inquire of Abraham Frost, living in said House.

ALL persons indebted to, or that have demands upon the estate of Capt. Thomas Clark late of Hingham, deceased, are desired to apply to Jonas Clark of Lexington, executor to the last Will of said deceased, in order for a settlement. *March 28, 1776.*

Sold on Wednesday night last, from the Dwelling House of John Hunt, Esq; Watertown, a large Wagon, painted red, the property of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay of the value of Ten Pounds: Whoever will give information of the same, so that it may be obtained, and the Thief punished agreeable to Law shall be rewarded for their Trouble, by the Printer hereof. *Watertown, March 30th, 1776.*

TO be sold at Woburn, a large commodious House, with a Barn, Chaise House, and other Out Houses, belonging together, with fifteen Acres of choice Land; formerly occupied by the Rev. Josiah Sherman, late Pastor there. The said place is very convenient for a Trade. For further particulars apply to Darius Ingraham, junr, of Boston, now residing at Lincoln.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing-Office Watertown.



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, April 22, 1776.

Proposals for a CONFEDERATION of the United Colonies.

ARTICLES of agreement and confederation entered into by the several colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, The Three Lower Counties of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

ARTICLE I.

THE said colonies do severally enter into a firm league and covenant with each other to act in union, by the name of *The United Colonies in North America*, for their common defence against their enemies, the security of their Liberties and Properties, and for their mutual and general welfare.

II. Each colony shall retain and enjoy as much as it may think fit, of its own present laws, customs, privileges, and peculiar constitutions, and have the sole direction and government of its own internal police; but shall form no alliances, or political connections, with the people of any other country or state, separate from the other United Colonies.

III. For the management of their common interests and concerns, a General Congress of Delegates, from the several United Colonies, shall be held on the first Tuesday of September annually, at such place as the Congress shall appoint; the next September session to be at such place as the present Congress shall appoint, and each succeeding annual session shall be in a different colony, until it hath been held in seven of the middle colonies at least, and so in perpetual rotation, unless exigencies require a deviation, or the Congress shall think fit to enlarge the circuit, or extend it to all the colonies. The number of Delegates from each colony shall be in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, of every age and quality; not exceeding one Delegate for every thirty thousand inhabitants complete, who shall be annually elected by the legislative assembly, or convention, of the respective colonies. And to constitute a Congress, two thirds at least of the United Colonies shall be represented therein. And the concurrence of a majority of the colonies represented, and also a majority of the Delegates present, shall be necessary to make a vote of the Congress. The Delegates when convened in Congress shall elect one of their number to preside, and a suitable person for Secretary to keep record of their votes and proceedings.

IV. The Congress shall have authority to agree on proper measures for the defence and security of the United Colonies against all their enemies; for restoring peace and harmony with Great Britain on terms not inconsistent with the constitutional rights of any of the Colonies to manage treaties and form all alliances of amity and commerce with other states, determine of peace and war, superintend Indian affairs, establish and regulate post-offices, hear and determine controversies between Colony and Colony according to the right of the parties by rules of law or equity, make rules for regulating the naval and land forces in the pay of the United Colonies, appoint the general officers to command them, and other officers necessary for managing the public affairs, under the direction of the Congress, appoint a Committee of Safety and Correspondence to transact such matters in the recess of the Congress, as may be judged necessary to commit to them for the general welfare of the United Colonies. But the Congress shall have no authority to impose or levy taxes, or interfere with the internal policy of any of the Colonies.

V. The charges of war, and all other expences, that shall be incurred for the common welfare, allowed by the Congress, shall be defrayed out of the common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several colonies in proportion to the number of their inhabitants of every age and quality, a due account of which shall be triennially taken and

transmitted to the Congress. The taxes, for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the assemblies of the respective colonies; and each colony shall be at the expence of supporting its own Delegates in Congress.

VI. No army shall be kept up in the pay of the United Colonies in the time of peace; but each colony shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred; and shall also be provided with public stores of ammunition, not less than at the rate of two pounds of powder and eight pounds of lead or leaden ball for every militia-man in the colony. And when troops are raised by any of the colonies for the common defence, the commission officers proper for the troops raised in each colony (except the General Officers) shall be appointed by the Assembly and Convention thereof, and commissioned as the Congress shall direct.

VII. Any other of the British colonies on this continent, upon their acceding to this confederation, shall be admitted to the privileges of the Union.

A Confederation of the Colonies would be useful if the former connexion between them and Great Britain were restored, and would not be inconsistent therewith.

But in their present state, when they are expressly excluded from the King's protection by a late act of Parliament, and probably will never be restored to it again unless they resign their liberties; and Great Britain is carrying on a cruel war against them, is it not absolutely necessary that they should enter into an explicit Confederation with each other, to enable them to exert their united strength in their own defence, when they may expect soon to be attacked by all the force that the British government can send against them? The New England Colonies, by many years experience, found great advantages by a Confederation, in carrying on the wars with the Indians, in treating with neighbouring colonies settled under other states, and in adjusting and settling matters among themselves. A Confederation will require the consent or approbation of the several colonies in their respective assemblies or conventions, and that they authorize their Delegates to ratify it in Congress before it will be valid.—Ought it not to be forwarded without loss of time?

The foregoing articles are proposed to the public rather to draw their attention to the subject, than as a perfect model. Should they be of any use in forming a Confederation, they will doubtless admit of amendments.

NEW PORT, April 8.

Last Friday the ministerial fleet went a little without the mouth of our harbour, and in the evening they all returned and anchored between Gould Island and Coddington's Point, except the Glasgow of 24 guns and a small tender, which kept out all night.—As soon as it was light the next morning, a party of the troops stationed on this island got down two of their 18 pounders upon the point, and played so well upon those worse than Algerine rovers, that they killed the rose 2 or 3 times, the Nautilus once or twice, and sent one shot through and through one of the armed tenders, upon which Capt. Wallace, of the Rose, sent off a boat to cut away the buoy of his anchor, then slipped his cable, and made off as fast as possible, and the rest of his fleet followed in the utmost hurry and confusion, having fired about 15 cannon upon our people without the least effect, though they stood in considerable numbers as open as they could well be, without the least breast work or other shelter.

For several hours before, and during the above engagement, a vast number of cannon were heard from the S. E. and about sunrise, 8 or 10 sail of ships, brigs, &c. were seen a little to the eastward of Block-Island, and indeed the flashes of the cannon were seen by some people about day break,

These things caused much speculation; but in a few hours the mystery was somewhat cleared up, for away came the poor Glasgow, under all the sail she could set, yelping from the mouths of her cannon (as bad as a broken leg'd dog) in token of her being sadly wounded:—and though she settled away, and handed the most of her sails, just before she came into the harbour it was plainly perceived by the holes in those she had standing, and by the hanging of her yards, that she had been treated in a very rough manner.—The other vessels, seen off, stood up the western sound; and by very authentic intelligence, received on Saturday evening, we are fully convinced they were 12 sail of the Continental Navy, very deeply laden with cannon, mortars, cannon-shot, bombs, and other warlike stores from the West Indies; so that it is probable their precious cargoes were the sole cause of Mrs Glasgow's making her escape.

As soon as the Glasgow got in, the Rose, Capt. Wallace, the Nautilus, Capt. Collis, the Swan, Capt. Ayscough, with several tenders and private prizes stood out to sea leaving the Glasgow a large snow, and two small sloops at anchor about three quarters of a mile from Trenton's point.—The ensuing night, a party of troops carried one 18 pounder, one 9 do 6 and two 4 pounders on said point; and early yesterday morning saluted the Glasgow with such warmth that she slipped her cable, and pushed up the river without firing a gun, under all the sail she could make, and the others followed with great precipitation. By the terrible cracking on board the Glasgow, the noise and confusion among her men, and the cannon did good execution. The wind shifting to the northward about noon, those vessels run down the back of Conanicut, and stood out to sea, supposed to have gone in quest of Capt. Wallace, to make a woful complaint of the incivility of the YANKIES.

Yesterday in the forenoon, as a company of American Regulars were getting up the cable and anchor which the Glasgow had a little before left in her fright, a large prize sloop came in, which Wallace had carried out with him the day before; and it being a very thick air and the expecting to find the Glasgow lying where she was left, got close in with the boat before they discovered her, when the boat immediately laid her aboard, and brought her in here. This sloop was loaded with flour, &c. and was, when taken by the pirates bound from Maryland to Providence.

51
We the subscribers are appointed commissioners by the honorable Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq; judge of probate for the county of Essex, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of James Johnson, late of Danvers, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months from the first day of April instant is allowed by the judge for the creditors to bring in their claims and prove their debts.—Notice is hereby given, that we will attend said business on the last Tuesday of this instant April, and the second Tuesdays of the five next ensuing months, at the house of Michael Cross, innholder in said Danvers, from three o'clock in the afternoon till seven at night.

Francis Nurse.
Danvers, April 5, 1776. Benjamin Procter.

41
RAN away from me the Subscriber, a servant named Oliver Wright; said Run away is of a light complexion, and wears his hair, which is of a lightish colour; he is about five feet and an half high; had on when he went away, a striped linnen shirt, and chocolate coloured coat, Jacket and breeches, with bluish stockings, and a redish great coat.—Whoever will take up said Run-away and return him to the subscriber shall have four pence for their reward.

Harvard, April 13 1776.

ELIJAH HOUGHTON.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are hereby forbidden to harbour, conceal, or carry off said Run-away,

THE Committee of both Houses appointed to take under consideration, the depolitions of D^r John Warren and others, did leave to report by way of resolve.

In Council, April 15, 1776.

Resolved, That the depolitions of D^r John Warren, Daniel Scott, and Frederick Ridgely, respecting a quantity of medicines, left in the work-house of the town of Boston, lately improved as a hospital, by the British troops, be published in the Watertown news paper, by order of the General Court.

Sent down for Concurrence.

John Lowell, Dep. Sec. P. T.
In the House of Representatives, April 15, 1776.
Read and Concurred.

J. Warren, Speaker.

Consented to,

James Otis,
B. Greenleaf,
W. Spooner,
Caleb Cushing,
Joseph Gerrish,
John Whitcomb,
Jed. Foster,
James Prescott.

M. Farley,
Eliad Taylor,
S. Helton,
P. Lincoln,
J. Palmer,
B. White,
J. B. Fisher.

I John Warren, of Cambridge, Physician testify and say, that on or about the 29th day of March last past, I went into the Work-house of the town of Boston, lately improved as an hospital by the British troops stationed in said town, and upon examining into the state of a large quantity of Medicine here by them left, particularly in one room, supposed to be used by them as a medicinal store room, I found a great variety of medicinal articles lying upon the floor, some of which were contained and secured in papers, whilst others were scattered upon the floor loose; amongst these medicines I observed small quantities of what I supposed was white and yellow arsenic intermixed; and then received information from Doctor Daniel Scott, that he had taken up a large quantity of said Arsenick from over and amongst the medicine, and had sold it in five large lumps, and secured it in a vessel upon receiving this information, I did sit down to let me view the Arsenick, with which he complied, and I judged it to amount to about the quantity of 12 or 14 pounds; being much surpris'd by this extraordinary intelligence, I more minutely examined the same in the room on the floor, and found them to be the most capital articles and those most generally in great demand; & judging them to be so, I did only unfit for use I advised Dr. Scott to let them remain, and by no means meddle with them, as I did not at utmost hazard would attend the using of them, — they were accordingly found to remain, and no account was taken of them. J. W. WARREN.

Colony of Massachusetts Bay, Watertown, April 3, 1776. JOHN John Warren made Oath to the following Deposition. Before me, JAMES OTIS a Justice of the Peace thro' the said Colony. Watertown, April 9, 1776.

Being ordered by the Director General of the Continental Hospital, to look over and take charge of the Medicines left by the British Army in the Hospital in Boston, and being call'd upon by the Honorable Council of the Province to give information of sundry Medicines found in a Room improved as a Medicine Room in the house formerly improved as a Workhouse in Boston; supposed to be Poison'd — I do declare on examination, that there was promiscuously scatter'd over the Floor of said Room in a mixed manner, a quantity of Medicine of various kinds, and over a part of which were there, was some of the most valuable, was drawn a quantity of white and yellow Arsenick, as I suppose about twenty pounds weight (as I did with the assistance of Doctor Frederick Ridgely take up eighteen pounds) the medicines which were unhurt by the Arsenick, I suppose may amount in value to about forty Pounds, L. M. and those which were render'd useless, I suppose may to about twenty; the latter of which I have in charge, and am determin'd as soon as opportunity will allow, to bury, to prevent their being made any use of in future. DANIEL SCOTT.

Colony Massachusetts Bay, April 9, 1776.

DANIEL SCOTT, appeared and made solemn Oath to the truth of the above declaration by him subscribed, Before, MOSES GILL, Justice Peace thro' the Colony. Watertown, April 9, 1776.

Being ordered to assist in taking an account of the Medicines left in the town of Boston, by the ministerial troops, and now being called before the Hon. Council of this province to give information of some of them which were said to be poison'd; do declare, that on examining the Medicines in a house that had been occupied by the ministerial troops as a Hospital (but formerly improv'd as a work house) there was a considerable quantity of valuable articles promiscuously

scatter'd over the floor, some of which was about 20 weight of Arsenick intermix'd, which render'd them useless, therefore, that part of them was omitted, which Doctor Daniel Scott said he would take necessary care of.

FREDERICK RIDGELY.

Colony Mass Bay April 9, 1776. Frederick Ridgely, Sachseus Bay, appeared and made solemn Oath to the truth of the above declaration by him subscribed, Before, MOSES GILL, (Justice Peace thro' the Colony.)

In Council, April 9, 1776.

Here it is apprehended that some of the Inhabitants of this Colony may be induc'd from a regard to their own Interest to employ their Vessels the ensuing season in the business of Fishing, and in order to avoid the inconveniences they may be expos'd to by an act of Parliament prohibiting all manner of Trade and Commerce with the United Colonies, and declaring forfeited a l such Vessels, Cargoes &c. as shall be taken belonging to the same, may make over the Property of their Vessels to some Inhabitants of Nova Scotia — To this End therefore that no Inhabitant of this Colony may unwarily go into such a method of Conduct:

It is Resolved, That if any Inhabitant of this Colony shall upon any pretence whatever, transfer his Property in any Vessel to an Inhabitant of the Province of Nova Scotia, he will thereby violate a Resolve of the Congress prohibiting all Intercommerce with the Inhabitants of that Province, and of course may be put to be oblig'd to submit to the pains and penalties due to such an offence.

Sent down for Concurrence.

PEREZ MORTON, D. Sec'y.

In the House of Representatives, April 15, 1776.
Read and concurred. J. WARREN, Speaker.

Consented to

James Otis, B. Greenleaf, W. Spooner,
Caleb Cushing, J. Gerrish, J. Whitcomb,
Jed. Foster, J. Prescott, Eliad Taylor,
B. Lincoln, M. Farley, J. Palmer,
S. Helton, Jabez Fisher, B. White.

A true Copy. Attest.

JOHN LOWELL, Dep. Sec. pro temp.

WANTED immediately for the Use of this Colony,

200 Barrels of Beef.
100 Barrels of Pork.
300 Qualls of Cod Fish.
200 Bushels of Beans or Peas.
40 Barrels of Vinegar.
3000 Weight Soap.
A Quantity of Butter and Rice.
200 Barrels of Cyder.
A Quantity of Spruce.

Any Persons disposed to supply any of the above Articles, are desired to call at the Commissary General's Office at Watertown.

Those Persons who are possess'd of Firearms belonging to said Office, are desired to return them immediately.

A Committee of Inspection held at Boston the 24th Day of April, 1776. Voted unanimously, That Nathaniel Barber, Esq; be appointed to sign Certificates of Goods landed in this Town, & to grant Permits to take on board Merchandise, &c. to be exported he taking proper Securities of their not being carried to the Enemies of America: And if at any Time, he should suspect any of inimical Intentions, to inform said Committee.

(A true Copy)

The foregoing Vote is published, that all concerned may conform themselves thereto.

Boston, 29 April 1776. NAT BARBER

TO BE SOLD.

A House in Charlestown, near the south corner of Col. Patterson's barracks, cheap for cash. Inquire of Jonathan Winslow, in Little Cambridge.

Brookfield, March 1776.

LOST between Brookfield and Boston, a Green Pocket Book, containing a number of Notes and Accounts. Whoever will take up said Pocket Book and bring it to John Hill, of Brookfield, or Capt. Jonathan Danforth, of Boston, in Col. Whitcomb's Regiment, shall have a Reward of FOUR DOLLARS by me.

JOHN HILL.

LOST on Tuesday the 16th instant, between Brooklyn and Newton, a Case of Sargons Pouch Case Instruments, containing in one Part a Note of Hand from Mr. Joseph Reed of Cambridge, to the owner a number of other Papers. Whoever has taken up the same, and will return it to Doctor Eliphalet Downer, in Brooklyn aforesaid, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

Brooklyn, April 22 1776

PHILADELPHIA, 7th 1776.

In CONGRESS, April 6 1776

RESOLVED, That any goods, wares and merchandise except flax and empty casks other than shaken or knock'd down casks for molasses, may be exported from the Thirteen United Colonies, by the inhabitants thereof, and by the people of all such countries as are not subject to the King of Great Britain, to any parts of the world which are not under the dominion of the said King: Provided that no vessel be permitted to export any greater number of shaken or knock'd down molasses casks, than the said vessel is capable of carrying when they shall be filled with molasses.

Resolved, That any goods, wares and merchandise, except such as are of the growth, production or manufacture of, or brought from any country under the dominion of the King of Great Britain, and except East-India tea, may be imported from any other parts of the world, to the Thirteen United Colonies by the inhabitants thereof, and by the people of all such countries as are not subjects to the said King, liable however to all such duties and impositions as now are or may hereafter be laid by any of the said Colonies.

Resolved, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent such future commercial regulations as shall be thought just and necessary by these United Colonies or their respective legislatures.

Resolved, That no slaves be imported into any of the Thirteen United Colonies.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Assemblies and Conventions in the several Colonies to appoint proper officers at convenient places in their respective Colonies, to take bonds in adequate penalties, for observing the regulations made by the Congress or Assemblies, or Conventions, concerning trade, and for securing the observation of such parts of the Association as are not inconsistent therewith, and that the obligation shall within eighteen months after the departure of the vessel, produce to such officers, a certificate under the hands and seals of three or more reputable merchants residing at the port or place where the cargo shall be delivered, that the same was there unladed, and take manifests upon oath, the cargoes exported and imported, and keep accounts at a carrier thereof, give bills of lading when desired, grant registers showing the property of the vessels cleared out, and sign certificates that the requisites for qualifying vessels to trade have been complied with, and that the fees or other charges be paid by the respective Assemblies or Conventions — Provided always that no obligation upon any of the said bonds shall be commenced but within three years after the date of the same.

Resolved, That wilful goods wares and merchandise, except such as are made or raised within the Colonies, shall be imported directly, or indirectly, from Great Britain, or Ireland, into any of these United Colonies, contrary to the regulations established by Congress shall be forfeited and disposed of according to such rules as shall be made by the Assemblies, or Conventions, and shall be liable to prosecution and condemnation in a court of admiralty, or to be seized, for the determination of maritime affairs in the colony where the seizure shall be made.

By order of Congress, JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Deferred from Col. Jonathan Ward's regiment, and Capt. Josiah Fay's company, on the 4th inst. Israel Sheldon; he is a tall, slim built man black hair, dark complexion, often wears striped jacket, but has several sorts, all of a similar cut, uses bad language, especially if you cross him; he is said to belong to Marblehead or Cape Ann, he is about 23 years of age.

ALSO Deferred at the same time and from the same regiment and company, George Johnson of the same place; is a short thick set fellow, about five feet two inches high has short curly hair, wears a blue shirt jacket, appears to be a civil fellow is about 33 years of age.

Demetrius Davice, is a native of Cape Ann is about five feet three inches high, wears a white striped jacket, has curled hair, and is of a dark complexion, and is a sailor.

ALSO, Thomas Hurdon of the same place, is about five feet six inches high wears a blue jacket and has long hair. — Whoever will take up said deserters and bring them to Col. Whitcomb's regiment at Boston, or send them to the regiment from whence they deserted, shall have a handsome reward and necessary charges paid by the subscriber.

BAXTER HOW, Lieut. N. B. Committees of safety, and selectmen of every town, are desired to use their utmost endeavors to take up all such deserters, as the interest of their country much depends upon their vigilance in this respect.

NEW YORK, April 11.
FIFTY SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SIX.
Monday last the ship Endeavour Job
Ber, bringing his prize from Dartmouth
delivered to the portward of Egg Har-
bour, and came up with by a tender
4 carriage guns, 10 swivels and 35 men
by the Provost, and commanded by one
middleman: The tender was not con-
sidering a broad side at Capt. Trip's ves-
sel she had hoisted down her sails, but when
she was firing much scurrilous language,
another broad side to be fired, by which
Capt. Trip received a ball in his thigh, which
he and his men flattered the time. The
ball had passed through one thigh and
in the other; an officer afterwards came
and told Capt. Trip, that the tender the
other tender one of his crew had
to give him his boat, on condition
to take the boat of his way on shore, which
he represented as impossible. A minister
being both wounded, could neither
sit; they then gave them the three men
engaged to be ship, who after much dis-
cussion he fired. The Captain and Mate
died, and the ship, having been 36 hours,
very close to their wounds. The ten-
der after plundering the ship, scuttled
her in fire."

Letter from Philadelphia, April 5.
A schooner from Guadaloupe
brought 7 tons of powder.
We have a two pilot boats from the En-
slaved. This day came up the Wal-
ter, capt. Black, one of our fleet, who
sailed at Providence, and taken off all the
surrendered, and will be very soon among
Capt. Barry is an armed schooner from this
as sent in a ship from St. Croix.
Letter from an officer in the Continen-
tal Army before Quebec, to his friend in this
dated March 10 1776.
I am as healthy as well, still lagging it
out the walls of Quebec several reinforce-
ments have arrived, and a detachment of
sent from Providence, as also a company
from Philadelphia. On the 8th instant, we had
a messenger from our own who informed us,
that Capt. Lamb and the other pri-
soners were all well; and sent word
that if we had a reinforcement
to be sent the next day, when they could
be sent to us singly here. I was at
the time of the battle where I was. I thought
I was in command, where I had a
few shot, and could hear the cen-
tral fire, but I hope that will not
be long, as we are going to visit the
country there, and when we shall be
put into the hands of Carleton's jaws, as
I am right opposite, when I guess they
will cry all's well."

Monday morning about 10 o'clock, the Sa-
lomon of war, and the James pilot boat came
under cover of a thick fog, to the watering
place; each sent a boat on shore
to land, which Captain Stevenson re-
solved to go and prepared to attack them;
perceiving information of our approach,
they fired a gun for the boats to retreat,
they endeavoured, under a brisk and con-
stant fire in the average, but being fired on by
us, and closely pursued, they lost one of
their boats with 13 men, three killed and
several wounded we carried off in the other
boats. They arrived at head quarters on
Friday evening, together with four deserters
from the James, who inform us that they were
justly after this fray put to flight. Several
gentlemen who were spectators of this
event from Red Hook, we learn, that a
number of men were seen to drop from the tops
of the ships of the average. Our brave Riflemen
achieved an incessant fire on the ship, that
was expedient to cut her cable, and re-
turn of their shot. They left behind them
several muskets, twenty seven iron bound
cables and anchor, a speaking trumpet,
coats, &c.

Names of the prisoners are as follow:
Farmer a Michael Coary, Jeremiah Rear-
Ford Cook Francis Clements, David
John Gubbins, Henry Killigrove, a pi-
lot, a deserted the man of war's crew to the
average, Samuel Omand, Derby Doyle,
and Terry, Thomas Remington Harris,
a mate, William Mercall, midshipman.
Yesterday, one thousand of the Continental
Army stationed here, went over and took pos-
session of Governor's island, and began to fortify
it some evening, a regiment when over to
look and began to fortify that place likewise.
The famous or rather infamous Joshua Barnes,
Philipsburgh, in West Chester county, has

been very busy in building a new Governor
Terry's service, who were to be called the Con-
ventor's life guards; he told his recruits that
they would all bear the character of gentlemen,
and meet with extraordinary good usage; he
prevailed upon some deluded people to join him;
but on Monday evening six of these new made
gentlemen landing on the Jersey shore near
Powles hook, were all taken prisoners, and are
now in close confinement.

Head Quarters New York, April 5, 1776.
The soldiers are strictly enjoined to retire to
their barracks and quarters at tattoo beating,
and remain there until the reveille is beat.

Necessity obliges the General to desire the in-
habitants of the city to observe the same rule, as
no person will be permitted to pass any country,
after this night, without the countersign.

The inhabitants, where business requires it,
may know the countersign, by applying to any
of the Brigade Majors.

Head Quarters, New York, April 8, 1776.

The General informs the inhabitants, that it
is become absolutely necessary, that all commu-
nication, between the Ministerial fleet and shore,
should be immediately stopped,—for that purpose,
has given positive orders, that the ships should no
longer be furnished with provisions: Any inha-
bitant, or others, who shall be taken, that have
been on board, since the date of this order, or
near any of the ships, or going on board, will be
considered as enemies, and treated accordingly.

All boats are to sail from Beckman's ship; Capt.
James Almer is appointed Inspector, and will give
permits for oystermen: It is expected and ordered,
that none attempt going without a pass.

ISRAEL PUTNAM,
Major General in the Continental Army, and
Commander in Chief of the Forces in New
York.

WATER TOWN, April 22.
In the House of Representatives, April 11, 1776.
RESOLVED, That there be paid one Month's
Advance Wages to the Non commissioned
Officers and Privates, in the Regiment to be raised
to fortify and defend the Town and Harbour of
Boston agreeable to a Resolve of this Court of
the 9th instant upon their petition.

Sent up for Concurrence.
J. ARREY, Speaker.
In Council April 12 1776 Read & concurred.
PETER MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

Consented to,
James Olin,
Benjamin Greenleaf,
Walter Spooner,
Caleb Cushing,
Joseph Gerry,
John Willard,
Jedediah Foster,
James Prescott.

A true Copy. Attest
JOHN LOVELL Dep. Sec'y pro tem.
The following is a copy of the letter, which
sailed from New York for Winyaw, in North Carolina,
the beginning of January last, was taken on
her passage by the schooner Hugh man of war, and
sent to Georgia, where after sailing with them,
sailed, and proceeded for Boston, when on last
Friday night (not knowing the ministerial fleet
and army had evacuated that place) meeting
with a heavy gale of wind, she put into the Vine-
yard, where she was properly taken care of by
some boats from thence.—One Marsh, the mas-
ter's mate, and a son of Commodore Loring, as
prize masters, with two passengers on board, were
brought to town for examination on Saturday last.

The master of a vessel lately from St. Eustatia,
informs, that the ministerial fleet, which was
blown off this coast last fall, consisting of 25 sail
of transports under convey of a 30 and a 20 gun
ship, were to leave that place for Boston, on or a-
bout the 1st instant.

It is reported a vessel is arrived at the Eastward
from Halifax, which brings an account of the ar-
rival of the fleet from Boston, and of the most de-
plorable reception the Tories meet with, scarcely
a family being permitted to put foot on shore, at
least till the butchering officers had secured to
themselves some sort of habitation; in particular,
we are informed, that Foster Hutchinson, (brother
to Tom the Arch Traitor) whose head was ne-
ver on the right side, tho' he could not help that,
together with his whole family, were obliged
to abide in the steerage of the transport they went
down in. Thus we hope every wicked (Tory)
counsellor will fall into the pit which he has
been digging for his (wicked) neighbour.

Yesterday last night was baptized at Dedham,
by the Rev. Mr. Haven, a son of Mr. Edward
Tuckerman, by the name of GEORGE WASH-
INGTON; out of respect to his excellency the
general, of that name, who is commander in
chief of the forces of the United American Co-
lonies.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated
April 11.

"This morning arrived a ship, mounting 30
pounders and 3 or 40 swivels, late a tender be-
longing to the Liverpool man of war, and com-
manded by a Lieut. Boucher of said ship, having
35 picked men on board, who on Saturday last off
the Capes of Virginia, fell in with Capt. Barry of
the Continental brig called the Lexington. A
battle ensued, which was continued desperately
for one hour and 20 minutes, when the tender
struck. Capt. Barry lost two men killed and
four wounded; the other, one man killed and
one wounded."

We hear, that General Lee arrived at Virgi-
nia the 7th instant.

The last New York paper mentions, that their
harbour is once more clear of pirates.

On Tuesday morning the 27th ult. died at
Philadelphia, the Hon. Samuel Ward, Esq; late
a member of the Continental Congress Lord Rod-
dard. A sermon on the occasion was delivered
by the Rev. Mr. Sillman.

On the 1st instant died at Brookfield, in the
48th Year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, Con-
sort of Mr. Shrimpton Hunt, and Daughter of
the late Mr. William Fairfield, of Boston.

Died at Mendon, April 9th, 1776, in the 77th
year of her age, Mrs. Mary Dorr, relict of the
Rev'd Joseph Dorr, deceased, daughter of the
Rev'd Gridal Rawson, the first ordained pastor
of the church in Mendon. Grand daughter of
the Rev'd John Willson of Medfield, and Great
grand daughter of the Rev'd John Willson, pas-
tor of a church in Boston. She filled up the
measure of her days with religion and devotion
as taught by the precepts and example of Christ,
was of a tender, courteous, affable and obliging
disposition; conformed to her offices of kindness
and respect to her own family and particular con-
nections, but to all within her reach; was such a
friend, as loveth at all times, expressed by a con-
stant series of doing good to all in their varying
circumstances—as she lived universally esteemed,
she died greatly lamented. A son and three
daughters are left to mourn her loss.

* Mr. MORTON'S ORATION, at the
Re-interment of the late Brigadier-Gen-
eral WARREN, may be had at the Printing
Office in Watertown, or opposite the Court
House in Boston.

THE Select men of Boston inform the
Public That the Small Pox is not in any
House in the Town except at the hospitals
at West Boston.—That within a Fort-
night past, it has not broke out among the
Inhabitants out in the Place in the Town. That
the utmost Precaution is taken to prevent the
Spread of that Disease. Boston April 20 1776.
T. H. Bond & W. Allen Sec'y. N. B. 1776.
Where Malaga wine, rice, coffee N. E. Rum,
12 months old, Immers's flogging wine and a
few barrels sweet oil. Boston, April 20, 1776.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, or to
the company of Brimmer and Jones, are desired
to prevent trouble, by making immediate pay-
ment.
M. BRIMMER

Boston, April 20, 1776.
Middlesex ss.

THE Justices of the Peace for the County of
Middlesex, do hereby notify, That we
the Subscribers (agreeable to Law) have
issued Warrants to the Justices of the respective
Towns in the same County, forthwith to convene
the Freeholders of their Towns, to proceed to the
Choice of a Register of Deeds (there happening
to be a Vacancy in that Office) and have ordered
the Returns of the Votes to be made to us the
Subscribers at Cambridge, on the Twenty second
Day of May next:—You are therefore desired to
meet at that Day and Place, to be present at the
opening and sorting the Votes.

Cambridge, April 4 1776.
David Coker, } Justices of the Peace
Abraham Weston, } for said County.

All persons having any demands upon the
Estate of Messrs. John Lukin, Yeoman,
Samuel Cox, Saddler, or Jonathan Butterfield,
Cordwainer, all late of Cambridge, deceased, are
desired to bring in their Claims to Tamer Dick-
son, of said Cambridge, Administrator on said
Estate, for a speedy Settlement, and all those
that are indebted to said Estate, are desired to
make speedy Payment to said Administrator.

Cambridge, April 19 1776.
All Persons indebted to or that have any
Demands on the Estate of James Sloan,
late of Townsend, deceased, are hereby
desired to settle the same with Jane Sloan, or
James Sloan, Administrators on said Estate.
Townsend, April 15, 1776.

Our readers are desired to correct the following Errata in General Washington's Diploma published last Week in this Paper.

From the Word Cum counting the Lines;

Line 6 for *lati* read *lati*

9 for *undisque* read *undique*.

12 after *us* which finishes the word *electus* insert Comma.

15 for *amanissimian* read *amandissimam*.

16 for *perubenter* read *perlubenter*.

17 after *accepta* insert Comma.

18 for *inquit* read *inquiri*.

22 for *Prasido* read *Prasidio*.

25 for *fulvilatentur* read *fulvi latentur*.

34 for *Civitis* read *Civilis*.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM lying in Bolton, which contains near ninety acres of land; on which there is a large house and barn, with a good well of water: It consists of excellent tillage, mowing, pasturing, orcharding and woodland, and lies near the meeting-house.—Whoever is pleased to view said Farm, may have farther information by enquiring of Major James Wilder, and Mr. Jonas Fairbanks, both of Lancaster, or of Mr. John Alder Jan-keeper in Bolton.

COMMON SENSE.

THIS DAY is published, and sold by J. Gill, and T. and J. Fleet, in Boston, and B. Eder in Watertown.

A NEW Edition of COMMON SENSE, addressed to the inhabitants of America. With several additions in the body of the work: To which is added an Appendix, and an Address to the representatives of the people called Quakers.

N. B. This edition contains upwards of one third more than any former one.

Stopp'd at Charlestown, May 1775; a piece of red and white calico, copper plate, supposed to be stolen, the owner may have it again by making out their claim, and paying for this advertisement. Inquire of the printer.

TO be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, (by the Administrator to the estate of Mr. James Gardner, formerly of Charlestown, but late of Woburn, deceased,) on Wednesday the 24th of April instant, at the house of the Widow Martha Gardner in Woburn aforesaid, about 1000 cry'd Sheepskins.

JACOB GOOLD, Administrator

N. B. The sale to begin at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of Samuel Winslip, late of Lexington, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Samuel Winslip, of said Lexington, Administrator to said Estate, in order for settlement. And all Persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make speedy Payment to said Administrator.

Lexington, 4th, April 1776.

John Mitchell, an Irishman, about 5 feet 6 inches, pretty well set, pitted with the small pox, aged about 23 years: Also Thomas Blandfield, an Irishman, about 5 feet 3 inches, middling set, much pitted with the small pox, much of the brogue and an everlasting talker: and Thomas Fuller, about 5 feet 7 inches, says he was born in Jersey, in Europe, but of a dark swarthy complexion, much in appearance like a Portuguese with a prodigious down look. Whoever will take up all or either of them, and commit them to Goal shall have FIVE DOLLARS a Head, and all necessary charges paid by, William Mills, Lieutenant, in Capt. Symonds's Company, and Col. Dan. Hitchcock's Regiment.

Prospect Hill, April 1, 1776.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the door of Mr. Teel's tavern on Winter-Hill, Friday evening the 5th instant, a red Horse, 15 hands high, nick'd in the tail, with a small blaze in his forehead, 5 years old, trots and paces well; and the saddle-bags on said horse robb'd of the following articles, viz. one yard and an half superfine blue broad cloth, one yard and half white ditto, three yards blue flannel, two yards buff colour'd serge-denim, four yards white tammy, black velvet (once a woman's cloak) with trimmings for a pair of breeches, a black silk handkerchief, with a pair of white cotton hose and neckcloth tied up in said handkerchief;—also FORTY DOLLARS in paper currency. Whoever shall detect the thief or thieves, or shall find the horse or goods, and money, is desired to give information to the subscriber of Groton, or to Capt. William Scott in Col. Sargent's regiment, now in Boston, or to Mr. Teel aforesaid, or the Printer; and shall be entitled to the above reward, and all necessary charges paid.

CHARLES QUAILLES.

Groton, April 6, 1776.

JUST PUBLISHED in Philadelphia, And Sold by B. EDER, at the Printing Office, near the Bridge, in Watertown.

[Dedicated to his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of North America.—]

On fine Paper and a beautiful new Type; enriched with 12 useful Plates of the Manœuvres. Price 1 Dollar. (The London Edition being 10s. bound)

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS

OFFICERS

Detached in the Field: Containing,

A SCHEME for forming a Corps of a PARTISAN Illustrated with Plans of the Manœuvres necessary in carrying on the PETITE GUERRE.

By ROGER STEVENSON, Esq;

—*Fas est et ab hoste doceri* Ovid.

Just Published & to be Sold by the Printer hereof, A N

ORATION,

Delivered at Watertown, March 5, 1776.

To Commemorate the Bloody Massacre at Boston: Perpetrated March 5, 1770.

By PETER THACHER, A. M.

*Asellum in prato timidus pascere senex
Is, hostium clamore subito territus,
Sedebat animo fugere, ne possent capi.
At ille lentus: quæso, nam binas mihi,
Clitellus impositum victorem putas?
Senex negavit. Ergo quid refert mea,
Cui serviam? Clitellus dum portum meat.*

PHÆDRUS.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Watertown.

Choice English Steel and Bar Iron, to be Sold by Stephen Wellman, at the lower end of Walham Plain, at the cheapest rate.

RICHARD JENNY,

HEREBY acquaints the Public, That he continues the Business of Portrait Painting, in Oil, Crayons, and Miniature, at his House in Cambridge-Street, near Concert Hall.

To be sold at the above Place, a Variety of ENGLISH GOODS, consisting of Late strings, English and India Tapesties, black Alamode, Satins and figured Modes, plain and flowered Sarfrets, Stay-Tabby, Stay Braid and Galloom, Brolios, Muslins, Silverets, Calicoes, Cambricks, plain and flowered Lawns and Gauzes, Gauze-Aprons & Handkerchiefs, flowered L. Aprons, beautiful Ell-wide flowered Gauze, Silk Trimmings for Ladies Gowns, black Barcelona Cravats, Basket and Metal Buttons, Cotton Velvet, and a Variety of other Articles.

Boston, April 3, 1776

ALL Persons having any demands on the Estate of Capt. Edward Learned, late of Sherburn, deceased, are desired to apply to Jedediah Phips, or Edward Learned of Sherburn, administrators to said Estate, for settlement. And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy payment. Sherburn, March 18 1776

TO be sold by Ebenezer Stedman, junr, at the Sign of the Light-House, in Cambridge.—

English Steel, Brown Sugar by the Hoghead or Barrel. Holland's Gin by the Case, Teneriffe Wine and Cherry Rum by the Gallon, French Cordials by the Bottle or larger Quantity.

Cambridge, April 8, 1776.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A man servant in a family in Boston, who understands taking care of horses, a garden and to tend table, &c. Such an one may hear of a good place by enquiring of the printer.—None need to apply unless they can be well recommended for their honesty, good nature and cleanliness.

ALL Persons indebted to, or have any Demands upon the Estate of the Rev. Mr. Amos Adams, late of Roxbury, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Enoch Adams, of Medfield, Executor of said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

Medfield, April 2, 1776.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS in the night on the 23d or 24th of March, a store on the south side of King Street was broke open, and a truck containing Irish Linens, buckrams, satins, flannel, satins, peruvian qualities, ribbons, pins and sundry other articles was taken away.—Whoever shall discover the thief or thieves so as he or they may be bro't to justice, and the goods recover'd, shall receive the above reward.

Shop keepers and others are desired to

FOR

ENOCH BROWN

In Little Cambridge;—at which place opening a variety of GOODS, suitable to the approaching season, which will be sold cheaply.—Among which are many very things in the Ladies way.—Also Indigo, per hundred or less; new Rascals; Crockery Ware per crate; och Wine per cask, &c. &c.

Deserted on the night of the 29th March from Capt John Wood's Company Loammi Baldwin's Regiment, when marching Southward, Isaac Green, about 25 of age, near 6 feet high, light colour, and slim built belonging to Lexington, Benjamin Kendall about the same age as of said Green, belonging to Woburn, but ther supposed they are both gone to Chelsea. Any person who returns either or both deserters to their Regiment, shall receive DOLLARS for each and necessary charges by.

JOHN WOOD,

It is desired that the select men and trustees of towns would take particular notice of this advertisement.

TO be sold in Sherburne, near the House, a convenient Dwelling House, Barn and Saddler's Shop with fifteen Land, and a profitable young Orchard, Hundred Apple Trees, and a Variety of Fruit Trees, well Wall'd in, all will be cheap for Cash. Inquire of Asa Brown of Sherburne or Reuben Brown of Concord.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, two Farms, the one lying in Peterboro' the Peterboro' Farm, the Farm in Peterboro' of One Hundred Acres, with a fine young on the same, and is well calculated for sing Grain, and well divided into Mow Paddings, with a double House and good The other Farm is a remarkable good one of 200 acres has on it one fine inter cuts yearly 20 Tons of good Hay, and may easily be cut with a little work. Dwelling House and good Barn on it, Road for a Tavern, for any gentleman or ladies living in the Country.

Samuel Gragg,

Peterborough, April 2, 1776

ALL persons having demands on the Estate of Joseph Mayo, late of Roxbury, deceased, are desired to carry their accounts to Mayo, of Warwick, administrator to said Estate, or to Deacon David Reid of Roxbury, the executor of said estate, for adjustment. Those that are indebted to said estate are to make payment to the administrator or said attorney.

The FARM lately occupied by the d to be let, containing between eight and acres of good pasturing, mowing and plow with orcharding and salt marsh. There said farm one large house, exceeding plentiful, and one small ditto, with a garden and other out houses. Said farm is 1 miles and three quarters from Boston town on Dedham road, and about three quarters from the meeting house.

ON the Memorial and Petition of John Roy, in behalf of the town of Dedham humbly shewing "That from a thorough examination of the claims of said persons, and difficulties under which many of the inhabitants have held their possessions for forty seven the honorable Court will see sufficient to support the inhabitants in the rights they so dearly acquired; and therefore pray your consideration of the case, and that an appeal pass the honorable Court for quieting the bitants in the possession of their lands."

In the House of Representatives. March 28. READ and ordered, That the petitioners sit in the Watertown, Cambridge Portsmouth news-papers three weeks success as soon as may be, that part of his petitioning for an Act of this Court for quieting inhabitants in the plantation of Scotts Bay possession of their lands,) also an attested this order: That all persons claiming lands may have an opportunity to shew cause they have) on the second Wednesday of the of this court in May next, why the prayer petition should not be granted.

Sent up for concurrence.

WILLIAM COOPER, Speaker P. Ia Council, March 28, 1776. Read & conc JOHN LOWELL, Dep. Sec'y P.

A true copy,

Attest, JOHN LOWELL, D S P

Boston- AND COUNTRY

Gazette, JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, April 29, 1776.

[Omitted last Week for want of Room.]

Dear Sir, I take my pen, "with honest zeal; To rouse the watchmen of the public weal."

It is now a month since the British army and navy were forced with ignominy to abandon the capital of this Colony:—The ravages they committed whilst in possession of it:

destruction they made, not only of buildings erected to divine worship, but, of other public buildings, as well as private property:—The savage and inhuman cruelties they exercised, in the destruction of its inhabitants, and the insupportable value they plundered from them are, sufficient motives, to the most vigorous exertions for effectually preventing the future encroachments of such relentless Barbarians.

It is not to be supposed, so large a part of the military army & train were ordered to march from the colony, without the General's previous consulting the General Assembly, and adopting such measures as were essential to secure the city, and force from the Harbour of Boston ships of war that remained in it, after the evacuation; hence, the least attention to the subject have convinced them, that, whilst the city and Nantasket Road were in the enemy's power, the commerce of the town could not be carried on; neither foreign vessels nor coasting vessels, not even an oyster man or a fishing boat, could come in, without the utmost hazard of being intercepted by their tenders. Can we, therefore, think of returning to the city, if the ships are removed?—But before we consider the expediency of removing them is considered, the advantages to be enumerated, would result from their being removed.

In 1741, the Cape Ann, Beverly, Salem, and Plymouth, are so fortified, that the enemy's ships cannot anchor with safety, in either of these Harbours; consequently, if Nantasket Road and Harbour were rendered inaccessible to them, the only remaining Harbour for the enemy's ships; which is so formed by nature, that whilst there, they must perpetually run the hazard of being set on fire:—An asylum, which British Sea Officers have more sense than to suppose: It follows therefore, that Nantasket Road in our possession, like the harbour of Boston in the year 1745, would immediately become a trap, in which every one of the enemy's vessels that arrived, with a leading gale wind from the sea board, must inevitably be taken:—And, indeed it can be proved, that, not less than a dozen of them would have been Prizes at this time.

Therefore the disadvantages above described, on the one hand, and the advantages on the other, are founded in truth, why have such salutary measures been thus long delayed?

Are not these State pilots, who from partiality, or an untimely passion have opposed the execution of them, incur a reproach that will be easily wiped away? For, it cannot be said in truth, that, the carrying them into execution is not in our power:—Should it be said, I have heard it has been said, that if the means are in our power, the expense is greater than we bear, and therefore the erecting the proposed fortifications ought to be postponed, to a more convenient season:—To such I answer, in the name of goodness! What expense have we, or have been at, since the war began? but our continental and colonial credits? and shall we hesitate a moment, when objects of such magnitude are at stake, as the safety of our capital, the reputation and security of its commerce, calls for advancement of it? What is the surplus of produce worth without commerce? Can commerce flourish or be extended without a capital? or will merchants, in war time, reside in it, if secured from their enemies?—But, perhaps it will be said, the proposed fortifications are too extensive:—The objection, at first sight, is plausible, but, duly examined, will be

found of little weight. It is said, that one of them is to be erected on the north east head of Pet tick's Island, for the security of Nantasket Road and Harbour; and the other on the north east head of Long Island which will cover broad sound, the narrows, and great part of Nantasket road; that these two Fortifications are therefore indispensably necessary.

As they are each of them proposed to be erected on an eminence near if not quite an hundred feet above low water mark; it is scarcely conceivable, how small a Fortress, and how few Cannon in such a situation are necessary to force the Enemy's ships to sea, whilst unassailed by a land Army:—But, this will be best illustrated, by the following extract from Governor Johnstone's speech before the House of Commons in October last.

"Your Navy is incapable of effecting the purposes which are expected from it. It may ruin their foreign trade—but the lying in their rivers, as some suppose, without a superior military force to protect them on shore; I say as a sea officer, if the War is thoroughly kindled, the thing is impossible. We are apt to judge from what happened at Quebec where the French, never remarkable for naval enterprise, though naturally brave, quitted their Floating Fort, and left it to the chance of the stream or to be towed off by boats, but this I maintain, that any Fleet lying in a river where they cannot command the shore, that such a Fleet is liable to be burnt if the people are willing in the enterprise to run the same risk of life and danger to which the crew of the ships are exposed, I mean by sinking by the Fire Vessel whatever she may be, till with wind & stream they lay the Enemy at an easy haul; and who can doubt that the People of America are capable of such exertions of Courage when we see them refuse quarter, when we find them devoting themselves to Death with such enthusiasm. Another circumstance respecting Ships is not generally known. The wonders they have hitherto performed has been owing to the ignorance of Engines in placing their batteries; but I am afraid the secret is now out as to their power against the shore, without a military Force to assist them; a single Gun in a retired situation, or on an Eminence, or a single Howitzer, will dislodge a first rate man of War, and burn her, to add to the disgrace. I speak this publicly, that you may not expect more from the Sea service than it is capable to perform."

The respectable authority above recited, needs no comments: it would therefore ill become me to add any thing more than my ardent wishes that the sentiments contained in it, may as deeply impress the minds of those who sit at helm, as they did mine; because, I shall then rest assured, of their unwearied endeavours to effect the salutary purposes abovementioned.

April 16 1776.

Mr. EDES,

By publishing the following you will oblige your friend and customer.

"HAD the spirit of prophecy directed the birth of a publication," it could not have fallen upon a more fortunate period than the time is which Common Sense made its appearance—The minds of men are now swallowed up in attention to an object the most momentous and important, that ever yet employed the deliberations of a people.

There are but three methods we can take; either to submit unconditionally, that is, to the mercy of parliament, to be again dependant on the footing of 1763 or to set up a government of our own—Common Sense, like a ray of revelation, has come in seasonably to clear our doubts, and to fix our choice.

As to absolute submission, it would be an insult to my countrymen to show its inexpediency.

The second is more specious; but would prove not much less destructive—Should we revert to our former dependance, that power, which has

attempted to conquer us by open force, will doubtless employ her policy to divide us; though a reconciliation were made, the most perfect of its kind: because it is her interest to keep us divided—Disputes about our boundaries will be excited and fomented; and every artifice employed to render a future union impracticable: but if Great Britain should use no endeavours to divide us, Colony will naturally be jealous of Colony; while we have no continental supreme legislature to connect our separate interests; and while every dispute between the provinces must be carried to that inimical court, whose interest it is to foment not decide the quarrel. That spirit of union in which we are so happy at present, once broken cannot be easily re-established. Reason tells us, that thirteen powerful States as these colonies will, separately, be fifty years hence, unconnected of each other; nay worse, jealous of each other: never yet were, and, probably, never will be united; this is built on a supposition that a reconciliation can last fifty years: I am persuaded it would not last half the time—I am firmly persuaded, if a reconciliation was effected and at the end of fifty years we should declare independence, we should be very little united: nay not united at all; our property being increased we shall be more timid in risking it.

History shows us, that the noblest and most successful stands for liberty have been made by the weakest, poorest, and least populous States; witness Sparta, Athens, Rome in its infancy, Holland, and Corsica the unfortunate. History hardly affords an instance of a nation's recovering their liberty; when they were ancient, numerous, rich and powerful.

'Tis next to a miracle to bring over the inveterate in an ancient, the interested in a rich, and the parties in a numerous people to an entire and solid union; the solid union of many divided provinces is a phenomenon of the cometary kind—so remarkable, it does not happen for ages; and so fortunate when it does, it would be a wilful murder of posterity not to improve it.

It is acknowledged on all hands, if a reconciliation were to take place that it would be a temporary one—whigs and Tories confess the colonies will one day fall off from Great Britain. If this should happen fifty years hence, and the colonies be disunited; what will be the consequence? Several distinct empires will be set up.—The southern provinces may form one, the northern another, and Canada a third—Perpetual discord, obstinate rivalry, and ambitious contests for dominion, like those of Carthage and Rome, will follow; till the standard of absolute government is established by the victorious empire over the rest: and then, if we neglect this present union, this land of freedom may become as tyrannical as Siam or Bengal.

I appeal to you, O Philanthropists! who are breaking for peace, and to you, ye Tories! who are preaching dependence, whether the most prudent method for ourselves, and the most peaceful for posterity, is not to set up independence, and to continue the war, till that independence is established and acknowledged.—Those who cannot subscribe to these opinions had better set them at large in that excellent pamphlet Common Sense from which they are for the most part taken.—It is unnecessary to add, that if we reject the two first, viz. Submission and Dependence, we must of consequence be Independent.

To be Sold at Warsh us No. 25, or Long Wharf. Malaga wine, rice, coffee, NE Rum, 12 months old, lemons, sewing twine, and a few barrels sweet oil. Boston, April 20, 1776.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, or to the company of Brimmer and Jones, are desired to prevent trouble, by making immediate payment.

Boston, April 20, 1776

M. BRIMMER.

Use of Representatives, April 20 1776
As it is the duty of every Community to encourage the Growth and Manufacture of those Commodities which tend to the public Good, especially such Articles as are necessary for defence in the time of War, and as the Furnishing a Navy, is of the last Importance, both to the present and future Security of these United Colonies; and as this cannot be done without large Quantities of the necessary Article of Hemp which may be produced to great Advantage among us: And when the Hon. Continental Congress have recommended, that Encouragement be given for the Culture and Growth of Hemp.—Therefore, for the Encouragement of those who will undertake to Cultivate so important a Commodity at this time:

It is Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the public treasury of this colony, for every pound of good merchantable Hemp, water rotted and well dressed, which shall be of the growth of this colony, after the date hereof, a Bounty of Two Pence upon the pound, to continue for the space of three years from the date hereof; the quantity and quality of the Hemp to be certified to the treasurer of the colony, under the hand of the major part of the select men of the town in which it is raised, who shall be empowered to administer an oath to the person producing the commodity in the form following, v. z.

Text of the oath:
I, A. B. of do swear that the pounds of Hemp by you now offered for a survey, was produced and raised by you, within this colony, since April 1776, and that neither you, nor any other person in your behalf, have heretofore had a survey and obtained a certificate for the same, or any part thereof.

So help you GOD
Which oath shall be reduced to writing before it is administered; the quantity of Hemp being expressed in words and not in figures, and the person taking the same, shall subscribe his name thereunto after which, the Surveyor shall endorse and subscribe his certificate in the form following, v. z.

Text of the certificate:
The day of A. D. Surveyed the quantity of Hemp within mentioned and found it to be good and merchantable and entitled to a Premium, agreeable to a resolve of the General Court. And it is earnestly recommended to all those whose situation will admit of it (by every method in their power) to promote the raising of Flax, the doing of which, will be considered not only as adding a wife and prudent part with regard to themselves and families in this time of scarcity, but as highly meriting the approbation of the public.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. WARREN Speaker.

In Council April 24 1776. Read & concurred.

PETER MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

Consented to;

James Otis,	Eld. d Taylor,
W. Senter,	Walter Spooner;
Benjamin Greenleaf,	Samuel Holten,
James Prescott,	Benjamin White,
Col. Cushing,	John Abbot,
Jedediah Foster,	J. Winthrop,
Michael Farley,	B. C. Abbott,
John Fayer,	

The Committee appointed to consider the Expediency of assisting such of the Poor of Boston & Charlestown, as are desirous of removing with their Families and Effects into said towns, report by way of Resolve viz.

In the House of Representatives, April 25 1776.

Resolved, That it be and it is hereby recommended to the Select Men of the several towns in this colony where any of the poor of Boston and Charlestown are resident and supported at the public expence, and are now desirous of removing with their effects into said towns, that on their producing a certificate from the majority of the Select Men of the towns they respectively belong to, of there being a prospect they will be able to support themselves and families, that they be assisted with teams or proper conveyances, with necessary provisions for such removal, and exhibit their accounts to this Court for the same, and they shall be paid at the same rates as have been ordered by this Court for removing said poor in the country.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. Warren, Speaker.

In Council, April 25, 1776

Read & Concurred. Peter Morton, Dep. Secy.

Consented to,

James Otis,	Jed Foster,
W. Senter,	Elded Taylor,
B. Greenleaf,	J. Prescott,
W. Spooner,	Michael Farley,
Col. Cushing,	John Fayer,
J. Winthrop,	S. Holten,
B. Gladstone,	A. White,
John Whetcomb,	

The foregoing are true Copies. Attest.

PETER MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

House of Representatives, April 2 1776
In CONGRESS, April 2 1776

Resolved, That the names of the private ships of war and letters of marque and reprisal, granted by the President, be sent to the General Assembly, Convention, and Councils, to be by them filled up and delivered to the persons intending to fit out such private ships of war for making such captures of British vessels and cargoes who shall apply for the same and execute the bonds, which shall be sent with the said commissions, which bonds shall be returned to the Congress.

Resolved, That every person intending to fit forth and fit out a private ship or vessel of war, and applying for a commission or letters of marque and reprisal for that purpose, shall produce a writing subscribed by him, containing the name and tonnage, or burthen of the ship or vessel, the number of her guns with their weight of metal, the name and place of residence of the owner or owners, the names of the commander and other officers, the number of the crew, and the quantity of provisions and warlike stores; which writing shall be delivered to the Secretary of Congress, or to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Convention, or Council, or Committee of Safety of the Colony in which the ship or vessel shall be, to be transmitted to the said Secretary, and shall be registered by him. And that the Commander of the ship or vessel, before the commission, or letters of marque and reprisal may be granted, shall, together with sufficient sureties, seal and deliver a bond in the penalty of five thousand dollars, if the vessel be of one hundred tons or under, or ten thousand dollars if of a greater burthen, payable to the President of the Congress in trust for the use of the United Colonies, with condition in the form following, to wit.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden () who is commander of the () called () belonging to () of () in the Colony of () mounting () carriage guns, and navigated by () men and who hath applied for a commission or letters of marque and reprisal to arm, equip and set forth for the said () as a private ship of war, and to make captures of British vessels and cargoes, shall not exceed or transgress the powers and authorities which shall be contained in the said commission, but shall in all things observe and conduct himself, and govern his crew by and according to the same, and certain instructions therewith to be annexed, and such other instructions as may be at or be given to him; and shall make reparation for all damages sustained by any innocent or unwarrantable proceedings of himself, or the officers or crew of the said () then the obligation shall be void, or else remain in force.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of "

Which bond shall be lodged with the said Secretary of Congress.

INSTRUCTIONS to the commanders of private ships, or vessels of war, which shall have commissions or letters of marque and reprisal, authorizing them to make captures of British vessels and cargoes

First, You may by force of arms, attack and subdue, and take all ships and other vessels belonging to the inhabitants of Great Britain, on the high seas, or between high and low water marks, except ships and vessels bringing persons, who intend to settle and reside in the United Colonies, or bringing arms, ammunition, or warlike stores to the said Colonies for the use of such inhabitants thereof as are situated to the American cause, which you shall suffer to pass unmolested, the commanders thereof permitting a peaceable search, and giving satisfactory information of the contents of the laden and destinations of the voyages.

Secondly, You may, by force of arms, attack, subdue and take ships and other vessels whatsoever, carrying soldiers, arms, gun powder, ammunition, provisions or any other contraband goods, to any of the British armies or ships of war employed against these Colonies.

Thirdly, You shall bring such ships and vessels as you shall take, with their guns, rigging, tackle, apparel, furniture and lading, to some convenient port or ports of the United Colonies, that proceedings may thereupon be had in due form, before the courts which are, or shall be there appointed to hear and determine causes civil and maritime.

Fourthly, You, or one of your chief officers, shall bring or send the master and pilot, or one or more principal person, or persons of the company of every ship or vessel by you taken, as soon or may be, to the judge or judges of such court as aforesaid, to be examined upon oath and make answer to the interrogatories, which may be pro-

duced touching the same, or to the court of admiralty or vice admiralty, or to the judge or judges, all prisoners, letters, other documents and writings found on board, proving the said papers by the affidavit of yourself, or some other person present at the capture to be produced as they were received, without fraud, addition, subtraction, or equivocation.

Fifthly, You shall keep and preserve every private vessel and cargo by you taken, until they be by sentence of a court properly authorized adjudged to be a prize, not selling, spoiling, using or diminishing the same, or breaking the thereof, nor suffering any such thing to be done.

Sixthly, If you, or any of your officers, or crew shall in cold blood kill or maim, or by tort or otherwise cruelly, or humanely, and contrary to common usage and the practice of civilized nations in war, treat any person or persons on board the ship or vessel you shall take, the offence shall be severely punished.

Seventhly, You shall by all convenient opportunities, send to Congress full and true accounts of captures you shall make, with the number names of the captives, and of any unjust treatment to time, and intelligence of what may occur, or be discovered concerning the rights of the enemy and the destinations of the same, as well as of their fleets and armies.

Eighthly, One third, at least, of your whole company shall be landmen.

Ninthly, You shall not ransom any prize or captures, but shall dispose of them in such manner as the Congress, or if that be not sitting the Colony where they shall be brought, as General Assembly, Convention, or Council, Committee of Safety of such Colony shall direct.

Tenthly, You shall observe all such further instructions as Congress shall hereafter give in premises when you shall have a vessel heretofore.

Eleventhly, If you shall do any thing contrary to the instructions, or to others hereafter given, or willingly suffer such thing to be done, you shall not only forfeit your commission, but be liable to any action for breach of the condition of your bond, but be responsible to the grievous for damages sustained by such malfeasance.

Extract from the minutes

CHARLES HORTON Secy

PHILADELPHIA, April

In CONGRESS, April 13

WHEREAS by the third article of the declaration, entered into by the late Continental Congress, at Philadelphia, on the 26th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1774, it was declared that from that day the inhabitants of the Colonies should not purchase or import or re-export on account of the East India Company any goods on which a duty had been or should be paid, and from and after the first day of March next following, they would not purchase any East India tea whatever. And whereas it has been represented to this Congress, that the time as aforesaid limited for the consumption of the tea then on hand, was too short, whereas very zealous friends to the American cause had imported large quantities of that commodity with design not merely to advance their fortunes but to counteract the plan then pursued by the ministry and India Company, to introduce and sell in these colonies, tea subject to a duty like to become great sufferers; the greater of the estates or many of them being incapable, not only of paying their debts, and maintaining their families, but also of supporting themselves in the service of their country. And whereas it was originally the design of Congress, that all India tea, which had been imported agreeable to the tenor of the said Act, might be sold and consumed, but being intended for that purpose proving too short. Resolved, That all India tea imported as aforesaid, and excepting all tea imported by, or on account of the East India Company, now remaining on hand in these colonies, be sold and used.

And whereas from the future imports of tea being prohibited, some tea holders might be tempted to sell themselves of the scarcity, will be necessary by it, and exact exorbitant prices for an article of little real value of itself, which owes its worth to a habit in many of the people to the inhabitants of these colonies.

Resolved therefore, That hence tea to be sold in the smallest quantities at a price in any colony than at the rate of fourths of a dollar per pound; and other such price as shall be regulated by the Congress of the town or county, where the tea is sold, and that all persons who shall give or sell a greater price for it ought to be considered as enemies to the American cause and treated as such.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in W A T E R T O W N.

MONDAY, May 6, 1776.

All persons having any demands upon or that
 are indebted to the estate of *Samuel Emery* late
 of Bolton, Blacksmith, deceased, are notified to
 come and settle the same with *Susannah Emery*,
 administratrix on said estate.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) April 3.

On Thursday last the new constitution, agreed on by our Congress, by the approbation of the Continental Congress, "to serve for regulating the internal policy of this colony, until an accommodation of the unhappy differences between Great Britain and America can be obtained, an event which is earnestly desired," was published here in due form. A detachment of the Provincial regiment of artillery, and the Charlestown militia, were drawn up in broad street from the State-house to the exchange, where the constitution was read, and the commissions of John Rutledge, Esq; president and commander in chief, and Henry Laurens, Esq; Vice President of the colony, were proclaimed, amidst the shouts of the numerous spectators, firing of field pieces, and the cannon on board the Provincial armed vessels.

We hear from Savannah, that a party, in which were some Indians, lately went to Tybee Island, where they took thirteen Negroes and some others prisoners, and killed three or four Marines.

NEWBLEN (N. Carolina,) March 29

The following quantities of powder were shipped from Martinico and Guadalupe within a few weeks, besides large quantities from the Cape and St. Eustatia.

For New London	20000
For Maryland	2000
For Piscataqua	6000
For Ditto	3000
For Ditto	3000
For Rhode Island	9000
For Calico Bay	3000
Five sail for New London, sent out by N. Shaw, on account of the United Colonies	40000
For Plymouth	4000
For South Carolina	20000
For North Carolina	2200

121200

A brig belonging to New York, with wines from Lisbon, got into St. Eustatia the 11th inst. The master says a requisition was daily expected to be made by the Court of Great Britain for the delivery of all American vessels in the port, which would undoubtedly be complied with. In Martinique and Guadalupe there are at this time about 3000 troops, not long since arrived from France, who are industriously employed in repairing their old fortifications, and erecting new ones, particularly on the heights that command the plain through which the British troops passed to the back of Fort Royal when they reduced that place.

The French appear exceedingly friendly to the American cause, which they would have promoted by a much larger supply of arms and ammunition than they have hitherto imported, had they not been doubtful of the Americans submission to the claims of Parliament, and of course a diminution of the demand for warlike stores, which in that case would remain in the hands of the importers.

The common talk among the French from the General down to the merchant, is, the independence of America; until which it is declared, they lay out war with England can only be looked on as a domestic broil, unworthy the public countenance of those powers who would cheerfully enter into friendship and alliance with them, could it be done with propriety. It is true, that a certain great man in these islands wishes to have the honour of transmitting to his Most Christian Majesty an application from the Continental Congress to the Court of France, which he would engage should be presented and answered, provided it was dated the first year of the republic of America.

On the seizure of Captain Ridge, a memorial was presented to the Count de Choiseul, Governor of Martinique, and General Nozier, representing the taking loaded provisions, so much wanted in the island, and within so small a distance of their harbour, as contrary to the established custom, threatening to the inhabitants, and insulting to the flag of his Most Christian Majesty, praying that creeds might be given to prevent the like in future. The General ordered two frigates immediately to receive their full complement of men, and to cruise for the security and safe conduct of American vessels bound into that island; and demanded by a flag of truce a restoration of the brig and ship taken as before mentioned. These frigates protected several vessels while Mr Sturdy was there, particularly Captain Denison of this port.

The Committee of Safety for this District have ordered Col. Caldwell, commanding officer of the Newbern battalion of minute men, to march immediately to Brunswick, to join the other forces of this province in opposing Gen. Clinton, who is arrived there with a considerable force. The Committee have also ordered 750 of the militia of the several counties in this district, to march

under Col. Caldwell, and we expect in 12 or 15 days, to have 15 000 men embarked against Governor Martin's cut-throat army.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 5.

Since the defeat of Major Grant and Commodore Barclay, they have begun to plunder the gentlemen's plantations in the neighbourhood; and from Arthur Middleton, Esq; on the Carolina shore, they had carried off 65 slaves.

Sir James Wright, Gov. of Georgia, with his two daughters, had retired on board the Scarborough, thereby abdicating his Government, and leaving behind him an estate valued to at least 80,000l. sterl.

Charlestown, in South Carolina, is defended by upwards of 130 pieces of cannon, from 25 to 9 pounders, mounted on 13 forts, batteries, and bastions, at the entrance into the harbour, and round the bay; with continental and provincial battalions, and 13 complete uniform provincial companies besieging the town. They have likewise fitted out three armed vessels; one of them a ship mounting 24 guns, called the Prosper, the Hon. William Henry Drayton, Esq; commander; the brig Comet, of 16 guns, Capt. Turpin; and the schooner Defence, Capt. Tufts, of 12 guns. The two latter, well manned and fitted, were going ready to join the continental fleet, off Sullivan's Island. Their Provincial Congress, at their last meeting, have prepared such a form of government as they judge will best conduce to the happiness of the people, and effectually secure good order in the province; and the estate and effects of John Stuart, Esq; superintendent of Indian affairs, has been secured by their order, he having been found guilty of spurring up the Indians against us, with other high crimes and misdemeanors.

NEW YORK, April 25

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, April 22.

"This morning we received an account, that Capt. Barry has taken another tender, and sent her into Egg harbour: She is a schooner of 6 guns, fitted out by the Phoenix: She hove her guns overboard and ran ashore, but Capt. Barry soon got her off. The Captain got intelligence of another tender of ten guns, which he is gone after. We hope we shall soon clear our coast of these pirates who have done much mischief. The ship Liberty, from St. Eustatia, said to be bound for Amboy, but rather think she was bound to this port with powder and dry goods, is taken and carried into Virginia. Governor Eden, of Maryland, is taken into custody."

We hear from Sandy Hook, that 16 men from one of the ships of war, having landed there in order to get water, they had all got into an upper room in the Light House, where they were carousing; when a party of the New Jersey militia, surprised them, and taking away the lower part of the stairs, made them all prisoners, burnt their boat, and filled up the well.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Albany, to his friend in New York.

"I have yesterday been told, that General Wooster is gone to Quebec; and that he had said, when he left Montreal, that he should scale the walls of that place, if there was space sufficient between them and the heavens."

BOSTON, May 2

We hear, that the Marshfield Tories, said in our last to be arrived at that place, have not been to Halifax; but have been lurking about the Bay ever since the memorable flight of the 17th of March, till overcome by hunger, they were obliged to throw themselves upon the mercy of their country. They are committed to Plymouth goal.

We are informed that an additional supply of ten tons of powder was received, a few days since, in this colony from Europe.

The Continental Fleet are arrived in Providence river from New-London.

WATER TOWN, May 6

Lately died at Fairfield, Lady Lydia Hancock, Widow of the late Hon. Thomas Hancock, Esq; and Aunt to the Hon. John Hancock, Esq; President of the Continental Congress.

Yesterday the inhabitants of the town of Cambridge, voluntarily came, and went to work at the fort on Needle's Island, and this not doubted but other towns will follow the laudable example.

On the 15th ult. a ship of about 90 tons burthen, laden with sugar, molasses, cocoa, &c. was retaken by a number of boats in Frenchman's bay, and safely taken care of. She belonged to Mr. John Brown, of Providence, and was commanded by Capt. Treadwell, who had been at New London, and unladed her dry goods, but in going to Providence was taken by the Rose's tender, who sent her for Halifax; but meeting with contrary winds put into Frenchman's bay, where she was retaken. One Fisher, a Midshipman of the Rose, prize master, with 3 or 4 sailors, and 2 marines, were brought prisoners to this town on Saturday last.

At a Meeting of the inhabitants of the City of Boston, by Adjournment, on Wednesday, Mrs. Ebenezer Storer, Nathaniel Appleton, John White, were chosen Selectmen for the ensuing year. And the following Gentlemen a committee of Correspondence, Safety & Inspection.

Mr. Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Esq; Amos Cooper, Josiah Greenleaf, Esq; Nathaniel Appleton, John Brown, Esq; Oliver Wendell, Esq; Capt. John Bradford, Capt. H. Brynston, Capt. William Mackay, Col. Nat. B. William Powell, Caleb Davis, Esq; John W. John Pitts, Esq; Peter Beyer, Edward C. Isaac Phillips, Thomas Crafts Esq; Capt. E. Prester, Capt. John Pulling, Major Paul, Major Abel Ruddock, Thomas Hichborn, John Hichborn, Peter Morton, Esq;

On Wednesday last arrived at Newbury, John Lee, from Bilbao, in 29 days, & informed on the 14th of last month, in longitude 45. London, he spoke a vessel from Plymouth land, who informed him, that 4 days before parted with a fleet of 60 sail of transports for Boston, under the command of Admiral Howe, having on board 12000 Hessians troops, he saw and read the London papers dated 12th of March, from which, and by the aid of the vessel, he learnt that 27C divisions on board this fleet, and that they were directed if possible to assault matters, if not they were ordered to raze every thing to peniculate in country; if not able to effect this, then to and destroy all in their power. Burgoyne near sailing with 4000 Hanoverians for Quebec, and a number of regiments are gone to the other colonies. The ministry had given to Prussian Monarch, by paying him all his debts, France and Spain had objected against any coming this way.

Extract of a letter, dated April 22, 1776,

Master of a vessel, who lately arrived upon the Continent from France, which he left about 18th of March, 1776

"Upon my arrival here I was extremely glad to hear of the good success of this Congress, against her unnatural enemies, who are cutting all the force possible to make head against us. The account in Bourdeaux is, that 10000 Hessians and Hanoverians are at present ready to embark on board English ships, to join twelve thousand English and mediocrity for America. This however may depend upon, that about 40 sail of prizes sailed from Plymouth about the 1st of March, for America with about 6000 soldiers on board; (they had been 1 month before, as far to the Westward as Cape Verde, and all put back by streaks of wind, and dispersed in different ports, one shore in Ireland and the Cape, and all on board perishing) I am persuaded by this they are very near this coast."

The Hon. Archibald Dallock, John Hall, Lyman Hall, Burton Gwinnett and George Town, Esq; are chosen Delegates, to represent the Province of Georgia, in the grand Continental Congress. And,

John Rutledge, Thomas Lynch, Edward Ledge, Arthur Middleton, and Thomas Heyburn, Esq; are chosen to represent the Province of South Carolina in the same Congress.

The Gentlemen who voluntarily left the Harbour of Boston, under the Direction of the Committee Honorable General Court are hereby notified that the Clerk will attend on the Floor of the House every Morning at Eight o'clock the following Week, to call the Roll, and take the Names of such as appear to go on their Oaths—who have not yet submitted are earnestly requested to come and affix their Names to the said list at the Time and Place aforesaid.

Per Order, J. S. RUSSELL, Clerk.

THE Gentlemen from the Country, who been voluntarily on their Oaths, have the hearty of the Citizens of Boston; and these Gentlemen in the neighbouring Towns who are unwilling to list at this important Crisis, are desired to appear at the Time and Place aforesaid.

At 10 o'clock on Monday the 20th May instant, at eleven o'clock A.M. the house of Capt. Webb, innholder in St. Kumber pieces, ticklenburgs and

A blanketting, English earthenware, best of men's English shoes and women's ruffel dirts, a few dozen red Port wine, a quantity sea coal, being the cargo of the ship oy, lately condemned in the Court of Admiralty—Also said ship, burthen about 250 tons, with her appurtenances, as she lies in Annisquam bour.

Good refined Iron, English and German S Nail Rods, and ten-penny Nails to be Sold by DEDDAH LEITCH, near Watertown B.

LI-12
21
LI-88

ACT providing for a more equal Representation in the General Court.

HERE is the present Representation of this Colony is not so equal as it ought to be, and Court being desirous to have the same as proportionate as it can, in the present State of the Colony be made.

It is therefore enacted by the Council, and House Representatives, in General Court assembled, by the Authority of the same, That each Town in this Colony which contains Two Hundred and twenty Freeholders, and other Inhabitants qualified to Vote for Representatives, as by the Charter is provided, shall at all Times have the Privilege of sending three Members to represent them in the Great and General Court of this Colony; and that those Towns which have Three Hundred and Twenty Freeholders and other Inhabitants, qualified as aforesaid, may send four; and that Proportion for any greater Number of Freeholders, and other Inhabitants qualified as aforesaid, any Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted and Declared, That All shall be construed, and taken to empower every Town in this Colony to elect and depute Representatives to serve for, and represent them in the next General Assembly, as well as if it had been made and passed before the passing of the Acts for the Choice of Representatives for the next General Assembly.

Provided, That nothing in this Act shall extend, or be construed to extend to alter or deprive any Town of the Privilege of sending as many Representatives as they have heretofore been empowered to send.

At the House of Representatives, April 26 1776. WHEREAS it is represented that sundry Persons have procured, and are now using Means to procure from within this Colony, Quantities of Salt Petre or the Materials thereof partly wrought to a View to receive from the Treasury of this Colony the Price and Premium promised for such Salt Petre manufactured within this Colony;

Wherefore for the Prevention of any such illicit Practices and Impositions taking Place, it is Resolved, That all Persons who are or shall be appointed by the General Court to receive pay for Salt Petre manufactured within this Colony be directed, and they hereby are directed, to receive and pay for any Quantity of Salt Petre that may be brought to them respectively, the Use of the Colony, until the Person or Persons bringing the same, shall take an Oath capable to the Form hereunto annexed, or otherwise shall produce a certificate from a Justice of the Peace, that the Manufacturer has taken a like Oath; in which case, the Person producing the Salt Petre, shall make Oath before the Justice of it, that he took it into his Possession in Presence of the said Justice; and that the Salt Petre is the same Salt Petre referred to such certificate; which certificate shall be given to the Person receiving the Salt Petre, who is hereby authorized to administer an Oath accordingly. — Form of the Oath, viz.

I, A. B. do solemnly swear, that the whole Oath of the Manufacture of the Salt Petre now sent by you was begun, carried on, and finished within the Limits of this Colony, and that foreign Salt Petre is mixed therewith.

So help you GOD.
Sent up for Concurrence.
SAMUEL FREEBORN, Speaker pro. tem.
In Council, April 29, 1776.

And Concurred, Perez Morton, Dep. Sec.
Consented to,
James Otis, J. Prescott,
W. Sever, Eldad Taylor,
B. Greenleaf, Michael Farley,
W. Spencer, J. Palmer,
Caleb Cushing, S. Hilton,
Thos. Cushing, Moses Gill,
B. Chadbourn, B. White,
Jed Feser.

A true Copy. Attest.
PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

THE Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, stands adjourned to Tuesday the 14th Day of May instant, at ten o'clock Beforenoon, then to meet at Braintree in said County; and as some Matters of Importance are then to be laid before the Court, the Jurors are desired to attend. By Order of Court, EZEKIEL PRICE, Clerk.

LOST on Saturday the 27th of April, between Cambridge & Charlestown ferry, 12 pieces black ribbon, and 11 & 3-4 yards of black silk, wrapped in a brown paper and an osenbrigg bag. There was also an account of the cost of dying, a Benjamin Cozens against Obadiah Curtis, and the said W. who has found the same will send it to Mr. Obadiah Curtis shopkeeper at Braintree, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

THE committee of donations are hereby notified, that their meeting stands adjourned to Tuesday, 14th inst at 4 o'clock P. M. at their store in Bolton.

Watertown, April 4, 1776.
WHEREAS Vouchers of the Expenditure of certain Articles whereunto this Colony has supplied the Continent, are necessary, in order to make up and adjust the Colony Account with the Continent, until the 14th of November last.

These are therefore to give Notice to the Persons whose Names are in the following List, That the Committee appointed by the honorable General Court for the aforesaid Purpose, will attend at the House of Mrs. Dorothy Coolidge; in Watertown, on Monday the 13th instant, at Nine o'clock in the Morning and so continue from Day to Day 'till the Business shall be completed.

Joseph Wheeler, }
Daniel Hopkins, } Committed.
Joseph Henderson, }

A List of the Gentlemen desired to bring in their Vouchers.

Samuel Spring, Wm Hunt, Jonathan Fessenden, Jonas Hayward, William Cutter, Joshua Davis, Ezekiel Cheever, Jonathan Brown, Nat Barber, Abel Jewett, Ebenezer Allen, William Bowers, John Wyman, Francis Abbott, Aaron Blaney, Timothy Bigelow, John Pigson, Sam Ruffel Gerry, Samuel Danforth Isaac Hall, Asahel Wetcomb, Knot Pedrick, Stephen Crofs, Edmond Soper, Joseph Pierce Palmer, John Furnass.

Notice is hereby given to all gentlemen in this colony, who have received orders from the honorable Council to raise companies for the regiment lately granted by the Great and General Court to be commanded by the subscriber, that they are required to make true and exact returns to me, as soon as possible, of the numbers of men that are absolutely and in conditionally enlisted by them, or any under them, to serve in the several companies to be commanded by them respectively; and that I the subscriber (or some one in my behalf) will attend at the sign of the Lamb in Boston, until Monday the thirtieth of May current, to receive such returns; and that all persons who have been elected to serve as captains in the said regiment, whose companies are full, or near full, are required to cause all that are enlisted to march to Boston, under some proper officer or officers without delay, and on their arrival there, to give notice thereof to me, or some other of the Field Officers at the place aforesaid.

JOSIAH WHITNEY Colonel.
Boston, May 6, 1776.

LOST last Saturday, between the South rope walks and the market, a red Morocco pocket book, containing about fifty pounds, chiefly in continental bills and a number of notes of hands to a large amount, and other papers of great consequence to the owner. — Whoever has found the same and will return it to the subscriber or printer hereof shall receive THIRTY DOLLARS reward. SAMUEL TAPFIS.

The Estates of Thomas Oliver, Jonathan Sewall, and others, (in the Town of Cambridge) are to be leased out by the Committee of Correspondence for said Town for the Term of one Year, if applied to before the 9th of May ensuing; otherwise they will be leased by public Vendue, at the House formerly occupied by John Vassell, on the said 9th of May. By Order of said Committee, ANDREW BOARDMAN, Clerk.

Cambridge, April 29 1776

CHARLESTOWN, May 4th 1776
THE Inhabitants of the Town of Charlestown, are hereby Notified, That their Meeting for the choice of one or more Representatives, and for other matters of importance will be held at the House of Mr. Jer. Snow, Inhabitant in said Town, on Thursday the sixteenth Day of this Month of May, at nine o'clock, beforenoon, where a general Attendance is desired.

By order of the Selectmen,
SETH SWEETSER, Town Clerk.

Jurymen for Inferior Court at Cambridge the 2d Tuesday of this Month, will be chosen at said Meeting.

S H E E P.

STRAYED from the subscriber some time in the month of January last, a white Sheep, marked with blacking on the left eye. — Also five Sheep in February, one black with white in her face and on her tail, the others all white, one horn'd has lost the sight of her left eye, one lame in her hind leg. — Also five other Sheep in the month of March, all white, marked with blacking on the left eye. — Whoever will give information where said Sheep may be found, shall be well rewarded, and necessary charges paid.

ALFRED SHEPARD, Junr.
Boston, May 4, 1776.

Notice is hereby given, That the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Goal Delivery, which was to be holden at Northampton, within and for the County of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April current, by a Resolve of the Great and General Court bearing date the 18th day of April current, is adjourned to the 4th Tuesday of September next, the time appointed by Law for the next holding the said Court in said County — and the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. which would be holden at Worcester, within and for the County of Worcester, on the Tuesday next preceeding the last Tuesday of April current, is, by a Resolve of the said General Court bearing date the 18th day of April current, adjourned to the third Tuesday of September next, the time appointed by Law for the next holding the said Superior Court, in the same County — and the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. which was to be holden at Plymouth, within and for the County of Plymouth, on the third Tuesday of May next, is, by a Resolve of the Great and General Court, bearing date the 29th Day of April current, adjourned to Tuesday the 22d Day of October next, the time, appointed by Law for the next holding said Court, in the said County of Plymouth; and that the Superior Court of Judicature &c. which was to be holden at Barnstable, within and for the County of Barnstable and Dukes County, on the Wednesday next preceeding the Third Tuesday of May next, is, by a Resolve of the said Great and General Court, bearing date the 29th day of April current, adjourned to Wednesday the 16th Day of October next — And all Officers of said Courts are to govern themselves accordingly.

Council Chamber, } PEREZ MORTON
April 20th 1776. }

LOST at Roxbury, on Friday the 2d instant, a red Pocket Book, containing thirty three dollars in Continental Bills, and a small Bill; also a Note of Hand and sundry other papers. Whoever has found the same and will bring it to the subscriber in Roxbury aforesaid, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward for their trouble.

NEHEMIAH MUNROE.

F O R S A L E

A FARM in Leonister, in the County of Worcester, containing 107 acres, well situated on the great country roads from Boston thro' Lancaster, to No. 4 Crown Point, &c. and from Lunenburg to Worcester and Connecticut; the house was many years improved as a Tavern, and is a good situation for that business; there is a suitable proportion of mowing, pasturing, ploughing and wood land, and a large orchard of excellent fruit; the buildings are extraordinary. — For further particulars inquire of John Sprague of Lancaster, or of Andrew Poor, living on the premises.

To be SOLD, or LET.

About 30 acres of good tillage land, with a good orchard, and barn thereon in Brookfield, fronting the great road and joins upon the great river, formerly belong'd to George Harrington, in said Brookfield; for further particulars inquire of Lieut. JONATHAN SMITH, in Lexington.

SOLENT out of a house at New Boston two 5th or 6th of last month, a crimson cloth rignhood, faced with crimson tapestry, with a small head, and 2 crimson snail round it, three shirts, and six pair of stockings. — Whoever will give intelligence of the above goods, so that the owner may have them again shall receive a handsome reward — If they should be offered for sale it is desired they may be stop, and notice given to the printer.

STRAYED or stolen on the 2d of May from the subscriber, living in Dorchester, a Mare 11 years old, trots and paces 14 hands high, occide other white, the other red, with a white streak down her face, wall eyes, goes freely. — Whoever will return the said Mare to the subscriber, living in Dorchester, shall be handsomely rewarded, by me.

HUMPHRY ATTERTON.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, or to the company of Brimmer and Jones, are desired, to prevent trouble, to make immediate payment.

M. BRIMMER.

Boston, April 20, 1776.

To be Sold at Warehouse No. 25, on Long-Wharf, for Cash only.

Fayal, Lisbon and Malaga WINE, Rice, Coffee, Lemmons, choice New England Rum, 12 months old, Sweet Oyl by the Barrel, a few Cases of fine Gin, Iron Hoops by the hundred.

Boston, April 20, 1776.

Choice English Steel and Bar Iron, to be Sold by Stephen Wellman, at the lower end of Walham Plain, as the choice.

A WORD in SEASON.

As the Year is near expired since the Publication of this Gazette in this Town—The Publisher earnestly requests those who are indebted for the same, to discharge their Balances that he may be enabled to settle with his Paper Maker—And as almost every article in particular Paper, has risen one third Part (owing to the Neglect of saving Rags) he is thereby forced, like other News-Paper Printers to advance the Price of 1s. 6d. in Addition to 6s. 8d. the present Price, which will make it Eight Shillings for the next Year, otherwise to cease publishing. The Utility of a public Paper being so well known nothing need be said on that Head, and he hopes his Customers will still continue their Favours, and thereby support the old Gazette, which ever has been, and he intends ever shall be the Tyrant's Scourge and To his Bane.

As the Publisher proposes removing to Boston in the course of next Year, he desires all Persons having a copy of this Gazette, to bring in their Accounts and receive Payment.

N. B. No Advertisements will be received after Sunset, on Saturday's; and none inserted without the Pay.

Watertown April 29, 1776.

TO be Lett, for the current year, a Farm in Little Cambridge, containing about 40 acres, with a good house, barn and well of water. The whole under good improvement. For further particulars inquire of Nath. Sparhawk, of said Little Cambridge.

TO BE SOLD by

Jona. Glover & W. M. Bartlett,

Agents for the United Colonies, at Public Auction, to be held at Beverly, in the county of Essex, the 20th day of May next, to be continued from day to day until the whole is sold, to the highest bidder, the following vessels and cargoes.

Ship Concord, burthen about 150 tons, cargo consisting of sea coals, brick stone, butter, snuff, tobacco a quantity of English goods, and many other articles. Ship Jenny, burthen about 350 tons; cargo, sea coals, porter, four crout and vinegar. Sloop Polly, burthen about 80 tons. Brigantine Nancy, burthen about 250 tons. Brigantine Little Hannah, burthen 100 tons; cargo, West India rum, geneva, cocoa, and wine in bottles. Sloop Salley, burthen, about 50 tons; cargo, Lisbon wine in quarter casks. Sloop Betty, burthen about 60 tons.

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, Suffolk H.

A Libel is filed before me, against the following named the Industry, burthen about 280 tons, commanded by James Farfe, and said to be improved in carrying supplies to the fleet and army employed against the United Colonies and brought into the said county of Suffolk. And the Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the sea coast of America, and brought into either of the counties of Suffolk Middlesex, or Essex will be held at the Court House in Boston in said county of Suffolk on Friday the twenty first day of May 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of the said capture. Of which this notice is given, pursuant to the laws of the colony aforesaid, that the owners of said vessel, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, with her cargo and appurtenances, should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY PICKERING junr.

(Judge of said Court.)

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth H.

At a Court erected to try and condemn all Vessels that shall be found infesting the Sea Coast of America, and brought into the Counties of Plymouth, Barnstable, Bristol, Nantucket or Duke's County to be held at Plymouth, in the said County of Plymouth on Wednesday the 15th Day of May 1776 at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon, will be tried the Justice of the Capture of a Schooner called the Volant, Burthen about 70 Tons, commanded by Edward Alarfe:—And of a Schooner called the Loyalty, Burthen about 15 Tons, commanded by Daniel White.—Which Vessels, said to be improved in supplying the Fleet and Army, employed against the United Colonies, taken and brought into the Counties of Bristol and Plymouth, aforesaid, together with their Cargoes and Appurtenances, are libeled in the Court aforesaid, and will be tried on the day above mentioned: And notice is hereby given, pursuant to the laws of the colony aforesaid, to all persons claiming property in either of the aforesaid vessels, or cargoes, or any ways concerned therein, that they may appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the said vessels, or either of them, with their cargoes and appurtenances should not be condemned.

N. CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

Colony of Massachusetts Bay, Essex H.

LIBELS are filed before me, against the following named the Dolphin, burthen about 100 tons, commanded by William Wallis;—against the ship named the Stackelby, burthen about 300 tons, commanded by one Willis;—and against the schooner Industry, from Providence, laden with turtle, commanded by Francis Butler:—Which vessels are said to have been improved in carrying supplies to the fleet and army employed against the United Colonies, and brought into the county of Essex. A libel is also filed before me, against a cable and anchor, said to have belonged to the Fowey man of war (at the time of the capture, infesting the sea coast and navigation of America) and brought into the county of Essex. And the court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the sea coast of America, and brought into either of the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex, or Essex will be held at Salem, in said county of Essex, on Tuesday the 14th day of May, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of the said captures. Of which this notice is given, pursuant to the laws of the colony aforesaid, that the owners of said vessels, and of the said cable and anchor, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, with their cargoes, and appurtenances and the said cable and anchor should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY PICKERING junr.

(Judge of said Court.)

All persons having any demands

on the estate of Israel Whitney late of Watertown, deceased, are desired immediately to bring in their claims to the widow *Jemima Whitney* of said Watertown, administratrix on said estate for settlement; and all those who are indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment to said administratrix. Watertown, April 27, 1776.

At a Committee of Inspection held at Boston the 9th Day of April, 1776, Voted unanimously, That *Nathaniel Barber*, Esq; be appointed to sign Certificates of Goods landed in this Town & to grant Permits to take on board Merchandise, &c. to be exported he taking proper Assurances of their not being carried to the Enemies of America: And if at any Time, he should suspect any of unusual intentions, to inform said Committee.

(A true Copy.)

The foregoing Vote is published, that all concerned may conform themselves thereto. Boston, 19 April 1776. NATH BARBER

TO BE SOLD,

A House in Charlestown, near the south corner of Col. *Piterson's* barracks, cheap for cash. Inquire of *Jonathan Winslip*, in Little Cambridge.

Middlesex, H.

THE Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, are hereby notified, That we the Subscribers (agreeable to Law) have issued Warrants to the selectmen of the respective Towns in the same County, forthwith to convene the Freeholders of their Towns, to proceed to the Choice of a Register of Deeds (there happening to be a Vacancy in that Office) and have ordered the Returns of the Votes to be made to us the Subscribers at Cambridge, on the Twenty second Day of May next:—You are therefore desired to meet at that Day and Place, to be present at the opening and sorting the Votes.

Cambridge, April 4, 1776.

David Cheever,

Abraham Willson

Justices of the Peace

for said County,

Quorum Unus

ALL Persons having any Demands upon the Estates of Messrs. *John Dickson*, Yeoman, *Samuel Cox*, Saddler, or *Jonathan Butterfield*, Cordwainer, all late of Cambridge, deceased, are desired to bring in their Claims to *Water Dickson*, of said Cambridge, Administrator on said Estates, for a speedy Settlement, and all those that are Indebted to said Estates, are desired to make speedy Payment to said Administrator. Cambridge, April 19 1776.

RAN away from me the Subscriber, a servant named *Olivec Wright*; said Run away is of a light complexion, and wears his hair, which is of a lightish colour; he is about five feet and an half high; had on when he went away, a striped linnen shirt, and chocolate coloured coat, Jacket and breeches, with bluish stockings, and a reddish great coat.—Whoever will take up said Run away and return him to the subscriber shall have four pence for their reward.

Harvard, April 13 1776.

ELIJAH HOUGHTON.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are hereby forbidden to harbour, conceal, or carry off said Run-away.

WANTED immediately for the Use of the Colony,

200 Barrels of Beef.
200 Barrels of Pork.
300 Quintals of Cod Fish.
500 bushels of Beans or Peas.
40 Barrels of Vinegar.
3000 Weight Soap.
A Quantity of Porter and Rice.
300 Barrels of Cyder.
A Quantity of Spruce.

Any Persons disposed to supply any of the above Articles, are desired to call at the Commissary General's Office at Watertown.

Those Persons who are poss'd of Firearms belonging to said Office, are desired to return them immediately.

A Demands on the Estate of *James Sloan* late of Townsend, deceased, are hereby desired to settle the same with *Jane Sloan* & *James Sloan*, Administrators on said Estate. Townsend April 15, 1776.

When the subscribers are appointed commissioners by the honorable Benjamin Greenleaf Esq; judge of probate for the county of Essex receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of *James Johnson*, late of Danvers, deceased represented insolvent; six months from the first day of April instant allowed by the judge for the creditors to bring in their claims and prove their debts.—Notice is hereby given, that we will attend said business on the last Tuesday of this instant April, and the second Tuesdays of the five next ensuing months at the House of *Michael Cross*, in the town of Danvers, from three o'clock in the afternoon to seven at night. Francis Nurse

Danvers, April 3, 1776 Benjamin Prouty

Brookfield, March 1776

LOST between Brookfield and Boston a Green Pocket Book, containing a run of Notes and Accounts. Whoever will take said Pocket Book and bring it to *John Hill* Brookfield, or *Capt. Jonathan Danforth* of Boston, in Col. *Whitcomb's* Regiment shall have Reward of FOUR DOLLARS by me.

JOHN HILL

LOST on Tuesday the 16th inst. a Pouch Case Instrument containing in one a Note of Hand from *Mr. Joseph Reed* of Cambridge, to the owner & a number of other Papers. Whoever has taken up the same and will return it to *Dea. Eleazer Denner*, in the aforesaid, shall be well rewarded. Brookfield April 6 1776

A FARM lyen in Boston which contains ninety acres of land; on which there is a large house and barn, with a good well of water. It consists of a large village mowing pond, orcharding, a woodland, and lies near the village house.—Whoever is pleased to view the same, may have further information by calling at *Major James Wilder*, and *Mr. John Smith*, both of Lancaster, or of *Mr. John Smith* land-keeper in Boston.

Deserted from Col. *Jona. Ward's* regiment, and Capt. *Joshua Fay's* company, on the instant, *Israel Shelden*; he is a tall, fair man, black hair dark complexion, often wears a striped jacket, but has several sorts of cloaths, uses bad language, especially if you froat him; he is said to belong to *Marblehead* or *Cape Ann*, he is about 22 years of age.

ALSO, Deserted at the same time, and of the same regiment and company, *George J. L.* of the same place; is a short thick set fellow about five feet two inches high, has short hair, wears a blue sailors jacket, appears to be a civil fellow, is about 23 years of age.

D. misicus Davice, he is a native of *Cape Ann* is about five feet three inches high, wears a spotted jacket, has curl'd hair, and is of a fair complexion and is a sailor.

ALSO, *Thomas Hereden* of the same place, is a five feet six inches high, wears a blue jacket, has long hair.—Whoever will take up said deserters and bring them to Col. *Whitcomb's* regiment at Boston, or send them to the regiment from whence they deserted shall have a good reward and necessary charges paid by the subscriber. BAXTER H. W. Lieut.

N. B. Committees of safety, and selectmen every town, are desired to use their utmost efforts to take up all such deserters, as the safety of their country much depends upon their success in this respect.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Green RAGS, at the Printing-Office Watertown.

Boston-
AND
COUNTRY



Gazette,
JOURNAL.

containing the freshest Advices.

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in *WATER TOW*.

MONDAY, May 12, 1776.

A WORD in SEASON.

As the Year is near a period since the Publication of this Gazette in this Town—The Publisher earnestly requests those who are indebted for the same, to discharge their Balances that he may be enabled to continue his Paper Maker.—and as almost every article in particular Paper, has risen one third (owing to the Neglect of saving Rags) he is constrained like other News Paper Printers to advance the Price of 1/4. in Addition to 6/8. the former Price which will make it Eight Shillings the next Year, otherwise to cease publishing. Utility of a public Paper being so well known he need be sad on that Head, and he hopes Customers will still continue their Favours, and support the old Gazette, which ever has, and he intends ever shall be the Tyrant's voice and Tories Bane.

th Publisher proposes removing to Boston,
 Course of next Month—he desires all Persons
 in any Demands on him, to bring in their Ac-
 counts & receive Payment.

B No Advertisements will be received after
Sundays or Saturday's; and none inserted
without the Pay

at New York April 29 1776

W. L. Brown April 4, 1776.

HEREAS Vouchers of the Expenditure of
certain Articles wherewith this Colony has
on the Continent, are necessary, in order to
close and adjust the Colon Account with the
East, until the 1st of November l. st.

There are therefore to give Notice to the Per-
sons whose Names are in the following List. That
they must be sworn by the Honorable Gene-
ral, for the aforementioned Purpose, with-
in at the House of Mrs Dorothy Coolidge,
Valentown, on Monday the 13th Instant, at
eleven O'clock in the Morning, and to continue
Day to Day 'till the Business shall be con-
cluded.
Joseph Wheeler.

Joseph Wheeler,
Daniel Hopkins, } Committee.
Joseph Henderson, }

Amos Sp. Ing, Wm Hunt, Jonathan Fefferson,
and Woodward, William Cutler, Joshua Davis,
the Cheever, Jonathan Brown, Nat Barber,
Hart, Ebenezer Allen, William Bowens,
Hymen, Francis Abbott, Aaron Biancy,
B. G. Low, John Pigeon, Sam. Russel Gerry,
and Danforth Isaac Hall, Asa Whetcomb, Knox
Hart, Stephen Croft, Edmond Soper, Joseph
re. Palmer, John Furness.

Justice is hereby given to all gentlemen in this colony, who have received orders from the honorable Council to raise companies for the present lately granted by the Great and General Court to be commanded by the subscriber, that they are required to make true and exact returns as soon as possible, of the numbers of men they are absolutely and unconditionally enlisted to them, or any under them, to serve in the several companies to be commanded by them respectively; and that I the subscriber (or some one on my behalf) will attend at the sign of the Lamb in Boston, until Monday the thirteenth of May next, to receive such returns; and that all persons who have been elected to serve as captains or lieutenants in the several companies, whose companies are full, or near full, are required to cause all that are bound to march to Boston, under some proper officer or officers without delay, and on their arrival there, to give notice thereof to me, or some one of the Field Officers at the place aforesaid.

JOSIAH
 Nov. May 6, 1776

Duncan Ingraham, Jun'r.

removed to Boston, and to the house he formerly occupied in Scott's Court, Union Street. — requests all those that are indebted to him to make immediate payment;

THE committee of donations are hereby notified that their meeting stands adjourned to Tuesday, 14th inst at 4 o'clock P. M. at their store in Boston.

THE Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Suffolk is adjourned to Tuesday the 14th Day of May instant, at ten o'Clock Beforenoon then to meet at Braintree in said County; and as some Matters of Importance are then to be laid before the Court, the Jurors are desired to attend. By Order of Court,
EZEKIEL PRICE Clerk

LOST on Saturday the 27th of April, between
Cambridge & Charlestown ferry. 12 pieces
of black ribbon, and 11 & 3 4 yards of black flr.
wrapped in a brown paper. a 14 x 6 1/2 in. h. n. g.
There was also an account of the cost of dyi. g.
from Benjamin Cozens against Obadiah Curtis,
tied on the bundle. Whoever has found the same
and will send it to Mr. Obadiah Curtis shopkeeper
in Boston, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

Choice Lisbon Wines, and West-India Rum,
a few Cases of each to be sold, by JOSEPH
GREEN if apply'd for immediately, at his Store
on Green's Wharf, in Boston

All persons having any demands upon, or that
 are indebted to the estate of *Suzannah Emmes* late
 of Boston, Blacksmith deceased, are desired to
 come and settle the same with *Suzannah Emmes*
 administratrix on said estate.

The following we received last week and saw is
 sent it not only on account of its curiosity, but
 for the amusement of our readers.

Head Quarters, Boston 18th December, 1976.

THE bearer heretofore having voluntarily engaged to serve His Majesty, in the Royal Regiment of Highland Emigrants (raised and established for the just and Loyal Purpose of opposing, quelling, and suppressing the present most unnatural, unprovoked, and wanton Rebellion) conformable to the Orders and Directions of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and agreeable to His Majesty's most Gracious Satisfaction, signified by the Earl of Dartmouth, (Secretary of State for America,) "That such Emigrants from North Britain (as well as other Loyal Subjects) that should engage to serve in the beforementioned Corps should be considered in the most favourable Light;—And after the Conclusion of the present unhappy Civil War, (to which Period only they are obliged to serve) be entitled to a Proportion of Two Hundred Acres vacant (or forfeited) Lands for every Man or Head of a Family together with Fifty Acres more in Addition for every Person the Family may consist of, the whole to be granted & patented without any Expense to the said Grantees,—AND MOREOVER, to be free of any Quit Rent to the Crown for twenty Years."—I DO THEREFORE, with the Consent and Approbation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Certify, and Declare, That the said

is, at the Expiration of the present Troubles (and when Peace, Order, and due Obedience to the Laws are re-established in the British Colonies on the Continent and Islands of NORTH AMERICA.) to be at Liberty and entitled to a full Discharge from said Regiment, and from His Majesty's Military Service: And likewise to receive as a just Reward for his spirited Loyalty, the heretofore mentioned Grant of Lands, in consequence of the Orders and Directions His Majesty has been pleased to issue for that Purpose.

Given under my Hand and Seal, Time and
Place as h. above mentioned:

To all whom it
may concern.

Mr. EDES, Please to insert the following
To the free Electors of Massachusetts-Baz.

I must be acknowledged in the happiness of a community depends undivided upon the persons to whom the power of legislation is lodged, and consequently it is of the utmost importance for a people to select into office, only such as are possessed of great abilities and integrity. The greater the difficulties in which a people is involved, the more attention ought to be paid to the qualifications of those who are to compose the legislature. You are sensible that this colony, as a part of America, is in greater difficulty than it has been since its settlement; that the constitution has in effect declared that the executive and legislative branches of government are forming: When such important trusts are upon the tapis, you will think it very necessary, that such men as are such only be elected to represent you in the General Court, as are of good, natural and acquired abilities, and have the good of their country the basis of all their actions. Every man who is a professed and sincere friend to his country is not qualified for a legislator. The truth of this position has been (sorry I am to assert it, but my country's good requires it) made apparent to the members of the late General Court. I do not fear it is applicable to every member; for I am conscious that there were some worthy of the trust committed to them and sincere. Still they may be affected. Nothing has induced me to give my sentiments upon this occasion, but the strongest attachment to your interest. I am most desirous that integrity may constitute the legislature of this colony, you will easily believe, is the ardent desire of

May, 1776 One of your Number.
In COUNCIL MAY 5, 1776

WHEREAS the Plan of Military Discipline lately published by the War Office, appears to this Court to be well adapted to the use and Fr. Bice of a Militia, as it contains all the Directions in the Manual Exercise that are necessary and useful; and is not like the 6th North and others, clogg'd with many superfluous Matters, which only serve to burden the memory, and perplex the Learner — And as it will contain many useful Manœuvres, &c. not published in the 6th;

Therefore it is Resolved, That the above-
said Plan of Exercise, published by *Timothy Pickens*,
Esq., shall for the future be used and practised by
the Militia of this Colony: And all Officers
thereof are hereby directed and enjoined to learn
the same; and to instruct and exercise the Soldi-
ers under their Command respectively, agreeable
to the said Plan in all their public Trainings and
Musters accordingly.

JOHN LOWELL, D Sec'y. pro Tem.
In the House of Representatives, May 1, 1776.

SAM I FREE MAN Speaks. pro Tem.
Consented to.

James Oles,	Michael Farley,
W. Sever,	Samuel Hoken,
Benjamin Greenleaf,	J. Winthrop,
Walter Spooner,	B. Chadbourn,
Thomas Cushing,	Abies Gill,
Calvin Cushing,	Tabaz Eifter,
Jedediah Folger,	James Prescott,
Eldad Taylor,	

ALL persons indebted to, or that have by
demands on the estate of Mr Seth Hull, es-
quire of Framingham yeoman, deceased are di-
rected to bring in their accounts to Mr Lawton
Buckminster of said Framingham, executor to
said estate in order for settlement.

ALL Persons indebted to or that have any demands on the estate of Thomas Sixby late of Hopkinton, Yeoman, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts to John Jones, Esq: of said Hopkinton, Administrator on said estate, in order for a speedy settlement.

Journal of the House of Representatives, April 29, 1776.
RESOLVED the honorable the Continental Congress have recommended to this and the other United Colonies, the manufacturing of Salt, and have caused to be transmitted to this Court a Pamphlet, setting forth the particular Mode practised in other Parts, which discovers the Probability of its being carried to the full in this Colony:

Therefore, it is *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Inhabitants of the several Sea port Towns in this Colony, to use their utmost Endeavours to proceed in the manufacturing of Salt, in the several Towns; and that they may have all the Information given them in this Matter, that this Court can at present furnish them with.

It is further *Resolved*, That the Number of One Hundred and fifty of said Pamphlets be printed and sent to the several Sea port Towns in this Colony, and that Mr. Story be appointed to get them printed and dispersed accordingly.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. W. WARREN, Speaker.

In Council April 29, 1776. Read & concurr'd.

Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'y.

Consented to by the Major Part of the Council.

In the House of Representatives May 1, 1776.
RESOLVED no person or persons in this colony has as yet made it appear to this Court, that he or they have entitled him or themselves to the premium offered by this Court on and by their resolve of the fourteenth day of February last, for erecting such Powder mills as are described in the journal of the House, &c. And as this Court are of opinion that it would be expedient and conducive to the public safety, that there should be at least two Powder mills in this colony, besides the Powder mill at Andover, and the two that are erecting at the cost of the Colony:

It is therefore *Resolved*, That the term of nine months from the fifteenth of February last be allowed for erecting the Powder mills in the said Resolve described; and that such person or persons as shall in all respects other than by the time limited in the said resolve, comply with the terms and conditions thereof, within the said nine months, shall be entitled to the said premiums.

Sent up for Concurrence.

Sam'l Freeman Speaker, pro Tem.

In Council, May 2, 1776. Read and concurr'd.

Perez Morton, D. Sec'y.

Consented to by the Major Part of the Council.

In COUNCIL, May 2, 1776.

RESOLVED by a Resolve which passed the Hon. House of Representatives the 31st of October last, and was concurr'd by the Board the 1st day of November, 1775. The Commissary General was directed to pay for all such Fire Arms manufactured in this Colony, and shipped as is in said Resolve expressed, and delivered at the Commissary's Store in W. M. Town, on or before the 1st of June next, the Sum of Three Pounds for such Fire Arms — And for the convenience of such manufacturers it was also *Resolved*, That the several persons whose names are in said resolve mentioned be respectively empowered to receive for the Colony, at the price, and during the time aforesaid, all Fire Arms which should be offered them for Sale manufactured as aforesaid. And whereas the Commissary General has not obtained the number of Fire Arms which he has been directed to procure for the use of this Colony:

Therefore *Resolved*, That the Commissary General of this Colony, and the several persons mentioned in the Resolve above referred to, be authorized and empowered to receive and pay for each fire arm manufactured and finished as before-mentioned, that shall be delivered them, until the first day of October next, the Sum of Three Pounds: And are hereby directed to apply to the Council, for a Warrant or Warrants, upon the Treasurer of this Colony, for such sum or sums as they may judge necessary for the purpose.

In COUNCIL, May 2, 1776. Read & sent down.

Perez Morton, D. Sec'y.

In the House of Representatives, May 3, 1776.

Read and accepted. Sent up for Concurrence.

J. Warren, Speaker.

In Council, May 3, 1776. Read and concurr'd.

Perez Morton, D. Sec'y.

Consented to, By the Major Part of the Council.

In the House of Representatives, May 3, 1776.

RESOLVED the Time fixed by this Court for receiving and paying for Salt Petre manufactured in this Colony at the rate of seven shillings a pound expires on the 1st of June next; and it therefore should be a neglect in continuing the manufacture of that important article:

It is *Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Colony, the Sum of five shillings inclusive of three shillings before engaged, a pound, for every pound of good and merchantable Salt Petre, that shall be manufac-

tured in this Colony for the use of the Army of June next, until the 1st day of July next, and delivered in such performance the General Court shall appoint to receive the same. And Mr. Story is appointed to cause this Resolve to be printed in the several News Papers.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. Warren, Speaker.

In Council, May 3, 1776. Read & concurr'd.

Perez Morton, Dep'y Sec'y.

Consented to by the Major Part of the Council.

In the House of Representatives, May 8, 1776.

RESOLVED by an Act for regulating the militia passed by this Court in their Session in January last, it was provided that such Entrenching Tools, as by the said Act it is expressed, should be procured by the Selectmen in the Colony. And whereas there is the greatest Reason to expect that a formidable Fleet and Army will soon invade this Colony; and it being absolutely necessary to the Preservation of the Lives, Liberty and Property of the good People thereof, that the Militia should be put in the best Posture of Defence:

It is therefore *Resolved*, That the Selectmen of the several Towns in this Colony, be, and they hereby are directed, and every captain, as they regard the Lives of this People, to provide Entrenching Tools, as by the Act aforesaid directed, without the least Delay, and that Returns of the same be made by said Selectmen to the General Court, on the third Day of the next Session thereof.

And it is *Ordered*, That the aforesaid Resolve be published by the Secretary, in the Boston, Watertown and Worcester News Papers, as soon as may be.

Sent up for Concurrence.

William Cooper, Speaker, pro tem.

In Council May 8, 1776. Read and concurr'd.

Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'y.

Consented to by the Major Part of the Council.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES,

May 10, 1776.

RESOLVED as the Opinion of this House, That the Inhabitants of each Town in this Colony ought in full Meeting warned for that Purpose, to advise the Person or Persons who shall be chosen to represent them in the next General Court — Whether, that if the honorable Congress should, for the Safety of the said Colonies, declare them Independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, they the said Inhabitants will solemnly engage, with their Lives and Fortunes, to support them in the Measure.

Sam'l Freeman, Speaker.

Attest. H. M. Story Clerk, pro Tem.

CHARLESTOWN (South Carolina) March 20.

We hear that the Provincial Congress have lately resolved to raise a second regiment of Riflemen, to consist of 500 Privates and that Thomas Sumpter, Esq. is appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, and William Henderson, Esq. Major.

March 29. It is said, that Capt. Barclay of the Scarborough has taken all the rice (about 1500 barrels) out of the Merchantmen, carried down to Cockspur, and put it on board two transports, with which he is immediately to proceed to Boston.

April 5. On Friday the 22d ult. Capt. Tappin, in the provincial armed brigantine Comet, of 18 guns, retook the sloop Henry, of this port, which Capt. Tollemache seized off this Bar in December last. Her name was changed to the General Clinton; she had some cohered and swivel's, with twelve men on board and served as a tender to the Falcon man of war. A hard gale separated Capt. Turpin from his prize; the former arrived here on Sunday se'nnight, and the latter, with Capt. Tutts, on Saturday last.

We hear that the brig Georgia Packet, Capt. Bunner, from Philadelphia for Savannah, with a cargo of Flour, &c. has been taken by the men or war at Cockspur; and a sloop from this port for New York, and another from Georgetown for Salem, have been taken by those on the North Carolina Station.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 5.

On the 23d of last month, there were lying off Fort Johnson, and Brunswick in Cape Fear river, the Scorpion of 24 guns, with Governor Martin aboard, the Raven of 18 guns, the Cruiser sloop of 10 guns, three or four small armed vessels, a transport with about 400 land forces, and some prizes, making in the whole 29 odd sail of vessels; and more troops were hourly expected, with Gen. Clinton, who it was said was then on the coast. The ships of war and transports, now in the river, have on board a vast quantity of

white flints and military apparatus, which were to be conveyed into the hands of the British. Capt. Collett in the General (and a vessel (some time commander of Fort Mifflin, and well known to be a part audacious seaman and a very committed divers piracy, robbery and arson. Almost all other set fire to the sloop at house of Col. Day, many one of his Majesty's council and one of the customs for the port of Brunswick, for other crimes than his being a strict duelist, destroying therein all the valuable furniture, goods, &c. The house of William Hopson, one of the continental delegates, about 10 miles below Wilmington, was also in the same fate, with two pilot houses near Fort Mifflin. The town of Brunswick is too by itself and the enemy frequently laid in small parties to pillage and carry off negroes: but had misfortune, in one of her excursions, to lose of their gang. Mr. Quince had 18 slaves stolen from him. The principal inhabitants left Wilmington, and retired into the country, and it is now occupied by the provincial troops, who are making the necessary dispositions to defend it, by throwing up intrenchments along the river, both in and below the town. The

Calwell was on his march thither, with a little Army, and troops were coming in from all quarters, so that it was expected at least 500 men would rendezvous there very soon.

April 10. It is reported here that General Clinton and his Troops are landed at a place called Battery, in North Carolina, since which party of them have been defeated, and Capt. Collett killed, who had been very active against the inhabitants, and treated many of them with great barbarity.

General Lee has strongly recommended the young gentlemen of Virginia the forming themselves into companies of Light Dragoons.

BALTIMORE, April 17, 1776.

Extracts from the Journals of the Provincial Congress of South Carolina, just received, by press, from Charleston.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider and report the best means, and estimate of the expense of building, with the dispatch, two frigates for the service of his colony, each to mount thirty two guns on each side, and a ship to consider and report the expense of stationing armed vessels to protect the navigation of Beaufort and Georgetown harbours.

Resolved, That the Hon. R. W. L. Esq. Col. James Parsons, and Capt. Thomas Savage, be authorized to proceed forthwith to Savannah to make proper representations to the Congress to procure arms and accoutrements, and to urge the necessity of extending the non exportation to the day of May next.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

Extract of a Letter from Virginia, April 17.

It is certain Mr. Archibald Gowan, and a number of Scotch passengers, are on board the property seized, chiefly consisting of cloths, to the amount of £50,000 which, if returned, will be no bad first fruits of your resistance for reprisal. The vessel being Gowan's I suppose will be considered as American property. In such case, I take for granted was mostly collected the prime capital in Scotland."

April 29. A gentleman from Virginia informs that several persons of rank in Urbana have been taken up on suspicion of holding a correspondence with Lord Dunmore. Ralph W. Ly, jun. Esq; formerly one of the Governor's council, is amongst them and he was sent to Williamsburg, under a party of 50 men, after proper loss were appointed to take an inventory of estate and effects.

The Honorable Continental Congress have appointed William Parson, Esq; late Aid de Camp to his Excellency General Washington, to be Postmaster General to the Forces of the United Colonies, in the Room of the Hon. James Warburton Esq; who lately resigned that Office on account of his ill State of Health.

NEW YORK, May 2.

We hear from Albany, that General Thompson's brigade arrived there on Tuesday last; we also hear that the first division of General Sullivan's brigade was seen at Fought Keepse on Tuesday evening, on their Way to Albany.

A drum major who yesterday came to us directly from Quebec, reports, that when he was away, our army were bombarding the town of Point Levy, and several other stations.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, in Georgia, March 3.

"As the inclosed resolutions will, I am persuaded give you the greatest satisfaction, I have

on a copy of them, that rather than de-
should possess our merchant shipping and
apital town, we unanimously resolved, that
all perish in a noble conflagration, lighted
themselves!"

NEW HAVEN, May 1.
of a letter from Brigadier General Ar-
d, dated Holland House, March 23 and 28,
76.

You doubtless expect news from me, I can
you very little. I expected before this to
had a reinforcement of three or four thou-
men, but have not received one thousand.
have been some time busy in collecting ma-
for batteries, one of four guns on Point
I expect will be opened in two or three
which will command the shipping and great
of the town, and one on the Height of A-
ama of eight guns, one howitzer, and two
ars, which I hope will have the desired ef-
in case they fail, we have ladders, &c. for a
The frigate in the harbour is bending
ais; I am apprehensive with intention to
ut the ship as soon as the ice will permit; to
ut which we have one gunboat with a 12
ter muzzles, and are preparing another of
the strength, which I am in hopes will com-
the river. We labour under almost as ma-
thematic as the Israelites did of old, obliged
black without draw. However, we hope
rs will soon take a more favourable turn.
season remains very severe here, we have
five feet snow on the ground, and in most
the faintly hard to bear a man and horse,
under the snow the frost is entirely out-
ground. We have four hundred sick and
in the hospitals. Capt. Scherlenger,
g Island, and Mr. Sablin, of—died here
days since the latter was the first volunteer
arrived here after our repulse, with a con-
I am so far recovered of my wound, that
days since I rode fourteen miles on horse
and walked five more reconnoitring, which
ed me so much I have hardly been able to
face."

Three days since I had advice that a party
men from Quebec were landed at St.
to land down the river, and that they
zed a convoy of provisions coming to the
with two commodaries; I immediately
for Dr. Guys with eighty men to pursue
a who came up with a party of fifty odd,
and killed two, wounded two others,
and 33 of our men lost of them French, who
arrived here. Major Dubois wrote that
d intelligence of 250 men being in arms,
C. I Nicholson has joined him with 70
nd a gun in pursuit of the enemy, and
make no doubt, give a good account of
The Indians are generally in our fa-
d many of them have taken up arms for
rather for their selves."

HARTFORD, May 6.
of a letter from a Gentleman in the Con-
tinal Army before Quebec, dated April 6.
our battery at Point Levy has been firing
75; the mortar battery on the Heights is
the first fired, and in two days we will have
our battery at the little river. We have had
large quantity of snow this winter; the
the fens just begin to appear, and I
think in a few days there will be im-
passable. I shall continue as long as there is a pro-
spect of the town being taken. We are dis-
at General Lee's not coming; how-
ever, General Wooster is arrived. We ought to
at least 1000 men more here in case of
arriving, otherwise, the Canadians who
led us, will be ruined. This province
of America."

NEWPORT, April 22.
Tuesday the brig Cabot, of 146 pounders,
Hyacinth, arrived here from New London,
brought a number of heavy cannon, &c. for
fence of this place, being part of the stores
taken from New Providence. The next
day Fry, tender to Admiral Mopkins's fleet
from New London, sailed through this
harbour, and returned the ensuing night. This
sails remarkably swift.

ROVIDENCE, April 20.
Cork, from Belfast, informs, that re-
g parties had been beating up there from
ber till January, to reinforce the misfit-
ny in America, but that they had only
100 men—He further informs, that the
plan of sending Commissioners to Ame-
riapt.

BOSTON, May 9
Tuesday, in the forenoon, two brigs were
sailing in for this harbour, on which Capt.
in the privateer Jane commanded by
Haley, then off in the bay gave chase
and following them near up to the Light-
very fortunately took them both, in sight

of two or three of the British ships of war lying
in King Road. Capt. Dawson, one of the e-
nemy's armed vessels, came to sail and endeav-
ured to get out to the assistance of the brigs, but was
prevented by the wind's being easterly. The two
prizes, accompanied by the privateer, were the
same day safely carried into Lynn, and properly
secured. The largest is from Cork James Ful-
ton, master, upwards of 100 tons burthen, and
has on board 50 tons of coal, 256 whole barrels
and 130 halfbarrels of beef, 300 tubs of butter,
200 boxes of candles, 40 barrels of flour, 49 barrels
of barley, a quantity of hams, 100 boxes of soap,
&c. The other is from St. Michael's, about 90
tons burthen, Richard Pine, master, loaded with
wines and fruit. The masters of these vessels,
not knowing that the British army had been obli-
ged to evacuate this place, were bound hither, in
order to dispose of their cargoes, for the benefit
of our unnatural and cruel enemies.

The master of the vessel from Cork failed from
that place on the first of April, but says he bro't
out no news papers nor letters. He informs that
five regiments were at Cork, when he failed, rea-
dy to embark for America; and that he heard
nothing of any foreign troops having sailed for
this continent.

WATER TOWN, May 9
On Saturday last the General Assembly of this
Colony was dissolved.
The General Assembly have ordered 5 of the
armed vessels now lying out by this Colony for
the Defence of America, to bear the following
Names, viz. the Brigantine at Kingstown, the *In-
dependence*; a Brigantine building at Dartmouth,
the *Rising Empire*; the Ship building at Sauf-
bury, the *Tyrannicide*; two Sloops building at
Swansey, the *Republic* and the *Freedom*.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bilboa,
dated March 23, 1776

"Letters from London received by last night's
mail, mention, that 17300 German troops were
going to Boston and Canada. The Duke of
Richmond proposed to make an humble address
to his Majesty, to hasten a reconciliation; to
which the Duke of Cumberland joined, and con-
sidered much the ministerial measures; but it was
rejected and the plan was determined by his Ma-
jesty, with Lords Sandwich, Germaine, Howe,
and Admiral Montague, to act against America;
and Admiral Montague set out immediately for
Portsmouth, in order to sail with his fleet. Ad-
miral Howe was to follow him as soon as the ves-
sel was ready to receive him: So that we shud-
der at the consequences, but hope GOD will pro-
serve you all."

We hear, that last Friday Capt. Waters took
a Brig, and carried her into America. We haven't
heard where she was from, nor with what laden.

On Monday April 15 he departed this life Mr.
Simon Polk, of Weymouth, formerly of Boston,
Thursday last, died at Little Cambridge, after
about nine days illness. Mr. Samuel Capon, eldest
Son of Mr. Jesiah Capon, of this Town, in the
30th Year of his Age. He has left a Wife and
five Children to bewail his Loss. His Remains
were decently interred last Saturday Afternoon.

Wanted immediately for the use of the Co-
lony, a Quantity of Lead. Whoever has any to
dispose of, are desired to leave word at Store No.
20 on the Long Wharf at Boston, or at the Com-
missionary General's Office at Watertown. Also
wanted a number of Armourers to repair Fire-
locks—Any Persons disposed to engage in that
Business, are desired to call at either of the above
places.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that
have, or shall hereafter have any good Salt-
Petre which has been manufactured in this Colo-
ny, that the General Court has appointed the
subscriber to examine, receive and pay for all
that may be brought to the colony powder mill
at Stoughton, at which place constant attend-
ance will be given on Tuesday the 21st and on
Friday the 31st of this instant, May from nine
o'clock in the morning to sunset, on each of said
days, and on Tuesday the 11th day of June next,
and on every other Tuesday after, until further
order.

THO' CRANE
IMPORTED in the course of the last Winter,
and to be sold by JOHN WINTHROP, Jun.
at Ipswich, and STEPHEN BRUCE, at his
Store in King Street, Boston:

Choice new rice, Surinam and Island mo-
lasses, cocoa, coffee, cotton of a superior quality,
sugars, West India and New England rum, Lem-
mons, raisins Malaga and Lisbon wine, oil,
Rue and Ravens duck, Picklinggar, Spanish
Indigo, and Philadelphia flour; also, a few pic-
ces fine white striped dimity; butter by the lb.,
cheese, &c. &c.

Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 2d *Extra 4*
in New England

On Saturday the 18th of this instant May, at
Ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at
public vendue, by the subscriber, at Newbury Port
—The bark or ship James, burthen about 180
tons, with her appurtenances, lying at Gwin's
wharf—She is a prime vessel that was launched
at Whitehaven the last year, and was most faith-
fully built, and is extraordinarily well found es-
pecially in ground tackling. An inventory of
her stores will be shown at the time and place of
sale.—At the same time and place will be sold the
cargo belonging to said vessel, viz. 101 waggons
of sea coal, 5 casks of oatmeal, 1 bushel of twine,
27 barrels of biscuit, and 1 cask deck nails.

On the same day will be sold at public vendue
in said Newbury Port, at three o'clock in the af-
ternoon, at the wharf of Patrick Tracy, Esq;—
The brig Nelly, burthen about 180 tons, and her
appurtenances—An inventory of her stores will
be shown at time & place of sale—She is a prime
sailer, and is very well found, especially in sails
and ground tackling.—At the same time and place
will be sold the cargo brought in said brig, viz.
100 waggons of sea coal, a quantity of potash
of the county of Cumberland growth in Old En-
gland, and 1 cask of West India Rum. Also,
On Tuesday the 21st of this instant May, will be
Sold by Public Vendue, at Newbury Port, at
the wharf of Tristram Dalton, Esq, at three
o'clock in the afternoon.—

The Brigantine Sally, and her appurtenan-
ces, as she lately came in from sea, Alexander Will-
son master. She is a prime sailer; an inventory of
her stores will be shown at the time and place of
sale, when and where will be also sold at Public
Vendue, a small quantity of sail cloth and sever-
al muskets fix'd with bayonets.

Ipswich, May 11th, 1776.
MICHAEL FARLEY, Sheriff
ENTERTAINMENT for Gentle-
men, making for horses, at the
ing of the *TANKER HERO*,
in Wing's Lane, near the Market,
Bosn. by **JOHN NEWELL**.

N. B. A two mast Boat, a
Chaise and Mare, to be sold; likewise of said
NEWELL

Wanted immediately,
SIX or eight Armourers, who can find
their own tools, for the Continental service—
Any persons who are good workmen, may have
good encouragement by applying to *Thomas*
Chase, Esq; A. Q. J. G. at his Office near
Liberty Tree. *Boston, May 8 1776*

PUBLIC VENDUE
To be Sold by Public Vendue at the house
of Mr. Benjamin Prentice, in the town of
Newton, on Thursday, the 30th instant, at one
o'clock, P. M. the real estate of Mr. B. J. in
Child Lane of Newton; deceased; about 35 acres
of land, consisting of good mowing, tillage, or-
charding and pasture, with one half part of a
dwelling house and a shop thereon.—Also at the
same time and place will be sold as aforesaid, one
cow, a cart and wheels, tannery carpenters tools,
well seasoned cherry tree, black birch, and em-
ple boards, a good clock and case, a looking glass,
several tables, bedsteads, chest on casters or cr., w-
ers, two desks, with several other articles; all
which may be viewed, and the condition of sale
known, by applying to

ALEXR. SHEPARD, Junr.
N. B. All persons who have any demands on
said estate, are desired coming in their claims im-
mediately in order for a speedy settlement.

Barcelona Handkerchiefs by the dozen,
Flour by the Barrel, and a few Casks choice Bran-
dy, to be sold at Waterhouse No. 25 on Long-
Wharf.

Lemuel Burrell,
Intends to set out for *Quebec* the first Monday in
June next.—Any Person inclining to Write to
said Place, are desired to send their Letters at
Mr. Whitmarsh's in Weymouth, Mr. Brackett's in
Braintree, Mr. P. in Milton, Mr. Smith's in
Roxbury, Mr. Jackson's in Little Cambridge, or
at Mr. Learned's in Watertown.

All persons having demands on the estate
of Samuel Francis, late of Medford, deceased,
are desired to bring in their accounts to Josiah
Smith of Lexington, administrator on said estate,
for settlement.—And all persons indebted to said
estate are desired to make speedy payment.
Lexington, May 9, 1776.

To be Sold at Public Vendue on Monday the 20th May instant, at eleven o'clock, A.M. at the house of Capt. Webb, innholder in Salem. A Number pieces ticklenburgs and milled blanketting, English oat meal in barrels, best of men's English shoes, and women's black ruffel ditto, a few doz. red Port wine, and a quantity sea coal, being the cargo of the ship Jenny, lately condemned in the Court of Admiralty. — Also said ship, burthen about 250 tons, with all her appertinances, as she lies in Annisquam Harbour.

LOST at Roxbury, on Friday the 3d instant, a red Pocket Book, containing thirty three dollars in Continental Bills, and a small Bill; also a Note of Hand and sundry other papers. Whoever has found the same and will bring it to the subscriber in Roxbury aforesaid, shall have **FIVE DOLLARS** reward for their trouble.

NEHEMIAH MUNROE.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in Leominster, in the county of Worcester, containing 167 acres, well situated on the great country roads from Boston thro' Lancaster, to No. 4. Crown Point, &c. and from Lunenburg to Worcester and Connecticut; the house was many years improved as a Tavern, and is a good situation for that business; there is a suitable proportion of mowing, pasturing, ploughing and wood land, and a large orchard of excellent fruit; the buildings are not extraordinary. — For further particulars inquire of John Sprague of Lancaster, or of Andrew Poor, living on the premises.

S Pray'd or stolen on the 2d of May from the subscriber, living in Dorchester, a Mare 11 years old, iron and paces, 14 hands high, one side of her white, the other red, with a white streak down her face, wall eyes, goes freely. Whoever will return the said Mare to the subscriber, living in Dorchester, shall be handsomely rewarded, by me.

HUMPHRY ATHERTON.

To be SOLD or LET,

About 30 acres of good tillage land, with a good orchard, and barn thereon in Brookfield, fronting the great road and joining upon the great river, formerly belong'd to George Harrington, in said Brookfield; for further particulars inquire of Lieut. JONATHAN SMITH, in Lexington.

LOST last Saturday, between the South rope walks and the market, a red Morocco pocket book, containing about fifty pounds, chiefly in continental bills and a number of notes of hands to a large amount, and other papers of great consequence to the owner — Whoever has found the same and will return it to the subscriber or printer hereof, shall receive **THIRTY DOLLARS** reward. **SAMUEL TARRIS.**

LOST out of a house at New Boston, the 5th or 6th of last month, a crimson cloth riding hood, fac'd with crimson tapestry, with a small hood, and a crimson sash round it, three shirts, and six pair of stockings — Whoever will give intelligence of the above goods, so that the owner may have them again shall receive a handsome reward — If they should be offer'd for sale it is desir'd they may be stop'd, and notice given to the printer.

Charlestown, May 4. h. 1776.

THE inhabitants of the Town of Charlestown, are hereby Notified, That their Meeting for the choice of one or more Representatives, and for other matters of importance will be held at the House of Mr. J. S. Snow, innholder in said Town, on Thursday the sixteenth Day of this Month of May, at nine o'clock, beforenoon, where a general Attendance is desired.

By order of the Selectmen,

SETH SWEETSER, Town Clerk.

Jurymen for Inferior Court at Cambridge the 31 Tuesday of this Month, will be chosen at said Meeting.

S H E E P.

STRAYED from the subscriber some time in the month of January last, a white Sheep, mark'd with blacking on the left loyn. — Also five Sheep in February, one black with white in her face and on her tail, the others all white, one horn'd has lost the sight of her left eye, one lame in her hind leg. — Also five other Sheep in the month of March, all white, mark'd with blacking on the left loyn. — Whoever will give information where said Sheep may be found, shall be well rewarded, and necessary charges paid.

ALEX^r. SHEPARD, junr.

Newton, May 4. 1776.

Choice English Steel and Bar Iron, to be Sold by Stephen Wellman, at the lower end of Waltham Plains, at the cheapest.

Notice is hereby given, That the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Alls and General Goal Delivery, which was to be holden at Northampton, within and for the County of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April current, by a Resolve of the Great and General Court bearing date the 18th day of April current, is adjourned to the 4th Tuesday of September next, the time appointed by Law for the next holding the said Court in said County — and the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. which would be holden at Worcester, within and for the County of Worcester, on the Tuesday next preceeding the last Tuesday of April current, is, by a Resolve of the said General Court bearing date the 18th day of April current, adjourned to the third Tuesday of September next, the time appointed by Law for the next holding the said Superior Court, in the same County — and the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. which was to be holden at Plymouth, within and for the County of Plymouth, on the third Tuesday of May next, is, by a Resolve of the Great and General Court, bearing date the 29th Day of April current, adjourned to Tuesday the 22d Day of October next, the time appointed by Law for the next holding said Court in the said County of Plymouth; and that the Superior Court of Judicature &c. which was to be holden at Barnstable, within and for the County of Barnstable and Dukes County, on the Wednesday next preceeding the Third Tuesday of May next, is, by a Resolve of the said Great and General Court, bearing date the 29th day of April current, adjourned to Wednesday the 16th Day of October next — And all Officers of said Courts are to govern themselves accordingly.

Council Chamber, } PEREZ MORTON,
April 30th, 1776 } (D. Sec.

TO be Lett, for the current year, a Farm in Little Cambridge, containing about 40 acres, with a good house, barn and well or water. The whole under good improvement. For further particulars, inquire of Nath. Sparhawk, of said Little Cambridge.

JUST PUBLISHED, in Philadelphia, And Sold by B. EDES, at the Printing Office, near the Bridge, in Watertown.

[Dedicated to His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of North America. —]

On fine Paper and a beautiful new Type; enriched with 12 useful Plates of the Manœuvres. Price 1 D. Har (The London Edition being 10s. bound.)

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS

FOR OFFICERS

Detached in the Field: Containing.

A SCHEME for forming a Corps of a PARTISAN Illustrated with Plans of the Manœuvres necessary in carrying on the PETITE GUERRE. By ROGER STEVENSON, Esq; — Fac. est et ab hoste docere Ovid

All persons having any demands on the estate of Israel Whitney, late of Watertown, deceased, are desired immediately to bring in their claims to the widow *Jemima Whitney* of said Watertown, administratrix on said estate for settlement; and all those who are indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment to said administratrix. Watertown, April 27, 1776.

SILENT WILDE & ISAAC CHURCH

NEWS Carriers from Boston to Northampton, Deerfield &c.

GIVE Notice to their Customers, that the first half Year of their last engagement ends on the 9th of May next, at which Time they earnestly desire Punctual Payment, at the usual places where they have received their Papers — and considering the greatly increasing charge of Travelling, they hope the Gentlemen who have employed them, will generously consider the same, by contributing each one a small matter to them on this account.

We now propose to go into Boston weekly, and when the next half year begins in the month of May next, to leave Boston on Mondays, as heretofore, and to bring the Monday's Papers to such Gentlemen and Ladies as shall desire them.

As the Printers have advanced their Price, so those who continue our Customers through the next half Year must expect to pay for each Paper through said Term, 7/4.

The said *Wilde* and *Church* can't let slip the present opportunity without very earnestly calling upon those who are in arrears with them for former services, to settle their accounts forthwith. Shutesbury, April 26, 1776.

Good refin'd Iron, English and German Steel, Nail Rods, and ten-penny Nails, to be Sold by JEDEDIAH LEATHE, near Watertown Bridge.

TO BE SOLD.

Jona. Glover & W. M. Bartlett

Agents for the United Colonies, at Plymouth, to be held at Beverly, in the county of Essex, the 20th day of May next, to be a free day to day until the whole is sold, highest bidder the following vessels and Ship Concord, burthen about 150 tons consisting of sea coals, brimston, wine tobacco, a quantity of English goods, and other articles. Ship Jenny, burthen about 100 tons; cargo, sea coals, porter, four casks vinegar. Sloop Polly, burthen about 80 tons. Brigantine Nancy, burthen about 250 tons. West India rum, geneva, cocoa and d. wine. Sloop Salley, burthen, about 60 tons. cargo, Lisbon wine, quarter casks. Sloop, burthen about 60 tons.

Colony of Massachusetts Bay 1776.

LIBEL is filed before me, against a Brigantine named the Dolphin, burthen 100 tons, commanded by William Wainwright, the ship named the Stockfish, burthen 300 tons, commanded by John Vane, against the schooner Industry, from Providence laden with turtle, commanded by Francis — Which vessels are said to have been employed against the United Colonies, and into the country of Essex. A libel is also filed, against a cable and anchor, said to belong to the Forearm of war (the name of the capture, infelling the sea coast and bay of America) and brought into the county of Essex. And the court erected to try all vessels that shall be found infelling the coast of America, and brought into the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex, or Essex, be held at Salem, in said county of Essex, Tuesday the 14th day of May, 1776, at ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of said captures. Of which this notice is pursuant to the laws of the colony, I refer the owners of said vessels, and of the cable and anchor, or any person concerned, to appear and shew cause, if any they why the said vessels, with their cargoes, appertinances, and the said cable and anchor, not be condemned.

TIMOTHY PICKERING
(Judge of said Court)

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay 1776.

A Libel is filed before me, against a schooner named the Industry, burthen about 100 tons, commanded by James Perse, and being employed in carrying supplies to the Army, and brought into the county of Essex. And the Court erected to try and condemn vessels that shall be found infelling the coast of America, and brought into either of the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex, or Essex, will be held at the Court House in Boston, in the county of Suffolk, on Friday the twenty fifth day of May, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of the said capture. Of which this notice is given, pursuant to the laws of the colony, said, that the owners of said vessel, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, with their cargo and appertinances, should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY PICKERING
(Judge of said Court)

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth.

AT a Court erected to try and condemn Vessels that shall be found infelling the Coast of America, and brought into the County of Plymouth, Barnstable, Bristol, Nantucket, Dukes County, to be held at Plymouth, in the County of Plymouth, on Wednesday the 15th of May 1776, at the Hour of Ten in the noon, will be tried the Justice of the Capture of a Schooner called the *Volant*, Burthen about 100 Tons, commanded by Edward Atkisson: — a Schooner called the *Loyalty*, Burthen 15 Tons, commanded by Daniel White. — Vessels, said to be improved in supplying the Army, employed against the United Colonies, and brought into the Counties of Essex, Plymouth, aforesaid, together with their Cargoes and Appertinances, are libelled in the Court aforesaid, and will be tried on the day above named: And notice is hereby given, pursuant to the laws of the colony aforesaid, to all claiming property in either of the aforesaid vessels, or cargoes, or any ways concerned in that they may appear and shew cause (if they have) why the said vessels, or either of them, with their cargoes and appertinances should not be condemned.

N. CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

1776.

William Elmy, Esq; is chosen, to represent
this Colony, to attend the Continental Congress
in place of the Hon. Samuel Ward, Esq; deceased.

In the House of Representatives, April 29, 1776.
WHEREAS the honorable the Continental Congress have recommended to this and the other United Colonies, the manufacturing of Salt, and have caused to be transmitted to this Court a Pamphlet setting forth the particular Mode prescribed in other Parts, which discovers the Probability of its being carried to Effect in this Colony:
Therefore it is Resolved, That it be recommended to the Inhabitants of the several Sea port Towns in this Colony, to use their utmost Endeavours to proceed in the manufacturing of Salt, in the several Towns; and that they may have all the Information given them in this Matter, that this Court can at present furnish them with.
It is further Resolved, That the Number of One Hundred and fifty of said Pamphlets be printed and sent to the several Sea port Towns in this Colony, and that Mr. Story be appointed to get them printed and dispersed accordingly.
Sent up for Concurrence.
J. WATKINS, Speaker.
In Council April 29, 1776. Read & concurr'd.
Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'y
Consented to by the major Part of the Council.

In the House of Representatives, May 1, 1776.
WHEREAS it is now appearing to this Court, that the persons who have been entitled to the premium offered by this Court, in and by their resolution of the twentieth day of February last, for erecting such Powder mills as are described in the said resolution &c. And as the Court are of opinion that it would be expedient and conducive to the public safety, that there should be at least two Powder mills in this Colony, vizt. the Powder mill at Dover, and the one that are erecting at the Cape of the Colony:
It is therefore Resolved, That the term of nine months, from the first of February last, be allowed for erecting the Powder mills in the said Resolution described; and that such persons or persons as shall in all respects conform to the time limited in the said resolution, comply with the terms and conditions thereof, within the said nine months, shall be entitled to the said premiums.
Sent up for Concurrence.
Sam'l Freeman, Speaker, pro Tem.
In Council, May 2, 1776. Read and concurr'd.
Perez Morton, D. Sec'y.
Consented to by the major Part of the Council.

Wanted immediately for the use of the Colony, a Quantity of Lead. Whoever has any to dispose of, is desired to leave word at Store No. 20 on the Long Wharf at Boston, or at the Commissary General's Office at Watertown. Also wanted a number of Arsenals to repair Firelocks.—Any Persons disposed to enlarge in that Business, are desired to call at either of the above places.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that have, or shall hereafter have any good Salt-Petre which has been manufactured in this Colony, that the General Court has appointed the following to examine, receive and pay for all that may be brought to the colony powder mill at Southton, at which place constant attendance will be given on Tuesday the 21st, and on Friday the 31st of this instant May from nine o'clock in the morning till noon on each of said days, and on Tuesday the 11th day of June next, and on every other Tuesday thereafter until further order.

THOMAS CHASE, Sec'y.

On Tuesday the 21st of this instant May will be Sold by Public Vendor, at Newbury Port, at the wharf of Frederick Dalton, Esq; at three o'clock in the afternoon.—

The Brigantine Sally, and her appurtenances, with the cargo consisting of sugar, rice, and other goods, will be sold at the place of sale, when and where will be also sold at Public Vendue, a small quantity of fine cloth and several muskets fixed with bayonets.

Ipswich, May 11th 1776.
MICHAEL HARTLEY, Sheriff.

Imported by JOHN HINTON, jun. and to be sold by STEPHEN BRUCE, at his store in King Street Boston:

Choice new rice, Surinam and Island molasses, cream, conec, cotton of a superior quality, sugar, West India and New England rum, lemons, raisins, Malaga and Lisbon wine, jar oil, Rye and Rye as ducks, ticklenburgs, Spanish Indigo, and Potatoes; also, a few pieces of fine white striped dimity; buyer by the Erskin.

A WORD IN SEASON

The Year is now fast passing, and the publication of this Gazette in this Town. The Publisher earnestly requests of all who are indebted for the paper, to discharge their Balances, that he may be enabled to settle with his Paper Maker.—And as every article, in particular paper, has risen one third Part (owing to the Neglect of setting Rags) he is thereby forced like other News Paper Printers to advance the Price of 1/4 in Addition to 6/8 the present Price, which will make it Eight shillings for the next Year, otherwise to cease publishing. The Utility of a public Paper being so well known nothing need be said on that Head, and he hopes his Customers will still continue their Favours and thereby support the old Gazette, which ever has been, and he intends ever shall be the Tyrant's Scourge and to us Bane.

The Publisher proposes removing to Boston, in the course of next Month—he desires all Persons having any Demand on him, to bring in their Accounts, and receive Payment.

N. B. No Arrears will be received after Sunset, on Sunday's; and none inserted without the Pay.
Watertown April 27, 1776

ENTERTAINMENT for Gentlemen, and keeping for Horses, at the sign of the YANKEY HERO, in Wing's Lane near the Market, Boston by JOHN NEWELL.
N. B. A two mast Boat, a Chaise and Mare, to be sold; Inquire of said NEWELL.

Wanted immediately, SIX or eight Armourers, who can find their own tools for the Continental service.—Any persons who are good workmen, may have good employment by applying to Thomas Chase, Esq; A. Q. M. G. at his Office near Liberty Tree Boston, May 2 1776.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linnen RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Watertown.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

To be Sold by Public Vendue at the house of Mr. Benjamin Prentice, innholder in Newton, on Thursday the 30th instant, at one o'clock P. M. the real estate of Mr Benjamin Child, late of Newton, deceased; about 35 acres of land, consisting of good mowing, tillage, orcharding and pasture, with one half part of a dwelling house, and a shop thereon.—Also at the same time and place will be sold as aforesaid, one cow, a cart and wares, sundry carpenters tools, well seasoned cherry tree, black birch, and maple boards, a good clock and case, a looking glass, several tables, bedsteads, chest of drawers, two desks, with several other articles; all which may be viewed, and the condition of sale known, by applying to

ALEXR. SHEPARD, jun.

N. B. All persons who have any demands on said estate, are desired to bring in their claims immediately in order for a speedy settlement.

Barcelona Handkerchiefs by the dozen, Flax by the Barrel, and a few Casks choice Brandy, to be sold at Warehouse No. 23 on Long Wharf.

Lemuel Burrell, Intends to set out for Quebec the first Monday in June next.—Any Person inclining to Write to said Place, are desired to send their Letters at Mr Whitmarsh's in Weymouth, Mr. Brackett's in Braintree, Mr. Vese's in Milton, Mr. Smith's in Roxbury, Mr. Jacobs's in Little Cambridge or at Mr. Learned's in Watertown.

All persons having demands on the estate of Samuel Francis, late of Medford, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to John Smith of Lexington, administrator on said estate, for settlement.—And all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment.

Lexington, May 5, 1776.

All persons indebted to, or that have any demands on the estate of Mr. Seth Bullard late of Framingham, yeoman, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to Mr. Lawson Buckmaster of said Framingham, executor to said estate, in order for settlement.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any demands on the estate of Thomas Bixby, late of Hingham, Yeoman, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts to John Jones, Esq; of said Hingham, Administrator on said estate, in order for a speedy settlement.

Duncan Ingraham, Junr,

Has removed to Boston, and to the house formerly occupied by Scott's Court, Union Street.—He requests all those that are indebted to him, to make immediate payment.

To be Sold at Public Vendue on Monday the 20th May instant, at eleven o'clock, A. M. at the house of Capt. Webb, innholder in Salem. A Number pieces ticklenburgs and mill blanketting, English oat meal in barrels, best of men's English shoes, and women's black ruffel ditto, a few doz red Port wine, and quantity sea coal, being the cargo of the ship Juny, lately condemned in the Court of Admiralty.—Also said ship, burthen about 250 tons, with her appurtenances, as she lies in Annisquam Harbour.

LOST at Roxbury, on Friday the 3d instant a red Pocket Book, containing thirty three dollars in Continental Bills, and a small Bill; also a Note of Hand and sundry other papers. Whoever has found the same and will bring it to the subscriber in Roxbury aforesaid, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward for their trouble.

HEHEMIAH MURDOCK

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in Leominster, in the county of Worcester, containing 107 acres well situated on the great country roads from Boston to Lancaster, to No. 4 Crown St. &c. from Lunenburg to Worcester and Concord. The house was many years improved as a Tavern, and is a good situation for that business; it is a suitable proportion of mowing pasture, ploughing and wood land, and all the rest excellent fruit; the buildings are an extraordinary.—For further particulars inquire of the Agents of Lancaster, or of Andrew Pease, on the premises.

Strayed or stolen on the 20th May from a subscriber, living in Dorchester, a Mare, years old, trouts and pinto, 14 hand high, with white face, the other with a white blaze down her face, white eyes, grey body. She will return the said Mare to the subscriber in Dorchester, that he has her name on her me.

TO BE SOLD, or LET

About 30 acres of good tillage land, with good meadow, and a house thereon, fronting the great road and is near the river, formerly belonging to George Hartwell in said Brookfield; for further particulars inquire of Lieut. JONATHAN SMITH, in said town.

STOLEN out of a new Hat Box, 5 or 6 of last month, a crown, a r diamond, said box is on tapestry, small bird, and a crown, said box is on flims, and six pair of stockings.—Whoever give intelligence of the above goods, for the owner may have them again, or receive a former reward.—If they should be effected, is desired they may be kept, and notice given the printer.

SHEEP.

STRAYED from the subscriber's meadow the month of January last, a white mark'd with blacking on the left leg.—A five Sheep in February, one black with white face and on her tail, the other all white horn'd has lost the right of her left eye, lame in her hind leg. Also one other Sheep the month of March, all white, mark'd with blacking on the left leg.—Whoever will give information where said Sheep may be found, shall be well rewarded, and necessary charges paid.

ALEXR. SHEPARD, jun.

Albany, May 4, 1776.

LOST on Saturday the 27th of April, betwixt Cambridge & Charlestown ferry, 12 p of black ribbon, and 11 & 3/4 yards of black wrapped in a brown paper and an evening. There was also an account of the cost of dy from Benjamin Corans against Obadiah Cutler on the bundle. Whoever has found the same and will send it to Mr. Obadiah Curtis shopkeeper in Boston, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

Choice Lisbon Wines, and West-India R a few Casks of each to be Sold, by JOSEPH GREEN, if apply'd for immediately, at his shop on Green's Wharf, in Boston.

ALL persons having any demands upon, or that are indebted to the estate of Samuel Francis of Boston, Blacksmith, deceased, are desired to come and settle the same with Samuel Francis administrator on said estate.

Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, June 3, 1776.

• Mr. Oaks Anger, Middleborough, • Capt. Thomas Harper, Plymouth, Major Seth Cushing, Pembroke, Mr. John Turner, Kingston, • Wm. Drew, Esq; † Capt. Eb. Wallburn, Abington, Capt. Woodbridge Brown, Hanover, † Capt. Robert Lenthal Eells, Rochester, Col. Ebenezer White, Pembroke, John Turner, Esq;

M I D D L E S E X.

Barnstable, Daniel Davis, Esq;
Sandwich, Joseph Nye, Esq;
Newport, † Capt. Eliza Basset,
Falmouth, Mr. Amos Knowles, Jun.
Wells, Col. Eliza Cobb, † Mr. Naaman Holdbrook,
Falmouth, † Nathaniel Sherrick,
Falmouth, † Capt. Reuben Higgins,

Charles Brown, Richard Devens, Esq;
 David Cheever, Esq;
 Capt. Nathan Adams,
 Watertown, Jonathan Brown, Esq;
 Samuel Fisk, Esq;
 Woburn, Samuel Wyma, Esq;
 Concord, Capt. Joseph Hamer,
 John Cummings, Esq;
 Newtown, Abraham Fuller, Esq;
 Reading, Mr. John Batcheller,
 Mr. Joseph Parker,
 Mr. Benjamin Eliot,
 Marlborough, M. George Brigham,
 Ellerica, William Stickney, Esq;
 Col. William Thompson,
 Framingham, Josiah Stone, Esq;
 Lexington, Mr. Jonas Stone,
 Cheshire, Col. Simon Spaulding,
 Sherborn, Mr. Daniel Wapley,
 Dedbury, Thomas Blumpton,
 Milton, Mr. Ezra Servey,
 Wrentham, C. L. Brady, Smith,
 Medford, Stephen Reed, Esq;
 Capt. Thomas Borden,
 Littleton, Jonathan Reed, Esq;
 Hopkinton, Capt. John Hamer,
 Hopedale, Capt. Joseph Reed,
 Walham, Josiah Dix, Esq;
 Stow, Henry Gardner, Esq;
 Groton, Col. Josiah Samwell,
 Shirley, Mr. Obadiah Samwell,
 Pepperrell, Capt. Edgar Hancock,
 Townsend, Israel Hamer, Esq;
 Dracut, Mr. Amos Bradley,
 Haverford, John Reed, Esq;
 Holliston, Mr. Abner Perry,
 Kinn, M. Mark White,
 Dunstable, John Thayer, Esq;
 Lincoln, Col. Eliaz Block,
 Wilmington, Major Timothy Walker,
 Tewksbury, Mr. Ezra Kendall,

Taunton, † Col. Nath. Leonard, † Maj Rich. Godfr.
Fehstob, † Col. Shubael Peck,
Swinney. Hon. Jerathmeel Bowers, Esq;
Dartmouth, † Col. Seth Pope, † Mr. Holder Slocum
M. William Davis, † Mr. Lemuel Williams
Edward Pope, Esq;
Norton, Mr. Noah Woodward,
Attleboro'g, Capt. John Stearns,
Dighton, Mr. George Coddling,
Freeborn, Thomas Duttee, Esq;
Rainham, † M. Jeph Dean,
Aston, † Capt. Matthew Haywards.

York, † Joseph Simpson, Esq;
 Kittery, Edward Cull, Esq;
 Wells, † Joseph Storer, Esq;
 Berwick, Col. Ichabod Goodwin,
 Brunswick, † Benjamin Farwell,
 Andover, James Sullivan, Esq;

Edgartown, I Thomas Cook, Esq;
 Chilmark, I Joseph Mayhew, Esq;
 Tisbury, J. Abubal Cottle, Esq;

Springfield, M^r & William Pynchon, Juc,
 † Mr. Edward Chapin,
 † Mr. Moses Field,
 Wethersham, John Bus, Esq;
 Wethersham, Hon^{ble} Joseph Hawley, Esq;
 † Mr. Ephraim Wright,
 † Caleb Strong, Esq;
 South Hadley, Nath^l Gordon, Esq;
 Amherst, † Mr. John Billing,
 Greenough, Capt. Pinckney Smith,
 Hatfield, John Hastings, Esq;
 Westbury, † Capt. Henry Stillis,
 Westfield, † Col. John M^{rs}ey,
 † Capt. David M^{rs}ey,
 Deerfield, † Mr. David Saxton,
 Conway, † Mr. Cyrus Rice,
 Sunderland, † Capt. Isaac Hubbard,
 Uxbridge, † Timothy Dwellison, Esq;
 New Salem, * M^r. Amos Foster,
 Ashfield, Capt. Eliza Cranston,
 Wethersham, * Dr. Moses M^{rs}de.
 Southwick, * M^r. William M^{rs}re,
 Cheshamfield, Benjamin Mills, Esq;
 West Springfield, * Mr. Jonathan White,
 Amherst, M^r. Abijah Newell,
 Hadley, * Major John Chester Williams,
 Palmer, * Captain David Spear,
 Montague, Deacon Moses Gann,

Plymouth, H. James Warren, Esq; *Speaker.*
 • L. L. Lathrop, Esq;
 Scituate, Nathan Cuthing, Esq;
 Duxbury, M. George Partridge,
 Marshfield, Nathaniel Thomas, Esq;
 Bridgewater, Col. El. Mitchell, • Hugh Orr, Esq;
 Lynn, Elephlet Cary, • Mr. Nathaniel Reynolds,

Ralmonk, & Hon. J. Daniel, Esq; Esq;
 5 more: Freeman, Esq;
 † John War, Esq;
 † Mr. Paul Woyne.
 North Town, & † John Lewis, Esq;
 Scarborough, J. Anna Fabyan, Esq;
 and Elizabeth, Mrs. James Leach,
 Graham, & Mr. Caleb Chice,

Great-36-10000, William Whiting, Esq;
 Partridge field, † M. Nathan Esq.
 Williamsstown * Capt. Isaac Stratos,
 New-Marketboro', * Mr. Jobz Ward,

The Gentlemen with these [• I + || §] marks go first
to their seats, with out of the House the last 3.

Benjamin Gray

Most respectable person in the public, that, having continued in town during the blockade is now ready to receive his former customers, and others who want good entertainment, being well accommodated for the purpose, new door to the American O. H. H. in King Street.

French and Dutch GOODS.

MAIN BICKER has just received a very good assortment of French and Dutch Goods, which are ready for sale, at his shop in Cornhill, Boston lately improved by John A. M. P.

Among which are

A very great choice of callicoes, patches, printed silks, fine lawns, cambricks, silk gauzes, parrotails, cambric gowns aprons, lawn duto, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton and linen checks, furniture duto, striped holland, ribbons, black satin, perline, kid gloves, pins and needles, paper, Scotch threads, superfine, middling and coarse broad-cloth, trizings to match, macerated velvets, plain ditto, breeches patterns, thread and worsted hose, bedticks, buckram, durants, flagathies, durags, wilsons, white silk damasks, writing paper, castor hair &c.

N. B. Raccoon skins may be had at the above place, in large and small quantities. (liber.)

ALL persons who have any demands upon the estate of Sarah Hawling late of Boston deceased, or who are indebted to said Estate are directed to bring in their accounts to Ralph Haman, Esq. Attorney at Law, in South Street, Administrator of said Estate, who is empowered to adjust the same.

To be sold very cheap.

A Likely Negro Girl, fit for any one in the Colony, twelve Years old, who can do any sort of Business in a Family, according to her age. Enquire of Edward Jarvis, at Salem. A good N. G. will be given in reward.

WHEREAS the Law requires that the major Part of the Justices of the Peace within such County, where there happens to be a vacancy in the Office of Register of Deeds should be present at the opening and sorting the Votes for said Register, and this being the Case in the said County of Suffolk the Justices of the Peace for said County are therefore hereby notified that the Subscribers (agreeable to Law) have issued the writs to the selectmen of the respective Towns in the said County forthwith to convene the Freeholders of their Towns to proceed to the choice of a Register of Deeds, and have ordered the Return of the Votes to be made to the Subscribers at Dedham, on the Seventh Day of June next—You are therefore desired to meet at that Day and Place at the opening and sorting the Votes.

JOHN HILL,

JOHNATHAN METCALF,

Deeds, May 27, 1776

A LIBEL is filed before me against the ship called the Sally, burthen about 75 tons, commanded by Cornelius White, and said to be improved in supplying the Fleet and Army employed against the United Colonies, and brought into the country of Plymouth—And the Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found intercepting the sea coast of America, and brought into either of the counties of Plymouth, Barnstable, Bristol, Duxbury or Dukes county, will be held at the court house in Plymouth, on Thursday, the 13th day of June 1776 at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of the said capture, of which this notice is given pursuant to the laws of the colony aforesaid to all persons claiming property in said vessel or cargo, or any way concerned therein, that they may appear and show cause (if any they have) why the said vessel, with her cargo and appurtenances should not be condemned.

W. CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

E D

As an Apprentice, to take care of a shop of goods, a lively active lad, that can be well recommended—such an one may hear of a good place by inquiring of the printer.

ALL persons that are indebted to, or have any demands on the estate of Mr. Zachariah Pool late of Medford, deceased, are desired to apply to Aaron Hall of Medford aforesaid, administrator to said estate in order for a speedy settlement.

N. B. A handsome, well finish'd and well situated dwelling house in Medford, belonging to the deceased to be lett.

Medford, May 22, 1776.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of the late Mr. James Pitts, Esq. late of Boston, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to John Pitts, Administrator, and receive their Balances, and all indebted to said Estate, are directed to make a speedy Payment at any time.

WANTED, a Quantity of Men for the Service of the State, for which the Navy will be given at the Delivery. Any Persons inclining to furnish the same, are desired to call at the Office of the Admiralty, in Ann Street. Boston, May 27, 1776.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me in writing by seven of the Proprietors of the Kennebunk purchase, from the late Colony of New-Plymouth, that a meeting of said Proprietors may be called:

I do in consequence of such application, and in conformity to a vote of said Proprietors, passed at their meeting held by adjournment, at the Royal Exchange Tavern in Boston, December 13, 1753, direct that a meeting of said Proprietors should be called thereafter; and by notify and warn the said Proprietors to assemble and meet at the said Royal Exchange Tavern on Thursday the 13th day of June next, at four o'clock, P. M. to consider of and determine what is proper, to do upon the matters & business following, or any of them, viz:

1. To choose a Moderator, a Standing Clerk; also to choose a Treasurer, Attorneys, and Collector or Taxes.

2. To take a survey of any, or all the islands and main lands within their limits.

3. To grant in any part of their purchase, not already granted any township or townships, or part or parts of any township or townships in order to encourage the settlement of said purchase.

4. To raise money by a tax or taxes from time to time, on the Proprietors or their lands, to defray the charges that are arisen, and shall arise in surveying and carrying on settlements on their lands, and for the defence and maintenance of their title or any thing relative therein; and to determine the method for assessing said taxes.

5. To choose a committee to prosecute and defend in all actions wherein the titles of the proprietors, their grantees, or either of them, to any of their lands, within their limits, which shall be disputed, at the charge of the Proprietors, and at their charge to commence and prosecute any action or actions, against any person or persons without title from the Proprietors, entering on or trespassing upon, or claiming and holding any part of the said Proprietors lands or who shall cause a committee to appear, prosecute and defend and manage for the Proprietors in the law, or otherwise; with such limited powers and directions as the Proprietors shall think proper; and to examine and settle all accounts wherein the propriety is concerned, and to receive and pay what may be due.

6. To determine upon any new method for calling proprietors meetings for the future.

7. To make a division, grant or assignment of any lands or main lands, amongst the proprietors, or to any of them, or to any other person or persons as the proprietors shall think proper.

8. To choose a Proprietor's Surveyor or Surveyors; also to empower the standing committee to employ any surveyor or surveyors to run out any lands from time to time, as the said committee may think proper.

9. To make sale of any part of their lands.

10. To lease and let to any person or persons any lands or mill streams, for a term of years.

11. To empower the standing committee to appoint any person or persons, to prevent the cutting of wood, timber, or any kind of lumber, or committing any kind of trespass on any lands within said purchase.

12. To appoint or empower the standing committee to appoint an agent or agents, to transact any business for the Propriety.

13. To choose a standing committee to transact affairs in general for the propriety; also to give said committee such powers from time to time, as the Propriety shall think proper.

Lastly. To confirm and establish all or any vote or votes which the propriety hath at any time heretofore passed and all or any of the articles of the first and any warrant for calling a meeting of said Proprietors, that the said Proprietors have acted upon, and to do any thing that will have a tendency to promote the general good of this Propriety and their settlements, as the major part of the Proprietors shall agree. Boston, May 28.

HENRY ALLINE, Junr. Pro'r. Cl.

SALT-PETRE is received, examined and paid for, by ZEBEDIAH ABBOT of Andover, by order of the General Assembly.

Mr. Abbot will attend on the business every Thursday, at his dwelling-house near the Powder-Mill, in said Andover.

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay.

LIBELS are filed before me against the brigantine named the Juno, burthen about hundred and twenty tons, commanded by Fullon;—and against the brigantine named the William, burthen about one hundred tons, commanded by Richard Pine;—Which said vessels have been improved in carrying to the Fleet and Army employed against the Colonies, and taken and brought into the county of Essex. And the Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found intercepting the sea coast of America, and brought into either of the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex, or Essex, will be held at Salem, on Tuesday the 13th day of June, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of the said capture, of which this notice is given pursuant to the laws of the colony aforesaid, that all persons concerned in said vessels, or any persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, with their cargo and appurtenances, should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY PICKERIN

(Judge of said Court.)

LOST on the 12th Instant, from Widow Bent's Tavern in Milton, a large Silver Watch, the ring gold worn, a small corallian seal set in gold, and a key—Whoever may take up said watch, key, and will return them to Stephen Bent, living in Long Lane, Boston, shall have some reward for their trouble.

Boston, 15th May, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has received the TURKISH HEAVEN in Devonshire about one mile from Ipswich, Town and Hamlet; where men Travellers and Ladies, who will favour him with their company, will find the best of accommodations and entertainment by their very humble servant,

T. FIENE

Two excellent Pot-Ash KETT—Inquire of Widow Goodhue, in the town of Ipswich.

THE Proprietors of the Town of Ipswich, lying on Old Creek, in the County of New-Hampshire, are hereby notified that they immediately pay the Taxes on said Right, to the Collector, or the said Right will be sold to pay said Taxes, Charges arising by the Sale thereof.

JOHN ROGERS,

ALEX SHEPARD, Junr. } Collectors
Newcomer in the Colony
of Massachusetts Bay.
May 18th, 1776

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have Demands on the estate of Joseph Davenport, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to Ebenezer Wales, Administrator of said Estate in Order for Settlement.

TAKEN up the 14th Instant, a red horse cart, about 14 feet high, in a blaze is his forehead, never was sold. The owner may have him again by applying to Ebenezer Wales in Malden, about a mile and quarter from Ferry, paying all charges.

Malden May 18, 1776.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Tuesday May 15th; three pieces of barbed iron, black wet out of the fire containing eight yards and three quarters—Whoever discover the thief, so that the subscriber find his Silk again, shall have TEN DOLLAR reward, or if the person who took it, will return to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and no questions asked.

JOHN HICK

N. B. The said Hickney carries on Dying and Scouring business as formerly in Boston, in all its branches, likewise gold and silver lace, dyes linnen and cotton. He carries on his business at the Manufacture House in Boston.

THE YANKEE HERO,

A Fine English bay horse, about 13 hands, a very genteel beast, will cover this at Mr. Benjamin Davenport's, in Dorchester. Any Gentleman inclining to leave Mare at Davenport's, for the purpose of abatement, may be assured of the greatest care being of them, and at a very moderate Rate.

Dorchester, May 16, 1776.

MONDAY, June 10, 1776.

inter, be so good as to give the following a
in your valuable paper, and you will great-
ly oblige many of your readers.

plate excursion into the country, I took
up to the eastern frontiers of this colony,
a most agreeably entertained in many
in the company that I fell into, especially
town which was famous for their spirited
which gave them reputation not only in
a but in Europe. There I placed my
the greatest enjoyment of a set of men, who
d nothing but liberty, at every hazard of
fortune; their motto and common lan-
guage was death rather than slavery; the very
breathed in, seemed to be that of free-
dom. In this place and company, I felt a
resembling the joy of the Elysian fields,
a land of patriots and Heroes. I fancied my-
self among the ancient Spartans, whose prevail-
ing passion was the love of their country. How
wished to be incorporated in that hap-
py society, but I saw we were above stooping to
a chain of servitude. With this high
respect for the people I should have retained
in the colony, but there soon happened an
affair to serve as a member in our par-
ty; a very small minority gave their vote
to an experienced man (far short of the
majority) that had every thing to learn
by himself for a complete statesman, and
was not at all unambitious. The
majority, who were all of us, it is their con-
sideration. That candidate had married
a daughter of the principles of the whigs, who
were his adherents in their votes, and that
candidate was a Tory, however, and could
not have been a reasonable man. Upon view
of the state of the colony I said it is this pos-
sibility to the high pretensions to the love of
their country can make such an im-
pact in such a critical time, such as
we shall never see, or ever shall see again.
The pretensions to the love of their country
cannot be sincere, but is the fruit of detest-
able policy, or the effect of a ruse; if the far-
ther to be contemned, if the latter, the
hopeless; their conduct in the afore-
said matter with it the face of a party spirit,
it is time should generally prevail thro'
the colony. I look on this country as a land of
freedom, the salvation of a country depends (un-
der a good fortune) in war, and union at
peace, and at all times. A party spi-
rit is the ruin of the ruin of a few
and the same fate was followed every now
and then, has been isolated with that diffe-
rence of sentiment, and conduct is not only the
strength of any people; where and
animates the senate and the army, there
wise councils, equal laws, and salu-
ary, and victory will ever declare in favour
of the army; but to divide and destroy is the mar-
tal Devil. It were to be wished that nei-
ther town or colony might ever appear a self-
party spirit but every one promote the
good to the most important services.

SEMPER EADEM.

His person, in a waggon last week on the Springfield post road, who took a Waller going to a soldier returning from Quebec, to go to, and leave at Watertown is desired to go in the same to the printer, or those with whom he have left the same.

LOST or STOLEN

U T of a Shop in Marlborough Street last
Wednesday; a worked pocket-book, lined
in pink lutechring, bound with a pea green
ribbon, with a sum of money and papers
due. Whoever will return the money and
papers to Mr. Gill Printer in Queen Street,
shall have a handsome reward and no questions
asked.
Boston, May 30, 1776.

STOP! A TORY!
One Hundred DOLLARS Reward.
Phil. 1000 May 8, 1776.

MADE his escape from the goal of this city, a certain MOSES KIRKLAND, called Col. Kirkland, belonging to South-Carolina, confined in the said goal by order of the Hon. Congress for profane libel on this country. He is a stout corpulent man, between fifty and sixty years of age, about five feet ten inches high, of a swarthy complexion, fresh coloured, and wears his own grey hair tied behind. He had on a green coat faced with blue velvet, a blue velvet waistcoat and brown velvet breeches. Had also a brown coat and waistcoat, and may possibly have taken other clothes with him. It is said he crossed over Delaware at Cooper's Ferry last night, and it is supposed will either endeavour to get on board one of the men of war in the river, or at Sandy Hook. The public are earnestly desired to endeavor to apprehend this dangerous enemy to the American cause, and a reward of One Hundred Dollars is hereby offered to any person, or persons that shall take and bring him back to the goal of this city, and all reasonable charges paid.

N B The Printers of the several news papers in the Colonies are desired to insert this advertisement.

G O O D S.
 TO BE SOLD
 At the house in Cambridge, lately known by the
 name of the Continental Store.

A large assortment of *English and India*
GOODS, amongst which are, — new and
kerseymere, spotted-jam. white tick, chequers,
white drab, very neat cambric waists and pat-
terns, breeches, petticoats, shillings, backings,
diapers, catches, tapes, pins, needles, habery, tat-
tles, satins, Dutch laces, ducats, or-angers,
Ranch, China ware, genuine Tunnington's Bal-
lam of life

Note. Some Goods by Wholesale.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

ENOCH BROWN

Has removed from Cambridge to the house of the late Rev. Mr. Adams in Rumbury, where he has yet on hand, a few valuable articles — Among which are — black, white, blue, and crimson plain and figured tatties; green, black, blue and white figured muslins; pink, white, blue, black and striped luteerings, calicoes and patches; a variety of trimmings and figured gauzes, gauzes and lawn a pears, Paris patent, and spider net &c. cambricks and lawns, English and Lynn laces and pumps, calimancoes, rattinets, gas loons, durants and tammies, with many other articles in the ladies way.

A quantity of choice new rice, raisins, Mala
ga ware, lacigo, best beaver, catlin and felt hats
&c &c.

Cash given for all kinds of American manufac-
tured cloths.

DUBLIN March 28. The vessels, ignited by George Ogle, Esq; (in opposition to the late proclamation for an embargo on provisions) after the goods having passed entry, were refused to be out *voies*; this of course, will bring the affair to a legal determination, and it now rests in the bosom of *twelve* *benefit* men, whether the King's partial proclamation, with out act of parliament, is to be considered as part of the law, which we are to be bound. To this spirited and patriotic gentleman, the kingdom stands very much indebted; as he has, at his own expense, made an attempt to rescue them from the tyranny of ministers in a most effectual point; ever friend to liberty wishes him success; and every good citizen who regards the trade and manufacture of Ireland, and honor, applaud and assist the man who thus stands forward in the face of an overbearing administration, to prevent an in-

jury arising to the confusion from a scheme planned with a view to catch a few ministerial hirelings, at the expense of the merchants of Ireland.

L O N D O N. February 29

Persons are going to Glasgow, to embark for shipping, bedding, &c. to carry over 3000 troops to America, who are to embark, at Port Glasgow.

To prevent the transports being taken by the small provincial privateers, orders are given to the surveyor of the navy, that none be taken up, under 300 tons, and these also to have six or nine guns upon deck for their defence.—*[But where are their men?]*

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, Jan 21.

" On the 7th of this last a vessel about 400 tons burthen, and mounting 10 guns, arrived here laden with corn, and it was soon after understood, that she was an American vessel and was come purposely to endeavour to trade with the Spaniards, at this port, but it was hindered by the Commissioners, who immediately sent for the English Consul, and in two days after the arrival of the vessel, notice was given to the Commander, Samuel Martin, that he should not be permitted to trade there, nor in any other of the Spanish Ports as orders had been sent from Madrid to the contrary, and gave the Captain notice to depart accordingly, which he directly complied with."

March 2. Tuesday a messenger arrived at St. James's charged with some very important dispatches from the Regency of Moscow; and in the night was sent off with several packets for the Lords of that Enclorature.

March 16 A report was current yesterday, (and perhaps 'twas meety a report) that a messenger had arrived the preceding evening from Portugal to the Portuguese ambassador, and to Lord Suffolk a Vice, with an account of the death of the King of Portugal, who was shot through the head — But accounts from Lisbon, by way of France, assert as a fact, that the King of Portugal was assassinated and that when the account came away, the capital and the whole nation was in the utmost disorder and confusion.

P H I L A D E L P H I A. May 27.

A Cork paper takes in the prize tract-ports contains debates in the House of Lords as late as the 15th of March, from which the following is extracted:

His Grace the Duke of Grafton stated the motion he meant to propose to the House, which was substantially as follows:—"That a humble address be presented to his Majesty, imploring him out of tender concern for the lives of his people, and to stop the further effusion of blood that he would be graciously pleased to issue his Royal Proclamation to empower the Commander in Chief of his forces in America, or the Commanders in Chief of the several Armies, (if any) to be sent to receive, within a reasonable time, either before or after the arrival of the troops now about to embark, any petition presented in behalf of the Colonies stating their just rights and grievances, and to settle them, that such Petition shall be considered and answered."

Lord Stowell recorded the motion.

Lord Darnley totally objected to the motion: a highly improper and tending to interrupt the only measure that could be taken to reduce America to obedience. His Lordship observed, that it was no longer a time to treat a country in open rebellion, where the government by the authority of this Kingdom was subverted, and every act of cruel usurpation exercised.—He thought this motion so highly prejudicial to Great Britain, that he stated the precise question, whether this question be now put, wishing to get rid of the motion this way rather than to give an absolute negative, because then he was unwilling that a motion should go forward as if the Ministry were absolutely averse to a terms of accommodation; but he thought the raising of the motion fully answered in the la-

chafe in the act of parliament appointing Commissioners to receive the submission of any of the Colonies, whenever they should be disposed to return to subordination to the mother country.

On a division of the House there appeared

For the Motion 31 — Against it 91

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 5.

"It is very uncertain whether ever this reach-
es you however it must take its fate. You will
no doubt be much surprised at not receiving of
late any intelligence from this side the water,
but your wonder will soon cease, on being infor-
med that for many months past every letter (al-
most) from this to America, and every letter to
Great Britain have been intercepted: and are
now in the Secretary of State's Office, to be bro't
forward hereafter, as charges against your friends
here. This little affects me, for besides my inno-
cence, I am convinced if the ministers and Scotch-
men succeed in enslaving America, there will be
no liberty here, in which case I shall be very easy
how to journey to the other world begins; if
they do not succeed in their nefarious attempts,
they will never dare to molest the friends of A-
merica here.

You may be assured that the Scotch to a
man are your most inveterate enemies, and as
Scotch politics still rule this country absolutely,
you will from that source, draw the principle of
the present ministerial conduct against you. The
present plan is this; to have early in the spring,
20,000 men in New England; 10,000 at New-
York, and 10,000 in Virginia and the Carolinas;
with 10,000 in Canada. Lord Cornwallis is
sailed with 7 regiments from Cork ready (about
3000 men) to Virginia, with Sir P. Parker in the
HMS *Albatross* as Commodore on that station. Burgoyne is to march with his regiment
of light horse; and besides, 3000 hussars to
be sent to draw the artillery and baggage
waggons through the country. It is thought at
present that General Howe is to command in
chief by land, and Lord Howe at sea; as no
other officers will engage in the business, espe-
cially in the present situation of the Secretary. The
10,000 men sent to New York are to be in the
force in New England or to march to Philadel-
phia by land, as occasion may require. Colonel
James of the artillery who came from Boston
with Gage, has about a month since been sent
back with a command of several hundred hussars,
independent of the regular command in
Chief by land, with orders to burn every town
he comes at. Charles Cornwallis has been sent
northward. I wish told any comments on this
scheme, or those of letting such numbers and
slaves to murder defenceless women and innocent
children; but surely the God who presides over
the universe, with justice and mercy will flower
down destruction on the advisers as well as ex-
ecutors of such horrid deeds.

But you have the whole force of this coun-
try under Scotch Command, with a full influence
in Europe to contend with; for there is not a
power in this quarter of the globe that has not
been applied to either to take an active part against
us, or at least to withhold any assistance from you,
particularly of arms and ammunition: For of
the 50,000 men to be sent against you, 20,000
and odd are Germans, Brunsvickers, Hessians
and Hibernians: 1000 of the guards are also to
go. In this situation, every thinking man here
supposed you would before this have had Agents
at several Courts, particularly France and Spain,
to negotiate for aid, since 'tis certain the French
will not only interfere in your behalf till you
avow an independence.

In short, the plan you may depend on, is
to early & possible to attack you in various parts
with the whole force of this country. If you are
conquered, besides hanging and confiscation in-
numerable, the remaining poor souls will be
wretched slaves to the natives of Mexico and Pe-
ru. How so dreadful an evil is to be prevented,
I think common sense points out. There is no
alternative but an immediate declaration of inde-
pendence, and a constant negotiation, at least
for naval assistance; or an humble submission to
be slaves to Scotchmen. The first step will give
vigour to opposition here, which is at present so
torpid as not to afford the least glimmering ray of
hope from hence, until it is raised by some col-
lective shock. Now withstanding, I think your
friends increase instead of diminishing; but still,
unless a very few excepted, they are all indolent,
while our enemies are as active as possible. Be-
sides I do not know how it happens, but so it
seems to be, that your enemies here are the only peo-
ple, who get any intelligence of what you are a-
bout. Farewell; may heaven prosper all your
undertakings."

Extract of a letter from London dated Feb. 13 1776.

The English and Irish are going with a fi-
ne reluctance, and strong guards are obliged to

be kept upon them, to keep them from
deserting by wholesale. — The Congress is in
want of money, and almost every man; but the
Congress of 1775 is an absolute giant, and
must be obeyed; — It is therefore conceived that
if the Congress have proposals prepared in En-
glish and German to distribute amongst them
when they land, which no precautions can pre-
vent, multitudes will desert. Upon the whole,
the ministry, in every thing favour them, may
have about thirty thousand men in America the
latter end of June. They will have no horse
but two regiments of Irish dragoons, that are now
there, and Burgoyne's which is to go. If the
Americans have horse well trained to the wheel,
it will harass such an army infinitely; and if
they act upon the defensive, intrench well, har-
rass them continually, cut off their convoys, and
if ever they hazard an engagement, make your
push upon one wing, it is imagined here, that no
General on earth can make the campaign deci-
sive; and it is hardly possible this country can
stand together. They have found it impossible to
recruit in Ireland, or Scotland; though
the leading people of the latter are to a man vio-
lently against America; they have herself been
obliged to draw from the other regiments to
complete those which are going; so that when
the whole are embarked, there will be scarce
a company remaining in Ireland, and as many in
England as before the first of August and cavalry. I
am well assured that the British government will
wink at the exportation of arms and ammunition.

The Ministry will encourage the forging
the paper currency of the colonies, to distress
them. The whole of the American war is now
confided to Lord George Sackville. His abilities
are moderate, his pride infinite, his enmity most
inveterate to liberty, and his mind unprincipled
enough to execute the worst designs against it by
the worst means. Col. Allen and his fellow pri-
soners were kept in irons in Pendennis castle, but
before they could be reached by a Hibernian Cor-
pus, they were put on board the *Schoon* man of
war, and carried to Cork, from whence they
are, it is said, to be sent prisoners to Boston. God
bless you and prosper your undertakings."

INSTRUCTIONS to the REPRESENTATIVES of the Town of BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN,

At a time, when all probability the whole
United Colonies of America are upon the
verge of a glorious Revolution; and when
consequently the most important questions, that
were ever agitated by the representative body of
this country, touching its internal police, will de-
mand your attention; your constituents think it
necessary to inform you in several matters what
part to act, that the path of your duty may be
plain before you.

We have seen the humble petitions of these
colonies to the King of Great Britain repeatedly
rejected with indignation. For the prayer of peace,
he has tendered the sword; for liberty, chains;
— and for safety, death. He has licensed the
instruments of his hostile oppressions to rob us of
our property to burn our houses, and to spill our
blood. — He has invited every barbarous nation,
whom he could hope to influence, to assist him in
pursuing these inhuman purposes. The
prince therefore, in the support of whose throne
and dignity, in many years since we would
most eagerly have expended life and fortune,
we are now constrained to consider as the worst
of tyrants; — loyal to him is now treason to our
country. — We have seen his royal parliament so
basely prostituted to his designs, that they have
never hesitated to enforce his arbitrary requisi-
tions with the most sanguinary laws. — We have
seen the people of Great Britain so low to every
base of violence and honour as to pass over them a
pathetic and ear-soft appeals to their justice with
an unfeeling indifference. — The hopes we placed
on their exertions, have long since failed. — In
short, we are convinced, that it is the fixed and
settled determination of the king, ministry and
parliament of that kind, to conquer and sub-
jugate the colonies, and that the people themselves
no disposition to oppose them. — A reconciliation
with them appears to us to be as dangerous as it
is absurd. — A spirit of rebellion is kindled, it
is not easy to appease: — the recollection of past
injuries will perpetuate your alive the seeds of
jealousy which will stimulate to new wars, on the
one side, and consequent resistance on the other;
and the whole body politic will be con-
stantly subject to civil dissensions. — We there-
fore think it absolutely necessary for these
colonies to be acknowledged as independent
upon Great Britain, on their own governing the
very extent of the state; and to give, however
unbounded confidence in the supreme councils of
the Kingdom, we are determined to wait,
most patiently to wait, till their wisdom shall dic-

tate the new J. of the Colonies. — The
extraordinary exertions upon our side, the
prolongation of the Congress, the
to feel that we are not yet ready to
carry off the whole. — The inhabitants
town, therefore, unanimously resolved
you. That at the approaching session of
the Assembly, you will your aid and
the support of this Colony, and the
voted, that in case the Congress should
necessary for the safety of the United
to declare themselves independent on Great
the inhabitants of this Colony, with
and the amount of their fortunes, w
cheerfully support them in the measure.

Touching the internal police of this
it is essentially necessary, in order to pre-
serve among ourselves, that the country
be so happy that they are fairly and fully
satisfied. — The right to legislate is com-
mon to every member of the community; w
is always exercised in the infancy of the
when the inhabitants are become nume-
rous, only more convenient but impracticable
to meet in an assembly; and hence
necessity and prudence require a body
ly chosen by the many. When this choice
and the representation equal, has the
fault if they are not happy: We therefore
you to devise some means to obtain a
presentation of the people of this Colony
Legislature: — But care should be taken
assembly be not unwieldy; or this very
approach to the evil meant to be cured, be
sentation. The largest body of men al-
ways dispatch business with the most
tion, never conducted in the wisest man-
ner. — It is essential to liberty, that the
judicial and executive powers of govern-
ment be nearly as possible, independent of
rate from each other; for where they are
in the same persons, or under the same
would be wanting, that a man who is
the principal security against the making
trary laws, and a wanton exertion of
the extension of them. — It is so of
importance, that every person in a ju-
dicial employment employ the greatest partiality
attention in the cases that come before
fore such an interest you to procure the
such laws or laws as shall make it impos-
sible for the same person to hold a judicial
office and executive office, or to be a
judge, in every judicial case, or to be
dependent on the uncertain will of a
pleasure, but in an unimpeachable
in the important duties of their office, and
continuance in office: And to preserve
the fidelity of officers in the same post, w
salaries be settled upon them, as well as
above the necessity of stooping to any
collateral means for subsistence. We
would a profusion of the public money
hand, and the danger of sacrificing cur-
rent justice of prisoners on the altar. No
regard your zeal and abilities in the
cause of our country, we leave you to
prompt such exertions in promoting
operations as the exigencies of our
may require: And in the first confeder-
acy and attachment to the public, we
readily submit all other matters of public
that may require your consideration, to y
wisdom and discretion.

Colony of the
Massachusetts Bay }
Justice is hereby given, That Fri-
day 14th day of June next is appointed
the day for a General Council.

By order of the said part of the
JOHN LOWELL, dep. Secy
Council Chamber, Water-street, June 7

And on the 14th day of June next
The Assembly of the Colony of the
the Continental Army with Wood, as
about making a final settlement, their
do hereby give public Notice, That they
and that Business at the house of the
Speaker's, at Water-street, on the last day
instant, June, and no longer.

DAVID CHEEVER, Secy

At a Council held on Thursday
the 14th day of June, at Faneuil Hall, in
Boston, at public auction (by the
fine large house, but then an out-
two of the house of St. John, and two
others, almost new and well furnished
ces.

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L. O. D. O. N. May 21.
Daniel Smith, Secretary of the Court of France, arrived in great haste on Saturday at St. James's, with news of France and is equipping a great fleet and army, under pretence of attacking Portugal. If this bait prevailed, they will find the bearded hook to bite.
The French force will consist of eleven sail of battle ships, and four frigates with three bomb vessels, and several tenders, which will be commanded by Monsieur "Pache", who holds his ground in the Languedock, a fine ship of eighty guns, army under the command of Monsieur de Marat, is likewise to be ready at the same time, and is fitted for the third of April.
The Spanish fleet are to rendezvous at Carthagena the 20th of March, and will consist of fourteen sail of the line, ten frigates and several bomb ships and fire ships; the grand army is to be composed of Spanish, French, Neapolitan, and Roman troops, which will make altogether a body of 40,000 men. This formidable armament is equal to any enterprise that may be sought most conducive to the interests of the safety compact, but its offensive destination is altered.
A few days ago the shattered remains of the regiment of foot, which was engaged in the Battle of Munk's Hill and reduced to 25 men, were at Munk's Hill. They consisted of 2 officers, 3 sergeants, 2 drummers, and a band of musicians. A was opened for their relief. The loss of a ship taken by the Provincials is to make work for the lawyers; the underwriters declaring they are not pirates, and the insurers providing against rebels.
General Clinton has ranged no less than 20 ships in Quebec. Since the beginning of the year, he has been holding correspondence with a rebel.
Cort, March 21. It is certain that the French are fitting out fleets of men of war at Brest and Toulon and that orders have gone to all the ports to receive French reinforcements to man them. This accounts for the large quantity of beef sent by the French to the West India and to the West India Company.
The French arrived nine transports with 2000 men and provisions for America.
L. O. D. O. N. (Virginia) May 17.
A letter from the Secretary of the public, containing information that the militia almost all the whole colony particularly of the counties of Albemarle and Stafford, are now well provided with arms and accoutrements, and ready, at a call to march against any part of that country which is in rebellion, to assist their brethren in the neighbourhood.
A letter from this colony are ordered for the purpose, to reinforce the troops sent to the West India to oppose General Clinton. It is not certain what number of militia are arrived; report says 5000.
We have within our Cape the Flower man of war, the Nautilus of 16 guns, and the rest of the fleet.
PHILADELPHIA, May 29.
On Monday afternoon Gen. Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette, Gen. Gates and M. de la Fayette, with the four battalions, the light battalion, the artillery, and 3 artillery companies of the Continental Army, amounting to near 2500 men, when they met through their manoeuvres to general confusion.
At the same time two battalions of the Continental Army were reviewed by the General.
The Indians who are come to town on business to the Congress, attended the General in reviewing the militia &c.
NEW LONDON, May 3.
A letter from the master of a vessel in the West Indies, who is in his town, says, That by the arrival of an Old French ship, they have accounts that the French are laid on all shipping in the ports of the West Indies.
We learn by the New York Post, that P. A. and a vessel is that city last Sunday, from London, and informs, that our troops in that country were collected together in order to make another attack on Quebec.
NEWPORT, June 6.
By a number of American and French vessels arrived on this continent, from the West Indies, we learn, that the French are impatient to the Congress to declare this country independent, when they will exert themselves in our behalf, and afford us all the assistance in their power.
We have had several reports of an action in Canada, the truth of which seems to be nearly confirmed. That Sir John Johnson with some other military tools had collected about 200 Indians, and were marching to join Carleton at Quebec, but were met by a body of the con-

tinental troops, and the whole either killed or taken prisoners.
WATER TOWN, June 10.
An extreme good likeness of the Hon. Samuel Adams, Esq. one of the Delegates for this colony at the Continental Congress (for the taking of whom government has offered a reward of £1000) is affixed in the front of the Hibernian Magazine for the month of January last.
On Monday the 3d instant, one of the Continental frigates of 24 Guns, built at Newbury-Port, under the direction of the Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq. was launched in the view of a great number of spectators. She is highly approved of by all who are judges as a very fine ship, she is built with the very best of timber, and the workmanship is complete.
By a Gentleman from Dartmouth we learn, that one of the Philadelphia Cruisers had taken and sent into Dartmouth, a Jamaica Ship, laden with 400 Hogheads Sugar, 40 Puncheons Rum, &c. &c. He says it was reported when he came from thence, that four other prizes were taken at the same time.
Tuesday last arrived safe at Newbury Port, a Sloop from Tortola, and a Schooner from Barbados, 21 Prizes, taken by Captain O'Brien, in one of this Colony Cruisers, who was left in chase of a Ship when the above Prizes parted with him.
Thursday last was sent into Cape Ann, a large Jamaica Man, with 500 hogheads of Sugar, besides other valuable Goods, and a large Sum in Specie. She was taken by one of the Continental Cruisers, who put the Captain, his Lady, and all the hands (which did not voluntarily enter on board the Cruiser) ashore at New Providence. The Prize Master of the Ship on his Passage from the West Indies met with a Scotch Vessel of Force with 90 Soldiers, bound for Boston, on board of which he breakfasted, and told the Scotch Captain he was detained from Jamaica for London, but as he thought Sugars would bear a better Price at Boston, he had thoughts of trying that Market first. The Scotchman being a stranger to this Coast, desired the Prize Master to Pilot him in, which he agreed to, and conducted him almost into Cape Ann, when he observing two of our Privateers appearing in sight, discovered the Trap, and being considerably to the Windward, made the best of his way.
Friday last Capt. Daniel Waters, in company with a Marblehead privateer, took a large ship from Scotland having on board 94 Highlanders, between 30 & 40 sailors for the Ministerial Fleet, and 40 Pieces of Cannon, 4 and 6 Poundsers besides fix mounted on Deck &c. The Marblehead Privateer took 60 of the Soldiers on board, and carried them to Plymouth; Capt. Waters with the Prize and the Remainder, arrived safe at Marblehead on Saturday. — This said this is the Ship mentioned in the preceding Paragraph.
We hear another Ship, with Troops, which sailed from Glasgow, in company with the above, is left, and every Soul perished.
Friday last the Lively Frigate came up with the Yankee Hero, Capt. Tracy of Newbury-Port, when an obstinate engagement commenced which continued near two hours and an half, when the Yankee Hero was obliged to strike to the Frigate, which was vastly superior in Force. We have not yet heard whether any of either side were killed.
Yesterday two Privateers were seen standing in for Marblehead with a large Ship, supposed a Prize.
We do assure the Public, That there has been manufactured in this Colony, and bro't to the Commissary General's Store in this Town, and the Powder Mills at Andover and Stoughton, from the 1st Fall to the 1st of June Instant, upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND wt. of good Salt Petre. — So good Step-Dame need make no further bringing Supplications to foreign Powers not to supply her rebellious Subjects with that Commodity. — Sulphur is to be had in Plenty, and Dust in Abundance.
TO BE SOLD,
A few tons of sterling new mine Pig Iron, and several Anchors, made of sterling pig. Enquire of the Printers.
Lexington, June 8, 1776.
RAN away from J. Thua Demers in his own, a Negro Boy, belonging to James Wingford, of Marblehead, named Jack; about sixteen years of age, walks a little knock-kneed: Had on when he went away, a crow colour'd cloth coat, with red cuffs, striped shirt, white jacket, red breeches, with black gaiters. — Whoever will take up said negro, or give information, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges paid by
JAMES HUGFORD.
N. B. All persons are forbid entertaining, or carrying off said negro, he says he is free, that his father and mother is dead.

The Public are hereby notified that a Court of Probate will be held at the Probate Office, at Boston, on every second and fourth Monday in this and the ensuing Months, until further Notice.
Those Officers that have taken
Beating Orders for the Colony's service, in the Regiment under my Command, are hereby required to make immediate Returns of those Persons who have enlisted in said Regiment, and to march them to Boston as soon as possible.
THO. MARSHALL, Col.
Boston, June 8, 1776.
On THURSDAY next will be Published,
And sold by T. and J. FLEET, in Cornhill,
Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, the Principles of Government, and the Justice and Policy of the War with America. —
To which is added an Appendix, containing a State of the National Debt, an Estimate of the Money drawn from the Public by the Taxes, and an Account of the National Income and Expediture since the last war.
By RICHARD PRICE, D. D. F. R. S.
CONTENTS.
Of the Nature of Liberty in general. — Of Civil Liberty and the Principles of Government. — Of the Authority of one Country over another. — Of the Justice of the War with America. — Whether the War with America is justified by the Principles of the Constitution. — Of the Policy of the War with America. — Of the Honor of the Nation as affected by the War with America. — Of the Probability of succeeding in the War with America. — And an Appendix containing a State of the National Debt at Midsummer, 1775.
— This judicious and excellent well wrote Pamphlet was Published in London in March last, and has had a very rapid Sale there, and it was thought would tend much to open the Eyes of the Nation: — It is also well worthy the Perusal of every Lover of Civil Liberty and good Government in America; for which Reason the Printers propose to sell them at the moderate Price of one Shilling and six Pence each. — The London Edition was sold there at two Shillings Sterling.
At the above Place may be had,
A few of that celebrated Pamphlet called
COMMON SENSE.
* * * * * All Persons indebted to the above Printers, either for News Papers or Advertisements, especially those in the Country, (now the Communication with the Town is open) are earnestly desired to send the Pay therefor, that so they may be enabled to discharge the Debts contracted before, as well as those they were necessarily obliged to incur during the late Eleven months blockade, which they were in an arbitrary manner obliged to endure.
Boston, June 8, 1776.
TAKEN out of a pasture in Charlestown about four miles from the ferry, on the 3d of June, a dark brown Mare, 7 years old, with a star in her forehead about 14 hands and half high, paces chiefly. — Whoever will take up said Mare, and return her to Stephen Goddard of Charlestown, or to Rufus Taylor of Athol, shall have THREE DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges paid by me,
STEPHEN GODDARD.
ALL Persons indebted to or that have any Demands on the Estate of Captain Daniel Whitney, late of Watertown deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Simon Whitney, or Daniel Whitney, of Watertown aforesaid, Executors to said Estate, in order for settlement.
ALL Persons that are indebted to or have any Demands on the Estate of Dr. John Whitney, late of Watertown deceased, are desired to apply to Archam Whitney, of Watertown aforesaid, Administrator to said Estate, in order for a ready settlement.
Notice is hereby given That agreeable to the 7th Article of the regulations of the Continental Army, I have secured all the Estates of Jacob Smith and Robert Jerrison, late Privateers in my Company in Col. Edmund Phinney's Regiment, deceased, made a voluntary settlement and transmitted it to the Secretary of the Army: Therefore all Persons who have any Demands on or are indebted to the said Smith or Jerrison, being debts contracted while in camp, are desired to exhibit their accounts to me the 24th or 25th instant, at my quarters in Boston so that all the accounts may be settled and discharged by the administrator, who will attend for that purpose on both days, TOBIAS FERNALD, Capt.

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HENRY MILLER, JR.

LONDON, February 25.

THE treaty with the Duke of Brunswick was signed by Col. William Fawcett, the 6th of January, 1775. By this treaty 3964 men are taken into the pay of Great Britain; and, 336 light alry dismounted. Half to be ready to march 13th of February, and to arrive at the place of embarkation the 25th; the other half to begin to march the last week in March; levy money to be paid to the Duke 30 crowns each, at 4s. 6d. 8. King to pay the Duke a subsidy of 64,500 man crowns a year, while in pay; and that that for two years after the troops return. The treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse, was signed at Cassel, by the same gentleman, the 15th January; by it 12,000 Hessians are hired; and to begin their march the 27th of February, the remainder within four weeks after; two-thirds balance to be paid for levy money for a man; the subsidy to be 45,000 crowns per annum, at 4s. 4d. 4. The treaty to continue at least one year, after the troops arrive in the dominions of Hesse.

That with the Count of Hainau was signed the 6th of February, for 688 infantry to march the 1st of March. Levy Money 30 crowns; the balance to be 35,000 crowns.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE Hon. Lord North moved that the a-treaties should be referred to the Committee appointed on which an interesting debate followed, of which the following is the most material part by the London paper.

It was observed the general plan of the measure, and the very advantages that might be expected from it, did not seem to be a question could arise up on it but three, in which were too plain to require much eluciation. Whether the troops to be hired were to be? Whether the terms they were procured were advantageous? And whether the force such as might be deemed fully adequate to the operations for which they were intended. As to the first point he said, that reducing them to a proper constitutional state of obedience being the great object of parliament, the said small troops of hiring for a definite purpose, was a measure which induced adaptation to adapt the measure, because men would be readier to be hired, and upon much cheaper terms in this way than we could possibly recruit at home. On the second point he observed not only in the view of comparative cheapness with home levies, but as respecting to former times, the present troops will cost us less than any all circumstances together we could expect. And lastly, that the force which the measure would enable us to send to America, would be such, as in all human probability must compel that country to submit to reasonable terms of submission perhaps without the further loss of blood.

Lord John Cavendish—He approved the measure in its parts. He observed, that the present was the first alarming consequence of the American war. Britain was to be disgraced in the eyes of all Europe. She was to be impoverished, what was, if possible, worse, she was compelled to apply to two petty German states in the most humiliating and humiliating manner and to indignities never before prescribed to a great head presiding over a powerful and obedient kingdom. First, the troops were to enter before they began to march—a thing never known before. Secondly, levy money was to be distributed nearly 7s. 10s. per man. Thirdly, not satisfied with this, those petty Princes are subsidized. Fourthly, they have had the liberty to insist on a double subsidy. Fifthly, the subsidy is to be continued for two years, in advance, and one year in the other, after the troops have returned to their respective countries. And lastly, a body of 12,000 foreigners to be introduced into the dominions of the King, under no control of either King

or parliament; for the express words of the treaty are, "That this body of troops (Hessians) shall remain under the command of the General, to whom his serene highness has entrusted his command."

At half after one the House divided on the question, when the members were, 242 for referring the treaties to a committee of supply, 83 against the motion.

March 3. This day the House went into a committee of supply, and came to the following resolutions, which are to be reported on Monday.

That £. 381,887. 4s. 5d. 18, be granted for the charge of 12,325 Hessians, together with subsidy for the year 1776.

That £. 121,475 12s. 1d. be granted for the charge of 4,300 Brunswickers, together with the subsidy to the reigning Duke. That £. 19,006, 19s. 3d. be granted for the charge of a regiment of Hainau, together with the subsidy to the hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel.

It is calculated that the ensuing campaign against the American Colonies will cost Great Britain at least four millions.

Several of Sir Peter Parker's fleet, which sailed from Cork the 12th ult. we learn, were seen bearing away from Lisbon, having lost their main-top masts sails &c. and it is imagined that most of the men of war had got into the above place.

March 12. Yesterday Sir George Osborne, and several other officers of the guards, attended the Levée at St. James's, and took leave of his Majesty, previous to their sailing out to embark for America.

A motion being made (March 10) in the house of Commons, that 250,000l. be granted for extraordinary services for the service of the year 1776 the question was put, and the house divided, ayes 180, noes 57.

March 12. The King has been pleased to appoint John Montague, Esq; Vice Admiral of the Blue, to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland, and of the Islands of Madalane, in the gulph of St. Lawrence.

It is reported that his Majesty will go to Portsmouth to take a survey of the fleet before they sail for America.

The officers who are ordered for America are to wear the same uniform as the common soldiers, and their hair to be dressed in like manner, so that they may not be distinguished by the riflemen, who are particularly at the officers.

Before the end of next May there will be fifty frigates in America, which are to form a chain along that continent, to prevent all intercourse with the provincials.

The 24th and 56th regiments are ordered to Cork to wait for ships on board of which they are to embark for America.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, March 12. "Capt. Roger Wills is appointed to the command of the Harger Ship of war, and ordered to convey the transports belonging to Sir Peter Parker's Squadron to America."

We have upwards of 20 sail of transports fitting out here for America; besides six sail of Sir Peter's Squadron."

Extract of a letter from Cork, March 14.

"This day sailed with a fair wind at east several transports, &c. bound for North America, which have been detained by contrary winds for several days."

The Deal Castle man of war, (that lost all her masts and put into Portsmouth in January last) and the Carrsore man of war from Portsmouth, both bound to America put into Plymouth the 14th inst. by contrary winds.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, March 17.

"Yesterday the wind came round to the north-east, when his Majesty's ship the Triton, Capt. Lutwidge, and six sail of transports, with troops on board, sailed from Spithead for Boston. The others remain here, to take on board the troops that are to come from London."

March 21. Letters from Holland say, "The States general have at length agreed to the loan of the three Scotch battallions in their service, but their station is fixed for Great Britain and Ireland, and no other place."

The returns to the war office of recruits for the month of February, were so small, that a further draught from the Chelsea pensioners will be made, in order to relieve two battallions now in garrison at Gibraltar and Minorca.

Yesterday Gen. Sir John Wortley and Sir George Osborne, set out for Chatham, to embark there with their regiments for America.

The Ferret ship of war, commanded by Capt. Rodney, is said to have overfet at sea, and every soul lost.

Orders are given for draughts to be made from the different dock yards for a number of shipwrights, &c. to be sent to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, to repair any of his Majesty's ships that may put in there and stand in need thereof.

It was agreed in Monday's debate that government would in the course of two months want 130,000 tons of transports. Suppose on an average at 280 tons each, this is near 500 sail which is certainly more than can be procured in that time. This confirms the opinion very generally embraced among military persons, that the German troops will not all be in America before the end of August.

Friday a court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made to petition the King, beseeching his Majesty that the writ should be solemn, clear, distinct, and unambiguous specification of the just and reasonable terms, which his Majesty, with both houses of parliament, mean to grant to the Colonies, may precede the dreadful operation of his armament: which petition was prepared and ordered to be presented by the whole Court. In consequence of the above resolution, the Sheriff went yesterday to his Majesty to know when he would be pleased to receive it, and his Majesty appointed Friday next.

Letters from Col. Fawcett advise, that the first march of the Hessians has been fixed, and the men ordered back, from the transports not being ready to receive them.

By a gentleman just arrived from Ireland we hear, that all kinds of provisions are risen above a third in their value there, on account of the large commissions for victualling the transports. At Cork it is said there are no less than 500 of them to be victualled, for twelve months.

The shop of HARBOTTLE DORR (in his absence, and during the continuance of the British troops in Boston) was in a cruel and unrighteous manner broke open and plundered to the almost ruin of the said Dorr, at about the whole of his stock was stolen—This is to beg the favour of all persons who can give him any information as to the robbery, or on claimment of the said goods to inform him, as the said Dorr has a number of debts due to him, some of which have been long standing, he earnestly desires all persons who are indebted to him to pay him immediately: he hopes that humanity, as well as justice will now plead strongly in his favour.

N. B. To be sold on reasonable terms by the said Dorr, a small assortment which was left, viz. iron ware of most sorts 243 Ss. and 31 nails, 6d. 5d. and 4d. brads, pump nails, awls, blades a quantity of powder, pad locks, brass Shillees, busting for colour & knitting needles, glass, hour and other time glass, shavers, shaving pans, candlesticks; about 8 thousand of choice horse nails, for shoeing horses &c. &c. Enquire of Mr. Thomas Green, at his shop on dock square, or of the said Dorr, next door to Christ Church, North-end.

The Public are hereby notified that a Court of Probate will be held at the Probate Office at Boston, on every second and fourth Monday in this and the ensuing months, until further notice.

BALTIMORE, May 28.

Whereas his Britannic Majesty, King George, has prosecuted, and still prosecutes a cruel and unjust war against the British Colonies in America, and has acceded to acts of parliament declaring the people of the said colonies in actual rebellion: And whereas, the good people of this province have taken up arms to defend their rights and liberties, and to resist the hostilities carrying on against them, and whilst engaged in such a contest, cannot, with any sincerity of heart, pray for the success of his arms: Therefore Resolved, That every prayer and petition for the King's Majesty in the book of common prayer and administration of the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the church of England, except the second collect for the King in the communion service, be henceforth omitted in all the churches and chapels in this province, until our unhappy differences are ended.

Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Convention. G. BOWELL, Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA June 3

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, North Carolina, April 29

"By two men, who arrived here last night, after making their escape from the men of war below, I find there are numbers of prizes to the amount of 30 sail. Thirteen of these prizes arrived a few days past from York, being part of a fleet of 4 frigates, 30 transports, 10 store ships, 50 gunships, a frigates 24 mts, with 9 regiments on board, detained on this place, which is expected to arrive when the whole fleet arrives.

It is generally believed here, as the ships were seen on Monday by the pilots. The militia, who have been but a few days discharged are coming in fast, and with the continental forces already here, will be able to make a good stand."

By Fanny, from St. Eustatia, we have a St. Kitt's paper from which we have taken the following tidings.

St. Kitt's, March 22, 1776

This day the King (son, the Lord Mayor, several of the Aldermen, the Sheriff and some of the Common Council of the city of London, waited upon his Majesty (being introduced by the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household) with the following Address and Petition, which was read by the Recorder.

To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY. The humble Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commoners of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

W^hen Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to approach your throne, and to present your Majesty's Royal attention, whilst with the humility of dutiful subjects, we lay before your Majesty, what at present immediately affects us in the spirit and tendency of the public measures now depending; and the anxiety we feel at the naked and exposed state, in which this country will be left by draining it of the national troops, as well as of the danger and disgrace attending the late treaties for foreign mercenaries, whose latitude is such, as to provide the means of introducing a foreign army into this realm.

We cannot, Sir, without horror, look forward to that dismemberment of the empire, that increase of the national debt, and of burthensome taxes that loss of our most valuable resources, those distresses of our merchants and manufacturers, those deficiencies of the revenue, that effusion of the blood of our countrymen and brethren, that failure of public credit, and these dreadful calamities and convulsions which must follow a civil war so begun and pursued, whose extent no wisdom can foresee. We humbly conceive, that no people can be bound to surrender their rights and liberties as a return for protection. The colonies have fought our battles with us, and in the last war they so far exceeded their abilities, that this nation thought it just and necessary to make them an annual compensation, and even now, driven to open hostilities in their own defence, they are willing, (their charters being inviolably secured) to continue to us all those advantages of a regular and exclusive commerce, to which we have long owed our opulence and prosperity. And we have every assurance, when men in their situation can fully give, that if asked as freemen, they are willing to go further, and to afford the exhausted state of the revenue of this country, such reasonable voluntary aid as their ability will permit, provided that their contributions are unalienably applied to relieve that distress, which is the only fair and politic foundation of requiring them, and that neither their aids, nor our own sinking funds shall be any longer perverted from a public benefit, and misapplied to the purpose of corruption, instead of redeeming the debts

of the nation, according to the first wise and just institution.

Inaugurate, most gracious Sovereign, the humanity and dignity of your own royal disposition, and our prayers will be granted. We implore the extension of your Majesty's justice and mercy towards that continent, which when a biter of the terms of peace it was your Majesty's own determination to refer to every other compensation for all the expenses of the last war.

We humbly and earnestly beseech your Majesty, that the most solemn, clear and distinct and unambiguous declaration of those just and honorable terms, which your Majesty with both Houses of Parliament, meant to grant to the colonies, may precede the dreadful operations of your armament. Every colour and suspicion of injustice and oppression will then be removed from the proceedings of the mother country; and, if those just and honorable terms are not submitted to, your Majesty will undoubtedly be engaged to meet what will then be rebellion, with the zealous hearts and hands of a determined, loyal and united people.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer:

I deplore with the deepest concern, the miseries which a great part of my subjects in North America have brought upon themselves by an unjustifiable resistance to the constitutional authority of this kingdom; and I shall be ready and desirous to alleviate those miseries by acts of mercy and clemency, whenever that authority is established, and the new existing rebellion is at an end. To attain these salutary purposes I will invariably pursue the most proper and effectual means.

NEW YORK, June 6

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, June 1.

The brig Betty Den Mole is arrived here with three tons and a half of powder, one hundred and forty stand of arms and of me lead. Our ships of war and several vessels under their convoy, went out from Cape May, last Wednesday evening. Our ships were at some distance from the Cape, when they fell in with the above brig, and brought her safe in.

We hear that yesterday morning the Ministerial fleet near Sandy Hook consisted of eight sail, the Asia, Phoenix, Mercury, Lovely and 4 other vessels. Last evening it was reported the number was increased to 11 sail.

A letter from Martinico, dated the 12th of April, mentions, that a general embargo had taken place in France.

Last Tuesday a vessel arrived here from Port au Prince, loaded with molasses, sugars, brandy, coffee and indigo.

THE Treasurer of this Colony hereby gives Notice that he is directed and empowered by the General Assembly of said Colony, to hire a Sum of Money, not exceeding Fifty Thousand Pounds. Any Persons disposed to lend, may apply to the Treasurer, at his Office in Watertown. Said Money is wanted immediately.

Treasurer's Office, June 12, 1776.

The Inhabitants of the Town of Charlestown are hereby notified that a meeting of said Inhabitants is to be held at the house of Mrs. Hannah Whiteside, near the causeway in said Town, on Wednesday the 26th of this instant June, at Two o'clock afternoon, to hear the report of the Committee appointed to apply to the General Court in behalf of said Inhabitants. And also to determine what further measures they will take to procure relief under their present distress. The Committee who were appointed to estimate the loss and damage sustained by the said Inhabitants are desired not to fail in their attendance at the time and place above mentioned, in order to complete the business assigned them.

By Order of the Selectmen,

SETH SWEETSER, Town Clerk.

N. B. As the Business is of great Importance, it is earnestly desired there may be a general Attendance.

Dip'd Tallow CANDLES per Box, Tallow per Barrel, Crown Soap, Hard Soap per cwt. soft Soap by the Barrel, to be sold by JOSEPH LOVERING, near Dr Byles's Meeting House, South End or at JOHN LOVERING's, at the lower End of King Street, Boston.

LOST last Friday Night between Welling-ton's Tavern in Watertown and Dench's Tavern in Waltham, a Pocket-Book, containing one 6 Dollar Continental Bill, one 1 ditto, one 26/ Bill, and Change to the Amount of about 4 6 Lawful Money. Whoever has taken up the same and will bring it to Elisha Johnson of Southborough or the Printer hereof, shall have Three DOLLARS for their Kindness.

WHEREAS the justices of the peace for the county of Suffolk were told by the subscribers, to give their attendance the 7th of this instant, at the meeting house in Dedham (old Parish) at ten of the clock in forenoon, in order to open and sort the v. a. a Register of Deeds, for the county aforesaid, and some of the justices for the said county met at the time and place aforesaid, for said purpose, yet there not being a majority of the justices, the said v. a. could not be opened and sorted: And whereas the justices of the said county are hereby again notified to give their attendance at the meeting house aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of July next, at ten of the clock in forenoon, in order to open and sort the v. a. aforesaid.

JOHN HILL.

JONA METCALF

Justices of the Peace for said County. Quorum unus.

Dedham June 13, 1776

N. B. It is desired that there may be a general attendance of the justices for said county prevent any further delay.

To be Sold by Auction, at the House of Mr. Benjamin Burdick in Marblehead, on the 4th Day of July next, the Brigantine Jane, with her Boat and Appurtenances, lying in Lynn. Also her Cargo, consisting of Beef, Pork, Butter, Bread, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Hard Soap and Candles.

Copy of the Libels filed before me against Brigantine called the Fanny, but her's about twenty five tons commanded by Richard and also against the Schooner Peggy, but her's about ninety tons commanded by Samuel Store; which Vessels are said to have been proved in carrying supplies to the Fleet & employed against the United Colonies, and are brought into the Counties of Plymouth, Bristol, and the County of Essex, and all Vessels that shall be found infesting the Coasts of America and brought into either of the Counties of Plymouth, Barnstable, Bristol, Tucket or Dukes Counties will be held at mouth on Friday the 5th day of July 1776 the hour of Ten in the Forenoon, under the notice of the said Captures, of which this Notice is given, pursuant to the Laws of the Colony aforesaid, to all Persons claiming Property in Vessels or Cargoes or any ways concerned, that they may appear and show Cause why they have, why said Vessels with their Cargoes and appurtenances should not be condemned.

N. CUSHING, Judge of said County.

TO BE LETT,

A Large House, or Part of it, situated in Cambridge Road, in Brooklyn. For other Particulars, inquire of William pinwall, living in said House.

ALL persons that have any Debts due to those who are indebted to the Estate of late Simon Polley of Boston, deceased, are desired to settle the same with Mary Polley (who is sister to Weymouth) Administratrix to said Estate. Water town, 15th June, 1776.

Taken up about a fortnight past, a Chestnut coloured Mare, about 5 or 6Y old, her Mane and Tail a little darker than Body, trots and paces, shod all round, has no official mark. The owner by applying to Timothy Sherman of Sudbury, may have the B. paying the Charges. Sudbury 10 June, 1776.

Taken up by the subscriber, a good Horse, judged to be five or six years old, a palmer red, with light colour'd mane and tail, a small blaze in his face, his back crooked, a natural pacer, about thirteen hands high. HACHALIAH BRIDGE Holliston, June 4, 1776

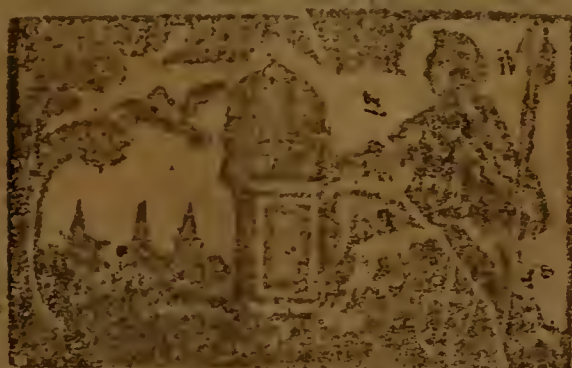
TO be sold at Cohasset on Thursday the 2nd day of June, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, at public auction (by the captain) one large Snow, burthen about 130 tons, two good saits of Sails, and two Capes and chors, almost new, and all her other appurtenances. Cohasset, June 3, 1776

P. S. The conditions of Sale to be at the time and place above mentioned.

Those Officers that have taken Beating Orders for the Colony's service in Regiment under my Command, are hereby required to make immediate Returns of those men who have enlisted in said Regiment, and march them to Boston as soon as possible.

THO MARSHALL, Co

Boston, June 8, 1776.



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, June 24, 1776.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) May 17.
In CONVENTION,
Present 112 Members.
Wednesday, May 15 1776

FORASMUCH as all the endeavours of the United Colonies, by the most decent representations and petitions to the King and Parliament of Great Britain, to restore peace and security to America under the British government, and a reunion with that people upon just and liberal terms instead of redress of grievances, have produced, from an imperious and vindictive administration, increased insult, oppression, and a vigorous attempt to effect our total destruction. By a late act all these colonies are declared to be in rebellion, and out of the protection of the British Crown, our properties subjected to confiscation, our people, when captivated, compelled to join in the murder and plunder of their relations and countrymen, and all former rapine and oppression of Americans declared legal and just. Fleets and armies are raised, and the aid of foreign troops engaged to assist these destructive purposes. The King's representative in this colony hath not only withheld all the powers of government from operating for our safety, but having retired on board an armed ship, in carrying on a piratical and savage war against us, tempting our slaves by every artifice to desert to him, and training and employing them against their masters. In this state of extreme danger, we have no alternative left but an altho' submission to the will of these ever bearing tyrants, or a total separation from the crown and government of Great Britain, uniting and exerting the strength of the Colonies for defence, and forming alliances with foreign powers for commerce & aid in war: Wherefore appealing to the SEARCHER OF HEARTS for the sincerity of former declarations, expressing our desire to preserve the connection with that nation and that we are driven from that inclination by their wicked councils, and the eternal laws of self preservation.

RESOLVED unanimously, That the Delegates appointed to represent this Colony in General Congress be instructed to propose to that respectable body, TO DECLARE THE UNITED COLONIES FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES absolved from all allegiance to, or dependence upon, the Crown or Parliament of Great Britain; and that they give the effect of this Colony to such declaration, and to whatever measures may be thought proper and necessary by the Congress for forming foreign alliances, and A CONFEDERATION OF THE COLONIES at such time, and in the manner, as to them shall seem best. Provided, that the power of raising government for, and the regulations of the internal concerns of each Colony, be left to the respective Colonial Legislatures.

RESOLVED unanimously, That a Committee be appointed to prepare A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, and such a plan of government, as will be most likely to maintain peace and order in this colony, and secure substantial and equal liberty to the people.

EDMUND PENDLETON, President.
(A Copy)

JOHN TAZEWELL, Clerk of the Convention.
In consequence of the above resolution, universally regarded as the only door which will lead to safety and prosperity, some gentlemen made a handsome collection for the purpose of treating the soldiery, who next day were paraded in Waller's grove, before Brigadier General Lewis, attended by the gentlemen of the Committee of Safety, the members of the General Convention, the inhabitants of this city, &c. &c. The resolution being read aloud to the army the following toasts were given, each of them accompanied by a discharge of the artillery and small arms, and the acclamations of all present.

1. The American independent states.
2. The Grand Congress of the United States, and their respective Legislatures.

3. General Washington, and victory to the American Arms

The UNION FLAG of the American States waved upon the Capitol during the whole of this ceremony, which being ended, the soldiers partook of the refreshment prepared for them by the affection of their countrymen, and the evening concluded with illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy; every one seemingly pleased that the dominion of Great Britain was now at an end, so wickedly and tyrannically exercised for these twelve or thirteen years past, notwithstanding our repeated prayers and remonstrances for redress.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

In CONGRESS May 21, 1776.

RESOLVED,

THAT all persons taken in arms on board any prize, be deemed prisoners, to be taken care of by the supreme executive power in each Colony to which they are brought, whether the prize be taken by vessels fitted out by the Continent, or by others.

That such as are taken be treated as prisoners of war, but with humanity, and be allowed the same rations as the troops in the service of the United Colonies; but that such as are officers supply themselves and be allowed to draw bills to pay for their subsistence and cloathing.

That officers made prisoners in the land service be allowed the same indulgence.

That the officers be not permitted to reside in or near any fort, port town, nor public post road, and that the officers and privates be not suffered to reside in the same places.

That in case the officers cannot draw or sell their bills, the Congress will allow for each of them Two Dollars a week, for board & lodgings, to be repaid by said officers before they are released from their captivity.

That no tavern keepers supply any officers who are prisoners, on the credit of the continent.

That the captivities entered into with prisoners at the time of their surrender, be punctually abridged.

That such officers as surrender prisoners of war be put on their parole, unless Congress shall otherwise direct.

That the FORM of the PAROLE be as follows:

I — being made a prisoner of war, by the army of the Thirteen United Colonies, in North America, do promise and engage, on my word and honor, and on the faith of a gentleman, to depart from hence, to — in the province of — being the place of my destination and residence, and there, or within six miles thereof, to remain during the present war between Great Britain and the said United Colonies, or until the Congress of the said United Colonies, or the Assembly, Convention, or Committee, or Council of Safety of the said Colony shall order otherwise; and that I will not directly or indirectly give any intelligence whatsoever to the enemies of the United Colonies, on do or say any thing in opposition to, or in prejudice of the measures and proceedings of any Congress for the said Colonies during the present troubles, or until I am duly exchanged or discharged. Given under my hand this day of A. D. 1776

That the said Parole be signed by the officers. That such as refuse to subscribe the parole be committed to prison.

That David Franks, Esq: Agent to the contractors for victualling the troops of the King of Great Britain, be permitted to supply the prisoners with provisions and other necessaries, and to sell his bills for such sums of money as are necessary for that purpose.

And to enable him to do this to the satisfaction of his employers, that a commissioned officer be permitted once a month to visit the prisoners to be numbered and supplied, in order to count their numbers and certify the rolls.

That such of the prisoners as are not supplied by Mr. Franks be furnished with provisions not

exceeding the rations allowed to privates in the service of the continent.

That the women and children belonging to prisoners be furnished with subsistence and supplied with firing and other things absolutely necessary for their support.

That no prisoners be enlisted in the Continental Army.

That the prisoners be permitted to exercise their trades and to labour in order to support themselves and families.

That the Committee of Inspection and Observation, for the counties, districts or towns, assigned for the residence of prisoners be empowered to superintend their conduct, and in cases of gross misbehaviour to confine them and report to their respective Assemblies, Conventions, or Committees or Council of Safety the proceedings had on such occasions.

That a list of the prisoners in each colony be made out by the Committees of the counties, towns or districts where they reside, and transmitted to the Assembly, Convention, or Council, or Committee of Safety, of such Colony respectively who shall send a copy thereof to Congress.

That the said Assemblies, Conventions, and Committees or Councils of Safety be empowered to contract with proper persons for the most reasonable terms for feeding such of the prisoners, their wives and children, as their respective Colony as are not supplied by Mr. Franks.

That the said Assemblies, Conventions, and Committees or Councils of Safety, be authorized and requested to take the paroles of the officers, and to cause a strict observance of the terms on which they are enlarged, and also to take special care that none of those confined by order of the Congress, be suffered to escape; also to advance the allowance of Two Dollars a week to each of the officers who cannot draw or sell their bills, and to draw for the same on the president of the Congress.

That the said Assemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety of the Colonies respectively, in which prisoners are, or shall chuse, or be appointed to reside, be empowered to remove such prisoners from place to place within the same Colonies, as often as to such Assemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety, it shall seem proper, having regard to the former resolutions of Congress concerning prisoners.

Entered upon the Minutes.

Published by Order of Congress.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

As the Ship of **HARRIETTE DORR** (in his absence, and during the continuance of the British troops in Boston) was in a cruel and unchristian manner broken up and plundered to the utter ruin of the said Dorr, as almost the whole of his stock was seized. — This is to beg the favour of all persons who can give him any information as to the robbery, or concealment of the said goods to inform him. — As the said Dorr has a number of debts due to him, some of which have been long standing, he earnestly desires all persons who are indebted to him to pay him immediately: He hopes that humanity, as well as justice will now plead strongly in his favour.

N. B. To be sold on reasonable terms by the said Dorr a small assortment of ware was left, viz. iron wire of all sorts, 24 6d. and 3 1/2 d. nails, 6d. 3d. and 4d. brads, pewee nails, awlbades, a quantity of old powder, pistol locks, brass snuff-boxes, butting fire colours, kind of needles, glass, hoes and other time glass, shavers, razors, firing pins, candlesticks; about 8 thousand of chace horse nails, for firing horses &c. &c. Enquire of Mr. Thomas Green, at his shop on dock square, or of the said Dorr, next door of Christ Church, North-end.

FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS to be Let on good security, if apply'd for immediately. Enquire of the printer.

In the House of Representatives, June 15 1776
WHEREAS by reason of the Difficulties raised through the wicked design of the enemies of our liberties, an interruption took place in the administration of civil & distributive justice in this colony; and by a necessary act of the General Court for the removal of all officers from their offices, many civil Suits, which had been before commenced in the several counties of this colony and were pending at the Superior Court, and other Affairs, which had been appealed from the respective Inferior Courts in the several counties have not been prosecuted to final judgment; and much injury will happen, if an adequate remedy is not provided.

It is Resolved, That all causes, which were pending at the Superior Court in any of said counties, and on which judgment has not been given, shall be brought forward at the next term of the said Court for each respective county; and the same proceedings had thereon, as though such causes had been regularly continued to such term; and in the term the same were pending in such manner as took place; and in causes appealed from any Inferior Court, and depending at the Superior by reason of said interruption, the appellants may have liberty if they so choose, to enter their said appeal at the next term of the Superior Court to be holden in each respective county, although the appeal had been regularly continued to the same term; and if any appellants shall neglect to enter their appeals as aforesaid, the appeals in such case may if they see cause enter their complaints and the judgments of the Inferior Court shall be affirmed thereon, as though said complaints had been entered in due time. *Provided always*, That no execution, or writ of possession shall issue on any judgment given in any of the cases aforesaid until three months after such judgment; and where any cause was tried by a jury, the justices of the said Superior Court in such cases shall, and in all others it shall appear to them to be expedient, may continue the same, and cause the absent parties to be notified of the suits against them; and where any of the parties shall be out of the country, and is the continental, or colonial service they shall have liberty to bring forward their suits at the next Superior Court held in said county after their return, and no action or complaints shall be entered against them while such persons continue in said service, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. WARREN, Speak.

In Council June 15 1776 Read & concurred.

JOHN LOWELL, Dep'y Sec'y, P. T.

Consented to by the Major part of the Council. Attest John Lowell, Dep'y Sec'y, P. T.

In the House of Representatives, June 17 1776

WHEREAS many inconveniences and dangerous consequences may and in all probability will accrue to this colony, in the course of its defence against its natural enemies if a speedy and effectual prohibition of the exportation of provisions from each, and every port, harbour and place within the same to any other harbour or place without the limits of said colony is not immediately effected.

Wherefore, it is Resolved, That from and after the 25th day of this instant, June no person, or persons whatever, presume to land on board any ship, or vessel within this colony, any kinds or articles of provision, except Jamaica and pickled Fish, with intent to convey the same out of this colony, by water, until the 10th day of November next, unless the same be laden on board such ship or vessel, with intent to supply the ships and armies of the United Colonies, or the inhabitants of some other part, or parts of this colony.

Provided always, That any person or persons who have agreed to, and in consequence of a resolve of the American Congress, for encouraging the importation of warlike stores into the United Colonies, imported any such stores, and have not already exported provisions, or other merchandise to the amount thereof, or may hereafter import such stores; such person, or persons may land on board any ship, or vessel, and convey, and send out of this colony to any other place, except the Colonies of Great Britain, any kinds of provisions to the amount, or value of such warlike stores imported as aforesaid.

Provided also, That nothing in this Resolve shall be construed to extend to the preventing so much provision, as in the judgment of the Committee of Safety, &c. may be sufficient for the persons on board for the intended voyage, being put on board any ship, or other vessel (not prohibited by any Resolve of Congress, or Law, or Resolve of this colony) arriving at, trading with, or sailing from any Port, Harbour, or other place in this colony, such voyage not being prohibited by any Resolve of Congress, or Law, or Resolve of this colony.

And the Committees of Safety &c. in the several towns, and other places within this colony,

are hereby ordered and directed to see that this Resolve be effectually carried into execution.

Sent up for concurrence.

Timothy Davis for Speaker, P. T.
In Council June 19, 1776.

Read and concurred.

John Lowell, Dep. Sec'y, P. T.

Consented to by the Major part of the Council. Attest. John Lowell, Dep'y Sec'y, P. T.

L O N D O N, March 29.

An evening paper of last night says, out of the provision article of hogs lately sent to Boston, we can assure the public, that what from disease and other accidents, only *four hogs* were landed which after paying every expence, stood government in the very moderate sum of Eleven hundred Pounds per hog; the four sent, from similar circumstances, cost them Seven Hundred Pounds — Query, If an army of Fifty Thousand men, at the distance of three thousand miles, are to be fed at this expence (allowing them to be victorious) is it not paying too dear for such a conquest?

Capt. St. Paul is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France.

Orders are said to be given from the War-office, and also from the Victualling office, to stop all provisions from being put on board the transport ships, and for the Soldiers laying at Portsmouth, Chatham &c. from embarking, and to stop all other proceedings for 20 days.

March 30. Previous to the departure of the foreign mercenaries to America, the sums stipulated for their hire and pay is to be advanced by Great Britain. The Prices of Waldeck, and several of the German Princes who have engaged to furnish troops, are expected in England. These Princes have a juster notion of the finances of England to permit their suits to come back before they are paid for their hire.

It is astonishing how any man could ever dream of sending cavalry to America. Only let us for a moment conceive, a dragoon with his bags, his bucket, his boots, his belt, his havre sack, cloak, his carabine, his broad sword and his carbine galloping round a tree to catch a rattle-man or an Indian. It is a cow catching a hare. The idea is laughable if the consequences were not serious.

April 1. Mr. Hartley, member for Kingston upon Hull, rose a little after four; and in an interesting Speech which lasted till near six o'clock he went through the management of the American War in the departments of the Army and Navy, and endeavoured to show that the expence far exceeded what had been stated in the House by administration; that the supplies voted would prove inadequate; that the estimate fell short as they had been laid before the House; and that the real charge of the War for the current year remained unprovided for. He therefore moved, that a full and clear account of the total expence for the Navy and Army should be laid before the House, and he thought it would be found to amount to twelve millions. This is the best information we could collect; and we hope it is in substance the meaning of the motion, but the gallery doors, as usual were locked.

April 12. General Burgoyne arrived with him 1200 flat bottomed boats (all ready framed) to carry his army across the Lakes to penetrate into the back settlements of New England.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, April 15.

"This morning arrived here the Hibernia, Capt. Kerbell, from Cork, who sailed from the city the 31st inst. and informs, that the men of war, with upwards of forty sail of transports under their convoy sailed the 8th from the Cove, and as the wind blew fresh at N. E. and continued so for some days, it is imagined they must be got quite clear. The Tartar, Capt. Russell, and the Friendly Trader, with several privateers on board, sailed from this place for Cork and America."

April 17. Yesterday an express arrived at Lord Germaine's office from Governor Tryon at New-York which was immediately sent to the King at Buckingham House.

Yesterday private letters were received at Northumberland house from Lord Percy at Boston, which were brought by way of New-York.

The two French ships which the Dickenson saw up the river Delaware with ammunition for Philadelphia, were both under French colours.

"Since my last arrived at Spighted ten transports, to take on board the guards, &c. going to America."

H A L I F A X May 14.

Last Tuesday morning arrived a vessel from Canoe, by her we learn, that a fleet of transports (about 23 sail) full of troops were seen off that place, supposed bound for Quebec.

Sunday last the Glasgow man of war, Capt. Howe, with four vessels under her convoy, (laden chiefly with Boston Tories) sailed for England.

Saturday night arrived a packet from England for their Excellency's Admiral Shulham, General Howe.

May 28. Wednesday last was sent in her the Orpheus Frigate, Capt. Harwood a French schooner, which by her course when taken was bound to Block Island near Connecticut.

Sunday evening arrived the Eng. Fleet Capt. Squires in 4 weeks and a few days, from London.

Since our last several Transports and victualers arrived here.

By the above vessels we hear, that a number of Transports with German Troops, in his Majesty's service, on board were seen going up the English Channel, the latter end of April ult. Join Admiral Howe, who was expected to sail for America, about the middle of this month.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 12.

On board the prize ship arrived since our last there were several very fine sea turtles, intended as a present to Lord North; one of which, with his Lardship's name nicely cut in the shell, last week presented to the worthy President of the American Congress.

We hear that the inhabitants of the island of Nevis who are starving for bread have a subscription of fifty heads of Rum, as a present for the English soldiers to inspire them with courage to beat the Yankee rebels.

Extract of a Letter from Martinico, May 18.

"Government here seems disposed to grant more indulgence to the American traders. The price of flour has advanced and I have no doubt this port will be kept open to the end of the summer—Powder too begins to be plenty."

Extract of a Letter from Newbern (N. C.) May 1.

"Several letters from the eastward mention accounts being received from the West Indies that the French King had protested against England's employing foreign troops, and in consequence thereof the Hessians are stopped; but it is much to be feared, these stories are only invented to amuse U.S.

N E W Y O R K, June 17.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. John Hancock Esq. President of the Continental Congress, to the Convention of this City, dated Philadelphia June 11, 1776.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Congress have this day received advice and are fully convinced, that it is the sign of General Howe to make an attack upon the City of New York as soon as possible. The attack they have reason to believe will be made within ten days; I am therefore most humbly to request you, by order of Congress, call forth your militia as requested in my letter of the 4th instant, and to forward them in a dispatch to the city of New York; and that you direct that they march in companies, or any other way that will hasten their arrival there. The important day is at hand that will decide not only the fate of the city of New York but in probability of the whole province. On such occasion there is no necessity to use argument with Americans; their feelings I will know prompt them to their duty and the sacredness of the cause will urge them to the field. The greatest exertions of vigour and expedition are necessary to prevent our enemies from getting possession of that town: I trust therefore again most earnestly request you in the name, and by the authority of Congress, to send forward the militia agreeable to the requisition of Congress and to you will do it with all the dispatch which the extreme importance of the cause demands.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

To the honorable Convention of New York.

There are London papers in town as late as the 28th of March, by which we learn, that the first division of the Russian troops destined for Mexico, embarked at St. Petersburg the 17th of March and were to sail the first fair wind: That it was said the King of Prussia had positively objected against the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel's forces going into the English service.

We hear from Morris Town, that in obedience to orders received from General Dickenson Col Ford drew up his regiment, in order to occupy one quarter of them for immediate service; with to the honor of the county and country which they are engaged, immediately turned out as volunteers — It is to be hoped, that these brave people will meet with the applause they deserve and encourage others to imitate their noble example.

Last Saturday week arrived at Long Island a sloop from Cape Francois, laden with sugar, coffee, wine, hollands, cambricks and other safe landed.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated June 12 1776.

"I was this moment informed by General

that about 300 of the regular troops
heriver St. Lawrence as far as the Three
where they were busy intrenching them-
which time General Sullivan, with his
arrived at the Sorrel; he immediately
300 of his troops under General Thomp-
arch down to dislodge them, and by ap-
there is not the least doubt but he will
purposes; should he succeed in this, he
ied to march his army to Quebec, as
y have no sufficient force to withstand
besides, the Canadians are extremely
urnth our army with all such kind of
as they have, barely on having a cer-
for the delivery. They also take con-
and joined our army by great numbers,
to Gen. Sullivan's arrival, and finding
a my retreating the Canadians begged
yed that our army should not leave the
From these circumstances, altho' they
ad a treacherous people, we have reason
ade that they are determined to be our
and to support us with their all. Gen.
s letter is dated the 5th and 6th inst.
Angus's and Col. Shea's battalions are
ap- and from Pennsylvania, and a great
of the militia from the different parts of
ley, Connecticut and this province, so
he court of this week we may expect to
e an army of at least 25 000 men.

FRIDAY the General Assembly of this colony
in this place, pursuant to a special warrant
y his Honor Governor Trumble, in con-
of a request from the Hon. Continental
a for several regiments to be immediately
r the defence of this and the neighbour-
General Assembly of this colony in their
session, have repealed the Act passed in
for immediately enlisting or drafting a
the militia to be held as minute men, and
consequence of a request from the Hon.
Congress) voted eight regiments of
to be immediately raised for the defence of
the other colonies, and have appointed
David Waterbury, and James Wad-
sworth, Brigadiers General. The other
are not yet settled.

Gov. Trumble has received an express
from the Continental Congress, directing him to
be in raising his men, as certain intelli-
received that New York will be attacked
in a few days.
A gentleman at Albany we are
that the Hon. General Thomas died at
port Chubbuck about a fortnight since.
our last, Advice has been received in
from Albany, that a large Number
of the Mohawk Tribe of Indians, headed by Sir
Red Jacket, had come down the Mohawk Ri-
ver in a manner, and that General Schuy-
ler had with a body of Troops to meet

PRINTER.
The King of Britain and her allies
employed in the destruction of Ame-
ricans and armies, and every engine of
violence, that the selfishry of hell can
prepare to execute the horrid plan,
is already begun, and a few days will
be the internal design, to the weakest sight,
— England delights in blood, yea, thirsts
the blood of America. Herians, Hano-
Brunswickers, Canadians, Indians, Ne-
gulars and Tories are invited to the car-
Tis no fiction, but an awful reality.
position of a delirium, but substantial
fact. The tyrant of Britain hath sold
to work wickedness, and the blood of Na-
the shed that the vineyard may be peace-
filled. The plan is ripe for execution
to operate — Lift up your eyes, my
and see destruction, like a flood, pour-
on you from every quarter, even from
the south and from the east and
the decree is gone forth, and as sure
as death is the portion of all that
Britain can overcome. Rouse up,
and arm your selves for the encounter,
the harness, and let him that hath so
all his garment and buy one. Remember
the salvation of your country depends on
seat exertion; and that this summer will
be the fate of America. Don't boggle at the
when your all is at stake, if we conquer
at lands and confiscations will abundant-
the expence of the war, and if we are o-
ur all is gone, and it matters not how
expence in the contest. Let us there-
every encouragement to those who go
battle and jeopard their lives in the high
the field, being assured, that if the ardu-
diery is supported, the cause will inevita-
and that he who, at this season, cavils at

the charge, and wastes the precious time in idle
harangues, on trivial matters, betrays a very weak
or wicked mind, and like Nero, would have sit-
tled while Rome was burning.

A R M A T U S.
NEWPORT, June 20.
Last Friday arrived here from a cruise the brig
Andrew Duria. Capt. Biddle, who about 14
days before took two transport ships from Gree-
nock in Scotland, having on board each 100
Scotch troops; Capt Biddle took out the offi-
cers, navigators and sailors, to the number of
48, with all the small arms, baggage of value,
mann'd the ships with his own men, and kept
company with them 13 days; when, being a lit-
tle without Nantucket shoals, they were chased
by five vessels and a pretty large man of war,
upon which he ordered the prizes to steer
different courses, and though the man of war
chased him, night coming on he soon lost sight
of them. We hope soon to hear of the prizes
being arrived at some safe port. The prisoners
brought in were landed here on Friday evening,
who report that they were part of 33 sail of
transport ships which left Greenock in company,
having 3000 troops on board bound to Boston.

Last Saturday arrived here the brig Charming
Peggy, Capt. Joseph Juicy in 21 days from
Curacao, having 12 carriage and 12 swivel guns,
and 35 men; she has brought in about 15 tons
of powder, &c. a considerable quantity of dry goods.
On Tuesday arrived here, Capt. Church, in
a sloop from Hispaniola, with some powder and
arms; also a large French sloop, from the same
place, bound to New London; the same day
Capt. Munro from Detroit passed by for Providence.

BOSTON, June 20.
'Tis worthy of special notice, that the 14th of
June 1774. was the last day allowed for trading
vessels to leave or enter the port of Boston, thro'
the credulity of a British act of parliament; and
that on the 14th of June, 1775, through the bless-
ing of God upon the operations of a much inju-
red and oppressed people, was the last day allow-
ed for British men of war, or ministerial vessels to
remain or enter within the said port, but as Ame-
rican prizes. Thus has Providence retaliated.

WATER TOWN, June 24.
The two prizes mentioned in our last as re-
ported from Salem, being taken, we have since
learned were two transports, viz. a ship and a
brig from Scotland, with 220 Highlanders on
board, who were chased by 3 or 4 of our priva-
teers, into Nantasket, where, instead of finding
protection from British pickets, they were obli-
ged to strike to the American flag. The ship,
mounting 35 pounders, with about 130 soldiers,
besides sailors, maintained an engagement of se-
veral hours, in which she had about 17 killed and
wounded. Lieut. Col. Campbell, (who we hear
was commander in chief of the Scotch battalions)
and a considerable number of other officers, all
belonging to the corps of highlanders, are among
the prisoners. Major Mackenzie, of the same
corps, was killed in the engagement. The day
following, the corpse of Major Mackenzie, was
carried to Boston, and interred the succeeding day
with military honors. Four men on board the
privateers were wounded, one or two of them, it
is feared mortally; but not one killed.

On Tuesday last the privateers in our bay took
another fine large ship, with 112 highlanders &
6 months provision on board, and carried her safe
into Boston.
The beginning of last week, upwards of 400
highlanders were under confinement in the work
& alms houses in Boston; since which the greatest
part of them have been distributed in the country.
Yesterday Afternoon 12 large Ships were seen
standing in for Boston, tho't to be the Remains
of the Scotch Fleet, with their Convoy.
On the 9th instant died at Concord, John Beat-
ton, Esq; aged 74 years, and on 11th his Remains
were respectfully interred there.

This worthy man was born in Scotland, but had
lived for a long course of years in that town where
he acquired a large estate, and possessed a reputation
remarkably fair and unpotted. He was a serious,
meek, devout christian, and breathed the spirit of
his religion which he professed. His dealings were
so just and punctual, his friendship so true, his
conversation so inoffensive and sincere, and the dis-
charge of his public office so upright and faithful,
that he attracted from all who knew him an uncon-
mon share of confidence and esteem.
His obliging assents to his friends, his benedictions to
many, his benefactions to the ministers of that gos-
pel which he loved, his charities to the poor, and
the bequest of his last will to them and to public
uses, evidence that in him strict justice was united
with great benevolence and generosity. His ob-
literate appearance in circumstances would allow, he
did much good.
He left no issue, but his widow was the last
of a most tender and faithful husband.

He died by the gradual decay of nature, and his
end was peace.
"He closed his eyes, and saw his God"
DIED Mrs. Copeland, wife of Mr. Ephraim
Copeland of Boston.
At Halifax, (in Nova Scotia) Mr. Theophilus
Lillie, late of Boston, Merchant.

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, June 22, 1776.
THE delinquent Constables and Collectors
of the several Towns within this Colony
for the years 1769, to 1774 inclusive; are here-
by Notified and directed immediately to pay the
Treasurer of this colony the sums due from them
respectively as Collectors, or Constables for said
Years, otherwise Executions will issue against
them, agreeable to Order of the General Assembly.
HENRY GARDNER, Treasurer.

THE Treasurer of this Colony hereby
gives Notice that he is directed and
empowered by the General Assembly of
said Colony, to raise a Sum of Money, not
exceeding Fifty Thousand Pounds. Any
Persons disposed to lend, may apply to the
Treasurer, at his Office in Watertown. Said
Money is wanted immediately.

Treasurer's Office, June 12, 1776.
Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, Lincoln, N.

THERE being a Libel filed before me against
the Brigantine *Lord Britain*, burthen about
200 tons, said to be improved in carrying sup-
plies to the Fleet and Army employed against the
United Colonies and brought into the County of
Lincoln: This Notice is given, agreeable to the
Laws of this Colony, that the Court erected to
try and condemn all Vessels found infesting the
Sea coasts and brought into either of the Coun-
ties of York, Cumberland or Lincoln, will be held
at the Meeting House in the East Precinct in Por-
tsmouth on Tuesday the 6th day of August 1776,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to try the justice of
the said Capture, that all Persons concerned may
appear and shew Cause if any they have, why
the said Brigantine, her Cargo and Appurtenan-
ces should not be condemned.

TIM. LANGDON, Judge of said Court.
A commodious genteel Coach with four
Horses, is exp'ded will set off for New-York in a
few Days, any Persons wanting a Passage may ap-
ply to Mr. Samuel Selson, Farmer in Brookfield's
Lane, and be further inform'd.
Boston, June 22, 1776

T O B E S O L D,
A large young Horse that goes well in a
Carriage. Also, Wanted a good Saddle Horse,
for which a handsome Price will be given.
Inquire of the Printer.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the
Estate of Capt. Ralph Hunt, deceased, in
Boston, are desired to bring in their Claims, and
those who are indebted to said Estate are called
upon to Pay the same to
Joseph How,
Edw. Coker, } Admini-
Boston, June 20th, 1776. } strators.
Thomas Bowls,
Zeph. Harris.

ALL persons who have any demands on the
estate of Jonathan Longfellow, late of Ma-
chius Esq; deceased, are desired to bring in their
accounts to David Longfellow, executor to the
last will and testament of said deceased, that they
may be settled and paid. All those who are in-
debted to said estate, are requested to make im-
mediate payment to said executor.
Machius, June 3, 1776

RUN away from the Subscriber upon the
eighteenth instant June, a Negro Man na-
med CESAR, about 55 Years of Age, five foot
seven inches high, took away with him a flori-
d Coat with yellow Buttons, a cotton and lin-
nen Waistcoat yellow, & white striped one blue do.
a pair black ferg-Breeches, and red linc Strout,
two woollen Shirts, a Beaver Hat, and Wig —
One that speaks the English Tongue well, also
Reads and Writes: Whoever shall take up said
Runaway and return him to the Subscriber shall
have SIX DOLLARS Reward and all necessary
Charges paid. **WILLIAM WALKER.**
Worcester, June 18th, 1776

To be Sold by Auction, at the House of
Mr. Benjamin Burdick in Marblehead, on a Sun-
day the 4th Day of July next, the Brigantine
June, with her Boat and Appurtenances, now
laying in Lynn. Also, her Cargo, consisting of
Beef, Pork, Butter, Bread, Tongues, Bacon, Har-
ley, Flour, Tallow Soap and Candles;

3/4

4/8



Containing the freshest Advice,
Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.
MONDAY, July 1, 1776.

Account of the unavoidable Necessity
expediting the Public Affairs of this
City (in our Branch of Business the
last past) we hope our Readers will
be so kind as to print a half Sheet only this
time. And if any Occurrence turns up
by the Public Notice, we are deter-
mined that they shall have no Fault to find.
Our Articles of Intelligence, prepared
this Day's Paper, are consequently
altered.
Use of Representatives, June 24, 1776.
Resolved, That by a late act of the General Court,
passed, "An Act for forming and regulat-
ing the Militia, within the Colony, &c. The Se-
nators of each and every town are directed to
at the expense of the colony a number of
iron shovels, narrow axes, and pick axes,
same to deposit, and keep in some safe place
of the militia upon an alarm:—And
it may be found expedient to make use of
in erecting fortifications, or for other ne-
cessaries. Therefore,
Resolved, That the Select Men of each, and
every town in this colony, be and they hereli-
cally empowered and directed upon
being made to deliver the whole, or
if the tools provided, agreeable to the
said, to any commission'd officer com-
manding any number of soldiers employed in for-
tifying the enemy in any town in this co-
lony, his receipts for the same, particu-
lating the number of each tool so
delivered, and said Officers are hereby directed
to send them to the said Selectmen as soon
as they may be after they have done thing
relating as aforesaid.
Sent up for concurrence
Timothy Danielson, Speak. P. T.
June 24, 1776 Read & concurr'd.
John Lowell, Dep'y Sec'y P. T.
Ordered by the Major part of the Council.
A true Copy. Attest.
John Lowell, Dep'y Sec'y P. T.
Use of Representatives, June 26, 1776.
That the following Resolve of Con-
gress be published in the several News Papers
in the Colony. Attest.
Samuel Freeman, Clerk.
CONGRESS June 14, 1776
Resolved, That it has been represented to
this Congress that great quantities of
bread and pork have been purchased for
the Army, which if not restrained may render
the price of the Army difficult and uncertain.
And therefore, That no salted Beef or
Pork as much as may be necessary for the
Army, be exported from any of the U-
nion in any Vessel under any pretence
without the further Order of this Congress.
By Order of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK President.
and by all the Powers in this Colony.
AUCTION OF HAY.
To be Sold at Public Auction, by order of the
Committee of the General Court, on Wed-
nesday next, at Three o'Clock in the After-
noon, Fifty parts of all the Hay as it now
lies in the Island, known by the name of Long-
Island, in the Harbour of Boston. The Sale will be
Office fronting Cornhill, Boston, precisely
at o'Clock on Wednesday next.
WILLIAM GREENLEAF, Sheriff.
SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,
on Friday the 16th Day of July instant, at
Two o'Clock P. M. at the House of Capt. Lamuel
Tinkler in Roxbury—Fifty one Acres
of PASTURE Land, lying near said House.
For particulars inquire of said CHILD.
on 7 July 1776.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 8.
The piratical vessel, commanded by Bartlet
Gaedrich is taken, and himself and ten others
made prisoners. She mounts four carriage guns,
and had on board a quantity of West-India pro-
duce, some gunpowder, small arms, and a num-
ber of other very useful articles.
PHILADELPHIA, June 19.
In CONGRESS, June 18, 1776.
Resolved, That no man in these colonies, char-
ged with being a Tory, or unfriendly to the cause
of American Liberty, be injured in his person or
property or in any manner whatever disturbed, un-
less the proceeding against him be founded on an
order of this Congress, or the Assembly, Convention,
Council or Committee of Safety of the Colony, or
Committee of Inspection of the district wherein he
resides. Provided that this Resolution shall not
prevent the apprehending any person found in com-
mission of some act destructive of American Liber-
ty, or justly suspected of a design to commit such act,
and intending to escape, and bringing such person
before proper authority, for examination and trial.
Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.
NEW YORK, June 19
In Provincial Congress, New York, June 14
RESOLVED That if any persons committed
to any goal in this colony, by order of this house,
or of any committee thereof authorized to make
such commitment, or of any of the county com-
mittees, escape from the custody of the goaler or
goalers, by design or negligence of the said goal-
er or goalers, to whom they may respectively be
committed, the said goaler or goalers shall re-
ceive the treatment due to the offence wherewith
the persons so escaping should be charged. And to
the end that the said goalers may have all neces-
sary assistance in securing their said prisoners.
Resolved, That the county committee of the
several counties be, and they are hereby autho-
rized and required to inspect, and cause the goals
in their several and respective counties to be made
safe and secure, and that this Congress will pay
the expence thereof, and charge it to the account
of the said county. Extract from the minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.
PROVIDENCE, June 22.
We learn that a frigate from Halifax has join-
ed the Cerberus at Block Island. They have ta-
ken a French sloop, and a ship, supposed to be one of
the transports lately taken by the Andrew Doria,
Capt. Biddle.
Tuesday last one of the above mentioned fri-
gates ran in with a small breeze, and fired two
broadshides into the Columbus, Capt. Whipple,
as she lay becalmed near New York, which killed
one man, and cut some of her rigging. As soon
as the wind struck the Columbus Capt. Whipple
returned the compliment with a broadside, when
the frigate sheered off.
WATERTOWN, July 1.
By an Express last Friday Evening, in 3 Days
from Albany, we have Advice that the Northern
Army had safely retreated to the Hills of Noix, a-
bout 15 Miles on this side St. John's, together
with all their Artillery, Baggage, &c.
Part of the Ministerial Fleet which had been
plying off and on the Harbour of Boston for 8 or
12 Days past took their Departure from thence
on Saturday last.
A gentleman in Newport, last week, measured
and weighed very accurately, 4 gallons of sea-
water which weighed just 33 lb which he eva-
porated over a fire, and obtained therefrom ex-
actly one pound and three quarters of good Salt.

POSTON, June 27.
Monday last came from Newbury-Port
a young man belonging to this town,
who informs that he left Halifax 30
days ago, that the troops were all em-
barked on board the transports sent to
be destined for New York or Boston;
but it was generally believed for the
former; that they had at that time no
reinforcements, except about 300 from
the West Indies, who were blown off
this coast last fall; that provisions were
very scarce; that he saw master JAMES
LOVELL, who was cruelly confined
in Boston goal by order of Gen. Gage,
for 10 months, and from thence taken
with the Bunker Hill prisoners and
carried to Halifax, and committed to
prison, where he remained when our
instrument came away; that he kept
up his spirits with surprising firmness
amidst the accumulated insults and in-
juries he had received, and had peti-
oned Gen. Howe for trial or to be libe-
rated, or sent to England for trial;
that Gen. Brattle and Simon Tute
met together in a little chamber over
a grog shop; and that Sir Francis
Green was busy in distributing the
arms treacherously detained from the
inhabitants of Boston, to the refugees
and others of the sort, in case of being
called upon to assist in the diabolical
purpose of butchering and enslaving
the good people of these Colonies.
Tuesday last arriv'd at Newbury-
Port, in about ten days from Halifax,
Capt. Clarkson who informs that Ge-
neral Howe, with the troops left that
place the 10th of June, their destina-
tion kept an entire secret; that no vessel
was suffer'd to sail from thence till 4
days after; that no foreign troops had
arriv'd when he left that place, and
that 700 left to garrison it.

WHEREAS the Great and General Court or Assembly
at their session began and held on the 27th Day of
May, 1772, granted a tax of one penny Half penny per acre
upon the lands of the non resident proprietors in the town
of Ashby, in the county of Middlesex: And whereas said
tax for the 4th year has been duly assessed and published ac-
cording to law, and some proprietors or owners of said
land refuse or neglect to pay the same: And whereas the
General Court by said act did empower the assessors chosen
by the said town of Ashby to assess the same, to sell so much
of delinquent proprietors lands as shall be sufficient to pay
said tax, and other incidental charges: And whereas the
owners of the following lands are delinquent in paying said
tax, viz.
Names who are what
the Lots, or those who own them. Divided that Right. No. of L. s. t.
Col. Josiah Willard's part, 4, 5 6 57 83 53, 37, 4, 3
Col. Fitch 1w 3 54 64 139, 17, 4, 2
Col. Fitch four 6 54 64 26 60 151, 8, 10, 2
Col. Fitch 1w 4 54 60, 169, 1, 1, 1, 3
Hugh Hall part 3 73 47, 5, 10, 3
Edward Emerson 5 62 42, 5, 3
Heirs of Samuel Jones 6 40 5, 7
Gore part 3 56 7
Capt Daniel Stickney 3 58 32, 3, 9
Peter Anshen. 3 37 66, 8, 3
Formerly belonging to Lunenburg
Col. Sam Brown, part of Farm 15 34 7 53 180, 1, 2, 6
Robert Paul 3 4 24 164, 1, 6
Heirs of Sam Reed 100, 12, 6
Daniel Buttrick 32, 4
Notice is hereby given to said delinquent proprietors, that
so much of their lands will be exposed to sale at public ven-
due, on Tuesday the 1st day of October next, at the house
of Mr. Samuel Stone, inholder in said Ashby, at nine of
the clock before noon, and continued by adjournment, if
need be, until the 3d day of said October, as will be suffi-
cient to pay said tax, and other intervening charges unless
prevented by payment of said tax, and such charges as have
already arisen, unto the assessors before the above mentioned
day.
James Locke,
Samuel Stone, } Assessors.
Jonathan Locke,
Attesty June
24, 1776.

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F H I L A D E L P H I A, June 15.
Last Saturday the Hon. House of Assembly gave the
following INSTRUCTIONS to their Delegates
in Congress.

Gentlemen,

WHEN, by our instructions of last November, we strictly enjoined you, in behalf of this colony, to dissent from and utterly reject any proposition, should such be made, that might cause or lead to a separation from Great Britain, or a change of the form of this government, our instructions did not arise from any diffidence of your ability, prudence or integrity, but from an earnest desire to serve the good people of Pennsylvania with fidelity in times so full of alarming dangers and perplexing difficulties.

The situation of public affairs is since so greatly altered, that we now think ourselves justifiable in removing the restrictions laid upon you by these instructions.

The contempt with which the last petition of the Hon. Congress has been treated; the late act of parliament declaring the just resistance of the Colonists against violence actually offered, to be rebellion, excluding them from the protection of the crown, and even compelling some of them to bear arms against their countrymen; the treaties of the King of Great Britain with other Princes for engaging foreign mercenaries, to aid the forces of that kingdom, in their hostile enterprises against America, and his answer to the petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London, manifest such a determined and implacable resolution to effect the utter destruction of these Colonies, that all hopes of a reconciliation on reasonable terms, are extinguished. Nevertheless, it is our ardent desire that a civil war with all its attending miseries, should be ended by a secure and honorable peace.

We therefore hereby authorize you to concur with the other Delegates in Congress, in forming such further compacts between the United Colonies, concluding such treaties with foreign kingdoms and states, and in adopting such other measures as shall be judged necessary for promoting the liberty, safety, and interest of America; reserving to the people of this colony the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police of the same.

The happiness of these colonies has, during the whole course of this fatal controversy, been our first wish. Their reconciliation with Great Britain our next. Ardently have we prayed for the accomplishment of both. But if we must renounce the one or the other, we humbly trust in the mercies of the Supreme Governor of the Universe, that we shall not stand condemned before this throne, if our choice is determined by that ever ruling law of self preservation, which his divine wisdom has thought fit to implant in the hearts of his creatures.

Monday last the grand question of INDEPENDENCY was proposed to the first, second, fourth, and fifth battalions of Associates of the city and suburbs, consisting of about 2000 officers and men. Against it in the first battalion, four officers and 23 privates—second, two privates—fourth and fifth, unanimous for independence.

The Lieutenant Colonel of the third battalion refusing to put the question, gave great umbrage to the men, one of whom replied to him in a genteel, spirited manner: "How our Delegates in Congress may act, we know not, though we have a right to know, and intend to promote an enquiry for that purpose. The Counties such as we have heard from, are for a Convention. The Committee of Bucks county have appointed deputies to the conference to be held in this city on the 18th instant."—Take heed Tories, you are at your last gasp! You have had many warnings, and many kind invitations!

NEW JERSEY.

In Provincial Congress, Burlington, June 14, 1776.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Congress, the proclamation of William Franklin, Esq; late Governor of New Jersey, bearing date on the 30th day of May last, in the name of the King of Great Britain, appointing a meeting of the General Assembly to be held on the twentieth of this instant June, ought not to be obeyed.

Resolved That in the opinion of this Congress, the said William Franklin, Esq; by such his proclamation, has acted in direct contempt and violation of the Resolve of the Continental Congress of the fifteenth of May last.

Resolved That in the opinion of this Congress, all payments of money on account of salary, or otherwise, to the said William Franklin, Esq; as governor, ought from henceforth to cease; and that the treasurer or treasurers of this province shall account for the moneys in their hands to the Congress, or to the future legislature of this colony.

By order of the Congress,

SAMUEL TUCKER, President.

Attest Copy. William Patterson, Secretary.

In the House of Representatives, June 17, 1776
WHEREAS many inconveniences and long and
consequences may and in all probability will
accrue to this colony, in the course of its defence
against its unnatural enemies if a speedy and ef-
fectual prohibition of the exportation of provisions
from each, and every port, harbour and place within
the limits of said colony is not immediately effected:

Wherefore, it is Resolved, That from, and after
the 25th day of this instant, June, no person,
or persons whatever, presume to lade on board
any ship, or vessel within this colony, any kinds or
articles of provision, except Jamaica, and pickled
fish, with intent to convey the same out of this
colony, by water, until the 10th day of Novem-
ber next, unless the same be laden on board such
ship or vessel, with intent to supply the fleets and
armies of the United Colonies, or the inhabitants
of some other part, or parts of this colony.

Provided always, That any person, or persons
who have agreeably to, and in consequence of a
resolve of the American Congress for encourage-
ing the importation of warlike stores into the U-
nited Colonies imported any such stores, and have
not already exported provisions, or other mer-
chandise to the amount thereof, or may hereafter
import such stores; such person, or persons may
lade on board any ship, or vessel and convey
and send out of this colony to any other place,
except the dominions of Great Britain any kinds
of provisions to the amount, or value of such
warlike stores imported as aforesaid.

Provided also, That nothing in this Resolve
shall be construed to extend to the preventing so
much provisions, as in the judgment of the Com-
mittee of Safety, &c may be sufficient for the
persons on board for the intended voyage being
put on board any ship, or other vessel (not pro-
hibited by any Resolve of Congress or Law, or
Resolve of this colony) arriving at, trading with,
or sailing from any Port, Harbour, or other
place in this colony, such voyage not being pro-
hibited by any Resolve of Congress, or Law, or
Resolve of this colony.

And the Committees of Safety, &c in the fev-
eral towns, and other places within this colony,
are hereby ordered and directed to see that this
Resolve be effectually carried into execution.

Sent up for concurrence.

Timothy Davis Speaker, P. T.
In Council June 19, 1776.

Read and concurred.

John Lowell Dep. Sec'y, P. T.
Consented to by the Major part of the Council.
Attest John Lowell Dep. Sec'y, P. T.
Colony of the Massachusetts Bay } June 22, 1776

THE delinquent Constables and Collectors
of the several Towns within this Colony
for the years 1769, to 1774 inclusive; are here-
by Notified and directed immediately to pay the
Treasurer of this colony the sums due from them
respectively as Collectors, or Constables for said
Years, otherwise Executions will issue against
them, agreeable to Order of the General Assembly.

HENRY GARDNER, Treasurer.

THE Treasurer of this Colony hereby
gives Notice that he is directed and
empowered by the General Assembly of
said Colony, to hire a Sum of Money, not
exceeding Fifty Thousand Pounds. Any
Persons disposed to lend, may apply to the
Treasurer, at his Office in Watertown. Said
Money is wanted immediately.

Treasurer's Office, June 12, 1776.

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, Lincoln, ff.

There being a Libel filed before me against
the Brigantine Loyal Britain, burthen about
100 tons, said to be improved in carrying sup-
plies to the Fleet and Army employed against the
United Colonies and brought into the County of
Lincoln: This Notice is given, agreeable to the
Laws of this Colony that the Court created to
try and condemn all Vessels found infesting the
Sea coasts and brought into either of the Coun-
ties of York, Cumberland or Lincoln, will be held
at the Meeting House in the East Precinct in Pow-
nalboro' on Tuesday the 6th day of August 1776,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to try the justice of
the said Capture, that all Persons concerned may
appear and shew Cause if any they have, why
the said Brigantine, her Cargo and Appurtenan-
ces should not be condemned.

TIM. LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

A commodious genteel Coach with four
Horses, is expected will set off for New-York in a
few Days, any Persons wanting a Passage may ap-
ply to Mr. Samuel Sellen, Farmer in Bronfield's
Lane, and be further inform'd.

Boston, June 22, 1776.

Stray'd or stolen out of a Pasture
about 14 hands & half high trots
cur ge, rides easy, no mark except
her ears the hair parted off by a rope
ton who sh sh take up said mare, and
to the subscriber, shall receive EIGHT L
r word. If stolen, the mare and three
77 DOLLARS, and all necessary charges.
Newton, June 30

To be Sold by Auction, at the
Mr. Benjamin Burdick in Marblehead,
day the 4th Day of July next, the B
Jane, with her Boat and Appurtenan
laying in Lynn. Also her Cargo, cer
Bapt. Park, Butter, Bread, Tongues, B
ley, Flour, Hard Soap and Candles.

TO BE SOLD,
A large young Horse that goes
Carriage. Also, Wanted a good S
for which a handsome Price will be giv
Inquire of the P

ALL persons who have any deman
estate of Jonathan Longfellow, de
chins hq; deceased, are desired to bring
accounts to David Longfellow, execut
last will and testament of said deceased,
may be settled and paid. All those w
debted to said estate are requested to m
mediate payment to said executor.

Machias, June 3, 1776.

RUN away from me the Subscriber
eighteenth instant June, a Negro
named CASSAN, about fifty Years of Age,
seven inches high, took away with him
blue Coat with yellow Buttons, a cotton
nen Waistcoat yellow & white striped one
a pair black serge Breeches and red flag
two woolen Shirts, a Beaver Hat, and
One that speaks the English Tongue
Reads and Writes: Whosoever shall tak
Runaway and return him to the Sub
have SIX DOLLARS Reward and all
Charges paid. WILLIAM WA
Worcester, June 18th 1776

WHEREAS the Justices of the peace
for the county of Suffolk, were
as the subscribers, to give their at
the 7th of this instant, at the meeting
Dedham (old Parish) at ten of the c
forenoon, in order to open and fort
a Register of Deeds, for the county
and though some of the justices for the
ty met at the time and place aforesaid
said purpose, yet there not being a m
the justices present, the said votes co
opened and forced as the law directs;
the justices of the peace in and for the
ty, are hereby again notified to give th
dence at the meeting house aforesaid
cond Tuesday of July next, at ten of th
the forenoon, in order to open and fort
aforesaid.

JOHN HILL, } Justices of the
JONAS METCALF, } for said Co
Quorum
Dedham June 13, 1776

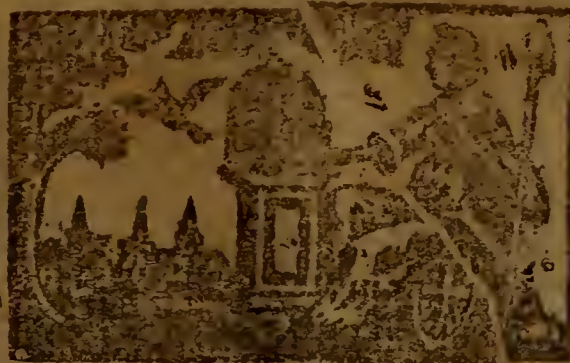
N B. It is desired that there may be
ral attendance of the justices for said c
prevent any farther delay

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, Plimouth
LIBELS are filed before me ag
Brigantine called the Fanny, burthen
venty five tons, commanded by Richard
and also against the Schooner Peggy, b
about ninety tons, commanded by Sam
Stone; which Vessels are said to have
proved in carrying supplies to the Fleet
employed against the United Colonies, an
aid brought into the Counties of Plim
Bristol and the Court created to try and
all Vessels that shall be found infesting
Coasts of America and brought into eith
Counties of Plimouth, Barnstable, Br
tucket or Dukes Counties, will be held
mouth on Friday the fifth day of July 17
the hour of Ten in the Forenoon, to try
tice of the said Captures, of which this N
given,—pursuant to the Laws of the Co
for said, to all Persons claiming Property
Vessels or Cargoes or any ways concerned
that they may appear and shew Cause, if a
have, why said Vessels with their Cargoes
purtences should not be condemned.

N. CUSHING, Judge of said C

TO BE SOLD,

A few tons of sterling new mine Pi
and several Archers, made of sterling pi
quire of the Printers.



Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, July 8, 1776.

CORR. March 21. To the Printer.

Reading the American account of their unsuccessful attempt against Quebec, I could avoid remarking how great a contrast there is between the Continental Congress & our Ministry. The former disdaining to conceal or lessen a misdeed, publish every account with candor; the latter, depicting (1) Mons. Maubert's insincerity and giving to the public (thro' the *ONCE* London Gazette) such news only as they deem suitable; witness their pompous account of a month ago, of Lord Dunmore's great achievement in taking some pieces of honey comb from the wharf at Norfolk, breaking through his ship, & making 3 or 4 un- successful operations; and their total silence of his attack on the fleet near Norfolk, & of the defeat of the 14th Regt. of Dragoons, & 6500, by their own hands. — A contradiction dare to say that this piece flows properly from the pen of a man who is not published in *CANDID*.

Lord Dunmore ventured to go on shore to see the troops under his command, a few Americans were assembled but did not dare to take his precious life at the bridge, when first his deputies, capt. Leslie, and the ve Ferdyce.

Author of the Brissel's Gazette, in the year of 1756.

See Letters from the Liverpool ship of at Virginia.

LONDON, March 29.

Yesterday morning four waggons laden with they were sent off from the bank, under a pro- fect to Portsmouth, for payment, of his Ma- y's ships, and the transports lying there bound America.

Notwithstanding the pacifications of the Spa- rds, as we have been hitherto an used with, are credibly informed they have been a long both recruiting their infantry and marine, it they have no less than four formidable camps present forming, the principle of which is not from the lines of Gibraltar, and that there is every department both civil and military, a great alacrity for war.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, March 17.

Our Court seems to have quite given up the projected attempt of a second expedition against Algiers. All the preparations for that expedition have now another destination, and are said to be intended to watch over our settlements in Amer- ica as the war between England and its Colo- nial powers, it necessary for all powers who have settlements in those parts to put them in so a situation that they may be in no dan- of suffering from the above mentioned dis- asters.

April 16 Letters from Stockholm advise, at the great activity shown in putting the my, Fleet, and Fortresses in the best state of defence, causes much talk; which added to the activity in the Prussian ports, make some think all things are not right between the two powers: Time, however, will clear up this mat- ter.

Letters from Warsaw advise, that the journey of Prince Henry of Prussia to Petersburg is looked upon to relate to the affairs of other Na- tions besides those of Poland.

The Spaniards are augmenting every garri- son of the least consequence in the Straights. At Melonia an entire new battery is raised of fifteen pounders, all brass.

Some new regulations are to be made in the na- val department; for which orders are sent to the commissary of the several dock yards to at- tend the admiralty board the second of next month.

April 19 The last French mail brought cer- tain accounts, that there was a fleet equipped at Brest, and ready to put to sea upon three days notice, consisting of twelve ships of the line of bat- tle, three frigates, and a bomb.

A correspondent seeing a paragraph in one of the public prints asserting, that amongst the ma- ny new taxes that are to be imposed this session on the public, that there is to be a tax upon dogs, heartily commends the project, and further begs leave to assist it by pointing the particular kinds of those animals which he thinks should be attend- ed to. viz.

Ministerial blood hounds
House dogs,
Sad dogs,
Treasury hounds,
Court spaniels,

All species of foreign dogs in English Avarice,
Together

With those well known filchers of the beef and pudding of Old England,

The little black dogs of King Charles's breed

Horses being very expensive to purchase, and still more so to maintain, we hear the Hessian troops destined for the American service, are to be supplied with rein deer from his Serene High- ness the Landgrave of Hesse's repository of wild beasts, for carrying their tents, artillery, and baggage; and that the tents, baggage, &c. of the British guards are to be carried by the Queen's elephant, which will be a great saving to the public.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) June 1.

Gwin's Island, which contains 2500 acres of land, with about 500 head of cattle, 1000 sheep, &c. situated at the mouth of Piankatank river, is now possessed by the enemy. Lord Dunmore landed 800 men there on Monday last, who have thrown up an entrenchment on the land side, which is guarded chiefly by the black regiment.

The Gloucester militia were assembled on the opposite shore, and on Tuesday had one man mortally wounded by a swivel ball; but as the ships of war had taken care to secure the pass, and our men having no cannon, it was utterly impossible to interrupt them.

[The following copy of a proclamation was tak- en from a manuscript enclosed in a letter from North Carolina, and is inserted to shew our readers what sort of Commissioners we are to expect. Our troops, however, in that province being in good spirits, as well as sufficient in point of number we may venture to predict that Clinton and his Commissioners will be treat- ed very roughly.]

By Major General CLINTON, commander of his Majesty's forces in the southern provinces of North America.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

W HEREAS a most unprovoked and wick- ed rebellion hath for some time past pre- vailed, and doth now exist, within his Majesty's province of North-Carolina, and the inhabitants (forgetting their allegiance to their sovereign, and denying the authority of the laws and sta- tutes of the realm) have, in a succession of crimes, proceeded to the total subversion of all legal au- thority, usurping the powers of government, and erecting a tyranny in the hands of Congresses and Committees of various denominations, utterly unknown and repugnant to the spirit of the Bri- tish constitution; and divers people, in avow- ed defiance to all legal authority, are now actually in arms, waging unnatural war against their King; and whereas all attempts to reclaim the insatuated and misguided multitude to a sense of their error, have unhappily proved ineffectual: I have it in command to proceed forthwith against all such men or bodies of men in arms, & against all such Congresses and Committees thus unlaw- fully established, as against open enemies to the State. But, considering it a duty inseparable from the principle of humanity first of all to forewarn the deluded people of the miseries ever attendant upon civil war, I do most earnestly entreat, and exhort them, as they tender their own happiness, and that of their posterity, to appease the ven- geance of an injured and justly incensed nation, by a return to their duty to our common Sovereign,

and to the blessings of a free government, estab- lished by law; hereby offering, in his Majesty's name, free pardon to all such as lay down their arms and submit to the laws excepting only from the benefit of such pardon, Cornelius Harnett and Robert Howe. And I do hereby require, that the Provincial Congress, and all Committees of Safety, and other unlawful associations, be disol- ved, and the judges allowed to hold their Courts according to the laws and constitution of this province; of which all persons are required to take notice, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost peril.

Given on board the Pallas transport, in Cape Fear river, in the province of North-Caro- lina, the 5th day of May, 1776, and in the sixteenth year of his Majesty's reign.

H. CLINTON.

By command of General Clinton.

Richard Reave, Sec'y.

To the Magistrates of the province of North-Caro- lina, to be by them made public.

It is an undoubted fact, that all the Tories that were in Lord Dunmore's service have left him, there not being above half the fleet now at Gwin's Island; where they are gone to is uncer- tain. This, it is imagined was occasioned by a fever which has raged with great fury amongst them for some time past, and from the funeral procussions that have been seen there, very prob- ably has proved fatal to some persons of distinc- tion,

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, }
Middle District of }

LIBELS are filed before me, in Behalf of the Officers, Marines and Mariners of the Con- tinental armed Vessels, Hancock Lee Lynch, War- ren and Franklin, against the Ship named the Lord Howe, of about 200 Tons burthen, commanded by one Robert Park;—against the Brigantine named the Annabella, of about 180 Tons burthen, com- manded by one Hugh Walker;—and against the Ship named the George, of about 220 Tons burthen, commanded by one Archibald Bagg. — Another Libel is filed before me, in Behalf of the Officers, Marines and Mariners of the Continental armed Vessels, Lee, Warren and Lynch, against the Ship named the Anne, of about 13 Tons burthen, com- manded by one John Denniston — Which Ships and Brigantine, are said to have been taken carrying Supplies to the Fleet and Army employed against the United Colonies, and armed Soldiers infesting the Sea Coast of America, and brought into the Counties of Suffolk and Essex.

Another Libel is filed before me, in Behalf of John Adams, Commander of the armed Sloop called the Chance, and his Company of Marines and Ma- riners, and the owners of the same Sloop, against the Ship named the Lady Juliana, of about 240 Tons burthen, commanded by one Christopher Ste- phenson, and taken and brought into the County of Essex; which Ship, her Cargo and Appurtenances, are said to have been at the Time of the Capture, the Property of, and owned by divers Inhabitants of the Island of Great Britain.

And for the Trial of these Captures the Mari- time Court for the Middle District of the Mas- sachusetts Bay, will be held at the Court House in Boston, on Tuesday, the Twenty third Day of July, 1776, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon:— Of which, this Notice is given, pursuant to the Laws of the Colony aforesaid, that the Owners of the Vessels taken as aforesaid, or any Persons con- cerned, may appear and shew Cause, (if any they have) why the same Vessels, or any of them and their Cargoes and Appurtenances, should not be condemned. TIM. PICKERING, jun.

(Judge of said Court.)

Note. Persons claiming the Whole, or any Part or Share, either as Owners or Captors of any Ves- sels taken and libelled must by Law, file their Claims before the Judge of the Court, five Days before the Day set for the Trial, or they will be forever barred therefrom.

18/

WILLIAMSBURG, June 8.

By advices from Martinico, we learn, that the French General and Admiral in the West Indies, will commence hostilities against Great Britain the moment that the Independence of the American Colonies is authenticated to them. The above account came by a vessel from that Island, with a few necessaries.

By an express which arrived in town this evening from Cape Fear, with letters from his Excellency General Lee, to Brigadier General Lewis, dated the 1st instant, we learn, that the whole fleet of enemy had sailed from that place; the first division on Wednesday, the 29th of May, the last on the Friday following. It was uncertain which way they had steered their course, altho' it was generally believed for South Carolina, while others were of opinion they were bound for Virginia.

Troops are stationed on the sea coast of North Carolina, from Virginia line to Cape Fear, for the purpose of preventing the British plunderers from being supplied with live stock.

June 13. We learn from Gloucester, that Lord Dunmore has erected hospitals upon Gwyn's Island; that his old friend Andrew Sprowle, is dead, and that they are inoculating the blacks for the small pox. His Lordship, before the departure of the fleet from Norfolk harbour, had two of those wretches inoculated and sent ashore, in order to spread the infection, but it was happily prevented.

The men of war have made prize of a Spanish Brig that was bound to Philadelphia, reported to have on board 12,800 dollars. Some deserters from the Fowey it is said, give this account; likewise that they are very weak upon the island as to number, fearful of being attacked, and chiefly depend upon the fleet for their protection.

Mr. Robinson, late of York town, who has been a prisoner on board the fleet for some time past, but escaped from Gwyn's Island, confirms the above accounts with respect to Andrew Sprowle's death, and the capture of the Spanish brig, which was from the Havannah, taken off the Capes of Delaware, and sent in by the Liverpool; but that Capt. Bellew had retained the dollars. This gentleman further says, that there are not above 200 blacks now alive, 75 at least having died within six days after they left Norfolk and that the number of whites on shore is very inconsiderable.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.
Extract from the VOICES of ASSEMBLY, April 6, 1776.

"Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended by this house to all well affected non associators, who are possessed of good arms, to deliver them to the collectors hereafter directed to be chosen, as they regard the freedom, safety and prosperity of their country.

"Resolved, That the freeholders and freemen of every township, borough, ward and district, within this province, qualified to vote for members of Assembly, shall respectively meet together, at some convenient place, within their several townships, boroughs, wards and districts, on the 25th day of this month, and then and there choose by ballot three persons for collectors of arms; which persons so chosen shall meet the persons chosen by the next two adjoining townships, boroughs, wards or districts; and the said persons, or a majority of them, shall collect and receive all such arms of non associators as are fit for use, or can be conveniently made so, within their respective townships, boroughs, wards and districts, and shall appraise or cause the said arms to be appraised, according to the true and real value, which they shall pay to the owners, and then shall deposit the said arms in some dry, safe and convenient place in the several townships, boroughs, wards and districts, subject to the orders of Assembly, or in their records, of the Committee of Safety.

"Resolved, That the said persons so chosen, or a majority of them, shall disarm all dissatisfied persons before described, and shall appraise, or cause the arms taken from them to be appraised as aforesaid, and shall pay to the owners the value of such arms as are fit for use, or that can be conveniently made so, depositing all the arms in the manner before mentioned.

"Resolved, That if any townships, boroughs, wards or districts, shall neglect or refuse to choose such persons as aforesaid, or if the persons so chosen shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties hereby required of them; in such case the Committee of Inspection and Observation, in each county respectively, shall immediately proceed to carry the foregoing recommendation of Congress effectually into execution.

"Resolved, That the persons so chosen shall immediately make returns of all arms fit for use, or that can be conveniently be made so, which they shall take, collect or receive, with the value thereof to the Assembly, or, in their records, to the

Committee of Safety, who may draw orders for the amount thereof, in favour of such persons, on Michael Hillegar, Esq; Treasurer, who is hereby required to pay the same out of the monies directed to be emitted by this house."

Resolved, That the constables of the respective townships in this county, which have heretofore neglected their duty, do advise the inhabitants to meet on Saturday the 29th instant, to choose fit persons to proceed agreeable to the above resolves; and that such persons so chosen do make report of their proceedings to this board at their next meeting.

Resolved, That for the more ready execution of the said resolves of Assembly, this county be divided into districts as followeth, viz.

Chester, Middletown, Nether Providence—Radley, Darby, Springfield—Radnor, Haverford, Marple—Egmont, Upper Providence, Newtown—Willistown, East Town, Tretyffyn—Goshen, East Whiteland, West ditto—Charlestown, Pike-land, Vincent—Coventry, Uwchland, East Nantmill—West Bradd and East ditto, East Calo—Upper Chichester, Lower ditto, Berhel—Aston, Concord, Thornbury—Birmingham, West Town, Pennsbury—Kannet, New Garden, East Marlborough—Londengrove, New London, London Brunon—East Nottingham, West ditto, Oxford—Newington, West Marlborough, East Fallowfield—West Fallowfield, Sadsbury, Londonderry—West Nantmill, West Calo.

Moved, That a letter from the Committee of Safety, dated May last, be read.

Resolved thereon, That the respective Colonels of the Militia in this county be, and they are hereby requested without loss of time, to make a return to the Honourable Committee of Safety of the number of Associators composing their several battalions, and their state and condition with respect to arms and accoutrements.

By Order of Committee.

WILLIAM EVANS, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19

In CONGRESS, June 3, 1776

Resolved, That a flying camp be immediately established, and that it consist of 15,000 men, to make up which number resolved, that the colony of Pennsylvania be requested to furnish of the militia

Maryland of their militia 6000

Delaware government of theirs 3400

600

That the militia be engaged to the first day of December next, unless sooner discharged by Congress

That the pay of the militia commence from the day of their marching from home, and that they be allowed one penny a mile, lawful money, in lieu of rations for travelling expenses, and one day's pay for every 20 miles between home and general rendezvous, going and returning.

That three provincial Brigadier Generals be employed for the flying camp, two from Pennsylvania, and one from Maryland.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

Last Friday morning at three o'clock, about 300 of our troops, under the command of Col. Tupper, with Major Brooks, attacked the enemy at Sandy Hook, our party had two field pieces, under the care of Capt. Drawry, of the Train; the enemy retired to the Light-house, which was so strongly fortified, and cemented, that the shot from the field pieces made no impression, though not more than 150 yards distance; the Phoenix and Liverpool, with springs on their cables poured in a heavy fire on our men in flank and rear, while those at the Light house did the like in front, for about two hours. The Colonel finding his party somewhat fatigued, and very much exposed to the fire of the said ships, retired about two miles to refresh his men, after which he sent out small parties to tempt them on shore, that he might attack them on a more equal footing; but it seems they chose to keep where they were more safe. At evening finding the provision nearly spent, the party returned, without the loss of a man, and only two very slightly wounded. Our men were in very high spirits, wishing for an opportunity to meet the enemy on equal grounds. Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Wilming-ton, (Cape Fear) dated May 30

"General Clinton with 3000 men, continue encamped near Fort Johnson, we are informed, they wait further to hear from Major General Howe—that their baggage is going on board the transports, and that the vessels have orders to be in readiness for sailing." Other accounts say, they have sailed

On Tuesday last the Hon. Major General Gates, being, we hear appointed Commander in Chief of the Continental forces in Canada, embarked with several gentlemen of his suite, and sailed for Albany.

Yesterday forenoon was executed in a field between the Colonels McDougall and Huntington's

camp, near the Brewery Lane, (in the presence of near 20,000 spectators) a soldier belonging to Excellency General Washington's guard, mutiny and conspiracy; being one of those formed, and was seen to be put in execution, a horrid plot of assassinating the Staff officers lying up the magazines, and securing the powder to the town on the arrival of the hungry mutineers; it is hoped the remainder of mutineers, (now in our possession,) will with a punishment adequate to their crime.

A few of his last Words and dying Speech be had at the Printing Office in Water-town.

HARTFORD, June 24.

Last Saturday night were brought to this from Albany, escorted by a strong guard of soldiers (Fories) they were sent by the Committee of Albany, to the Committee of this place properly taken care of for the present.

NEW-HAVEN, June 26

Thirty three and one quarter tons of S PETRE, manufactured in this Colony, before the 1st of June inst, has already been received for the colony, to supply the powder therein; three of which are already going, there is in this town, and was built in little than one month.

BOSTON, July 4.

By a number of credible persons who are arrived in town from Halifax which place they the 13th ult. we learn—that General Howe upwards of 140 sail of men of war, transport with about 8 or 9000 troops on board sailed thence three days before they came away, fixed bound for New-York—that, in this went 14 volunteers, under the command of Stanton, of the 14th regiment, among which Brigadier Ruggles and son, late of Hartford, William Tyng John Hicks (whose father slain at Lexington by those very ministers, while fighting gloriously for his country liberty) and John Howe, the two latter printers, and all three formerly of this town. That General Howe left behind one or two of war to guard the dock yard, and the wharves, the marines, two companies of the 14th regiment, a detachment from the train of artillery, the light horse; besides which, all the sick and children and the sick and wounded were also left, under the command and direction of General Maffey—that only 500 recruits, recently sent, have, as yet, arrived there. That strong fortifications were erecting on Citadel-hill, and near the dock yard, the Government in great fear of an attack from the naval forces.—That General Burgoyne, 17th, a 50 gun ship, arrived at Quebec with troops from England, the middle of May.—Major Meigs, who was unfortunately killed at Quebec the 31st of December last, sent to Halifax in the Niger frigate Capt. T. He is permitted to go to Connecticut on his own honour, but to return when called on.—Capt. Martindale, who was taken in one of the privateers, with about 20 men, and carried to England, was sent back in the Greyhound frigate, and arrived at Halifax the latter end of May. That the Tories, who went from hence, were in a miserable situation, wishing they had never left the town, but tarried and taken the vengeance.—And that the negroes, carried off by the army and fleet were obliged to evacuate the town and harbour, were sent to Long-burgh dig coal for their tyrannical masters. The blacks were commanded by a certain Capt. L.

By the above persons we also learn, that

is famous Dr. John Prince, formerly of Salem, been using his influence to get an armed brig sent out there, to cruise for American property but could not find men base enough to profess so scandalous an undertaking, there being one, of the inhabitants, warm friends to the good cause of America.

WATERTOWN, July 8.

Thursday the first day of August next, is pointed by Authority, to be observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, throughout this Colony.

We hear that General Howe has made a demand of the City of New York; but have not heard what Answer was given to it.

Extract from a late London paper.

A great number of the soldiers of the third regiment of guards, who are draughted out to America, have got themselves arrested for debt and are now in Fleet prison; the judges have been applied to, but all the assistance of these venerable sages of the law, will prove ineffectual as the soldiers have declared their resolution, rather than go abroad to imbrue their hands in blood of their fellow-subjects, they will die in prisonment. This has discouraged the Ministry much, as it is feared this example will be followed by others of the soldiers destined to this natural service.

ar from Halifax, that when the New-
rics arrived there, they applied to Ge-
we for Subsistence; but were inform'd
s they took up Arms in Defence of Go-
they could have no Relief, when some
oluntarily enter'd the Service, and o-
ugh Necessity were oblig'd to; and that
Day after their Inlistment, they, toge-
the Boston Negroes, were ordered to
the Coal Mines at Nova Scotia, where
hem no greater Punishment than to re-
ing Life.

ar that five of King George's Officers
ir master) paying but little respect to
rd and honour, have gone off from Le-
where they lately resided, as prisoners
n their Parole of honour. The frequent
of this kind, will, no doubt, oblige
icans to confine such as they take, to
bounds.

ear that Capt. White, in a Privateer
belonging to Salem, has taken and
Beverly a large Sloop with One Hun-
Fifty Puncheons of Rum, said to be
from Antigua to Ireland, which he took
age for the West Indies.

26th June, Major Rogers was taken
in a Amboy ferry.

Assembly of Connecticut have passed an
ing eight more regiments, and have ap-
the Hon. David Waterbury and James
th, Esqrs; Brigadier Generals.

A Letter from St. Eustatia, May 31.
a vessel that arrived here this moment
ign we learn, that a vessel had arrived
London, who brought an account
grand fleet of foreigners were not to
and till the middle of April, their sail-
s being proposed till that time.

day 7 night died at Bridgewater, Mrs.
Latham, widow of the late Capt. Chil-
of that town, in the 98th year of her
e was eminently adorned with the Chris-
per, and her life and conversation were
come a woman professing Godliness—
atisfied with life, and now, we trust, she
Salvation of God. Rev. 14. 13. *Bless-
e dead who die in the Lord; from hence-
forth the spirit, that they may rest from
and their works do follow them.*

CONGRESS, June 24, 1776
RESOLVED, That all Persons abiding within
the United Colonies, and desiring
to make Laws of the same, owe Alle-
giance to the said Laws, and are Members of such
and have all Persons passing through, vi-
siting, or making a temporary Stay in any of the
said Colonies, being entitled to the Protection of
during the Time of such Visitation, or
Stay, owe, during the same Time, Alle-
giance.

Persons Members of, or owing Allegi-
ance to the United Colonies, as before de-
scribed, shall levy War against any of the said
Colonies, or be adherent to the
Great Britain, or others, the Enemies of
the said Colonies, or any of them within the same,
him or them Aid and Comfort, are
Treason against such Colony.

are recommended to the Legislatures of
the United Colonies, to pass Laws for pu-
ishing such Manner as to them shall seem fit,
before described, as shall be proce-
ded of open Deed, by People of their
of any of the Treasures before described,
be recommended to the Legislatures of
the United Colonies to pass Laws for pu-
ishing such Manner as they shall think fit, Per-
son who, under the said, or abet in con-
travention of the said Bills of Credit, or who
pay such Bill in Payment, knowing the
Counterfeit. *By Order of Congress.*

JOHN HANCOCK, President.
Meeting held at Barnstable, June 25, 1776.
Question being put, agreeable to the
order of the General Court, Whether
the Continental Congress should judge expedi-
ent that the United Colonies Independent,
inhabitants of the Town of Barnstable
support the Measure at the Hazard of Life
&c.—It passed in the Negative.

such a Number of respectable Inhabi-
tants Names are under written, judging
sure would have a Tendency to dis-
franchise the Colonies, and to injure the cause of
Liberty, did at said Meeting publicly
support it, hoping thereby to avoid the
stigma of Acquiescence in so dishonorable a

Joseph Jenkins, Nathan Bassett,
John Smith, David Smith,
John Crocker jun, Job Howland,
and Freeman Parker, James Davis,
Capt. Binna Baker, Nath Howland,

The two following Resolves to be printed in all
the News Papers in this Colony.

In the House of Representatives, July 2, 1776.

WHEREAS it is of great Importance for the
Defence of this Colony in the present Strug-
gle with Great Britain, that a sufficient Quantity
of Leaden Balls be immediately procured:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the In-
habitants of the several Towns in the Colony,
that they spare their Leaden Window Weights
for that Purpose. And the Commissary General
is hereby directed to receive and pay for all such
Lead, and have it cast into Balls.

Sent up for Concurrence.

TIMOTHY DANIELSON Speak'r. pro tem.

In Council, July 2, 1776 Read and concurred.

JOHN AVERY, D. Sec. pro tem.

Consented to by the major Part of the Council.

In the House of Representatives, July 6, 1776.

RESOLVED, That Jonathan Brown, Esq;
Dr. Moses Morse, Mr. Benjamin Guild,
Oliver Wendell, Esq; and Major Jacob Davis, be
a Committee to agree with two suitable Persons
to ride Post to Crown Point once a Week until
the last Day of November next; and that the said
Post take such Reits as the Committee aforesaid
shall think best.—The said Posts to set out from,
and return to Watertown, until the further Order
of this Court.

And it is further Resolved, That some Person
be appointed at Watertown by the Committee
aforesaid, to receive and deliver all such Letters
as shall not be delivered before said Posts Arrival
at Watertown; and that all Letters to, or from
any Persons in the Army, be carried free of
Charge.

Sent up for Concurrence.

William Casper, Speak'r. P. T.

In COUNCIL, July 6 1776 Read & concurred.

Consented to by the Major Part of the Council.

A true Copy. Attest. John Avery, D. Sec.

NOTICE is hereby given, That agreeable to
the above Resolve, a Post Office will be
kept at the House of Mr. Stephen Harris in Wa-
tertown, near the Bridge; and one also at the
Town of Wrentham, at or near the House of
Captain Nathaniel Daniels. One Post is to set
out from Watertown on Mondays in the Forenoon,
to beat Wrentham on Wednesdays, and return
to Watertown on Saturdays. The other Post-
Rider is to go from Wrentham on Thursdays,
to be at Crown Point on Saturdays, and return
to Wrentham on Wednesdays.—Letters will
be carried from Watertown to Crown Point, and
brought from thence free of Charge.

Any Carts or Waggon that may go to Boston
from the following towns any time within three
weeks, and be returning empty, are desired to
call on Deacon Timothy Newell where they may
have a Freight of Tin Kettles, &c. to carry to
their respective places. Viz. Medfield, Haver-
hill, Westford, Rehoboth, Pittsfield, Northamp-
ton, Hadley and Brookfield.

Watertown, July 1st, 1776

Public Notice is hereby given, That SALT-
PETRE will be received at the Colony Store in
Watertown, on Tuesdays and Fridays of each
and every Week, until the first Day of October
next, agreeable to a Resolve of the General Court.

N B Wanted immediately at said Store, Cyder,
Vinegar and Potatoes.

Watertown, July 5, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the brig-
antine Elizabeth and cargo, (Peter Ramsey,
late master, bound from Boston to Halifax) ret-
aken and brought into this port by Commodore
Manly and others, in the service of the United
Colonies, are to commence invoicing at Fort-
mouth, the 24th day of this instant, July, in pre-
paration for sale, (agreeable to a resolve of the
Hon. Continental Congress) and to continue un-
till the whole is completed. All persons legal
claimants to any part of said brigantine or cargo,
are desired to attend on said day, that their inter-
est may be selected.—Those persons interested &
neglecting to attend duly, will be deprived the
benefit of claiming, as all goods that may not be
legally claim'd, will be inwaid for the use of the
Continent and captors and sold accordingly.

JOSEPH WENTWORTH, Agent.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire, July 1, 1776.

N B There were four negroes taken with
said brigantine, viz. A negro man named Adam,
John Rowe, Esq; owner; a ditto, named Scip,
Harrison Gray, Esq; owner; a negro woman, na-
med Blander, Benjamin Austin, Esq; owner; a
ditto, named Brade, a widow Kitcata, owner.

POTASHES.

POTASHES wanted.—Enquire of the

Printer.

CALEB CALL,

HEREBY informs his good Friends and Caf-
tomers, That he has returned to Charle-
town again.—Where he carries on his Baking Bu-
siness, and would be glad to supply them as usual.

WHEREAS the store of the subscriber was
the last night broke open, and the follow-
ing goods stolen from thence, viz. Several dozen
bandanna handkerchiefs, several blue taffy do.
a number of large white yard wide Barcelona do,
several pieces of damascus, one of which green
and white with large stripes; several breeches
patterns, one a striped yellow and white spotted
with red and black, a quantity of white & black
thread, and sundry other articles. Whoever
will apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that he
or they may be bro't to justice, and the owner
recover his goods, shall have TEN DOLLARS
reward, paid by JOHN LARKIN.

Cambridge, July 6 1776.
A Good Surgeon who is inclin'd speedily
to make his Fortune, may hear of a
Chance, on board a good Privateer, by
applying to the Printer forthwith.

JOHN COBURN,

HEREBY informs his Customers and others;
that he has removed into Boston again,
and carries on the Goldsmith's Business at his Shop
in King Street, opposite to the American Coffee-
House, where they may be supplied with any Ar-
ticles in the Goldsmith's or Jeweller's way, upon
the most reasonable terms: He likewise continues
to take Gentlemen and Ladies to Board as usual.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any
Demands on the Estate of Mr. Thomas Knight,
late of Stoneham, Cordwainer, deceased, are de-
sired to settle their Accounts with Samuel Sprague
of Stoneham aforesaid, Administrator on said
Estate.

Deserted from a company under my command
the following persons, viz. Nebediah Olney,
a man about 6 feet high, dark complexion, black
hair. Had on when he went away, a dark colour-
ed Surtuit, a striped linen jacket, and buckskin
breeches, something of an artist at playing the
flight of hand, belonging to Providence in the
colony of Rhode Island.—Joseph Gorch, a slim
man, 6 feet 1 inch high, lightish complexion, and
may be remarked by having lost two of his upper
teeth. Had on when he went away, a light co-
loured coat, blue jacket and buckskin breeches,
belonged to Braintree, in the province of the
Massachusetts-Bay. Whoever apprehends and
deliver up said Deserters, shall receive Five Dol-
lars for each or either of them, and all necessary
charges paid, by THO'S. PIERCE, Major.

Chambliss, June 2d, 1776.

Deserted from my company, in Col Por-
ter's regiment, Thomas Nighill, Samuel
Day Ebenezer Rogers, Nicanor Towsey, and James
Hovey, all of Braintree; the men are all of a mid-
dling size; all between 20 and 30 years old; Tow-
sey is a sifter; all except Hovey, are lively active
men.—Whoever will take up and confine them in
any goal, or send them, or either of them, so that
they shall be brought to justice shall have FIVE
DOLLARS reward for each of them; paid by
me. JOSIAH LYMAN, Capt.

A Young black Mare, about 13 hands high,
trot all, has been newly trimm'd, us'd to
a Carriage, and has no artificial Mark, was
taken up on the 30th ult. Whoever has lost the
same, may have her again, paying Charges.—
Inquire of Edes the Printer.

All Persons that have any Demands on the
Estate of Capt. Ralph Hart, deceased, in
Boston, are desired to bring in their Claims, and
those who are indebted to said Estate are called
upon to Pay the same to

Boston, June 20th, 1776. Joseph Hovey,
Edw. Gyles, } Admors.
Joshua Brooks, }
Zeph. Hart

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,
on Tuesday the 16th Day of July instant, at
4 o'Clock P. M. at the House of Capt. Lemuel
Child, Innholder in Roxbury—Fifty one Acres
of good PASTURE Land, lying near said House.
For further particulars inquire of said CHILD.
Roxbury July 12 1776.

TO BE SOLD.
A large young Horse that goes well in a
Carriage. Also, Wanted a good Saddle Horse,
for which a handsome Price will be given.
Inquire of the Printer.

RUN away from me the Subscriber upon the
eighteenth instant June, a Negro Ma-
named CASSAR, about Fifty Years of Age, five foot
seven inches high, took away with him a short
blue Coat with yellow Buttons, a cotton and lin-
nen Waistcoat yellow & white striped one blue do.
a pair black ferg. Breeches, and red ferg. Suitcase,
two white Shirts, a Beaver Hat, and Wig:—
One that speaks the English Tongue well, also
Reads and Writes:—Whoever shall take up said
Runaway and return him to the Subscriber shall
have SIX DOLLARS Reward and all necessary
Charges paid. WILLIAM WALKER.

Worcester, June 18th, 1776

WHEREAS many inconveniences and dangerous
consequences may and will
accrue to the colony in the course of its defence
against its natural enemies if a speedy and ef-
fectual prohibition of the exportation of provisions
from each, and every port harbour and place with-
in the same, to any other harbour or place without
the limits of said colony is not immediately effec-
tually done, it is resolved, That from, and af-
ter the 25th day of this instant, June, no person,
or persons whatever, presume to lade on board
any ship, or vessel within this colony, any kinds or
articles of provision, except Jamaica, and pickled
fish, with intent to convey the same out of this
colony by water, until the 10th day of November
next, unless the same be laded on board such
ship or vessel with intent to supply the flats and
armies of the United Colonies, or the inhabitants
of some part, or parts of this colony.

Provided always, That any person, or persons
who have agreed to, and in consequence of a
resolve of the American Congress for encourage-
ing the importation of warlike stores into the U-
nited Colonies, imported any such stores, and have
not already exported provisions, or other mer-
chandise, the amount thereof, or may hereafter
import such stores; such person, or persons may
lade on board any ship, or vessel, and convey
and send out of this colony to any other place,
except the dominions of Great Britain any kinds
of provisions to the amount, or value of such
warlike stores imported as aforesaid.

Provided also, That nothing in this Resolve
shall be construed to extend to the preventing so
much provisions as in the judgment of the Com-
mittee of Safety, &c. may be sufficient for the
persons on board for the intended voyage being
put on board any ship, or other vessel (not pro-
hibited by a resolve of Congress, or Law, or
Resolve of this colony) arriving at, trading with,
or sailing from any Port, Harbour, or other
place in this colony, such voyage not being pro-
hibited by any Resolve of Congress, or Law, or
Resolve of this colony.

And the Committees of Safety &c. in the fe-
veral towns, and other places within this colony,
are hereby ordered and directed to see that this
Resolve be effectually carried into execution.
Sent up for concurrence.
Timothy Danielson speaker, P. T.
In Council June 19, 1776.
Read and concurred.

John Lowell Dep. Sec'y, P. T.
Consented to by the Major part of the Council.
Attest John Lowell Dep'y Sec'y, P. T.

TO BE SOLD,

By WILLIAM WATTSON,

Agent for the United Colonies, at public auction,
to be held at Plymouth, in the county of Ply-
mouth, on the 10th of July next, and to be con-
tinued from day to day till the whole be sold,
the following vessels and cargoes, viz.

The ship Happy Return, burthen about 150
tons, cargo consisting of sea coal, a few barrels
beef, bread, peas, &c. &c.

The ship Norfolk, burthen about 140 tons,
cargo consisting of sea coal, a few barrels beef &
bread, one cask deck nails &c.

Plymouth June 17, 1776.

THOMAS FARRINGTON, & Co.
Opposite the Meeting House in Cambridge,

HAVE for Sale a variety of English Goods,
suitable for the Season, Hard and Crocke-
ry Ware, and a few Cases of Claret Wine.

The above Goods and Wine will be Sold at
Wholesale, very favourable to the Purchaser, as
they are about to engage in other Business.

T O B E L E T T
A Large House, or Part of it, situated on
Cambridge Road, in Brooklyn. For fur-
ther Particulars, inquire of William W. W.

FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS to be Let
on good Security, if applied for immediately. En-
quire of the Printer.

Clary of the } Treasurer's Office June 22
Massachusetts Bay } 1776

THE delinquent Contributors and Collectors
of the several Towns within this Colony
for the years 1769 to 1774 inclusive; are here-
by notified and directed immediately to pay the
Treasurer of this colony the sums due from them
respectively as Collectors or Contributors for said
Years otherwise Executions will issue against
them agreeable to Order of the General Assembly.

HENRY GARDNER, Treasurer.

THE Treasurer of this Colony hereby
gives Notice that he is directed and
empowered by the General Assembly of
said Colony, to hire a Sum of Money, not
exceeding Fifty Thousand Pounds. Any
Persons disposed to lend, may apply to the
Treasurer, at his Office in Watertown. Said
Money is wanted immediately.

Treasurer's Office, June 12, 1776.

Taken up about a fortnight past, a small
Chester coloured Mare, about 5 or 6 Years
old her Mane and Tail a little darker than her
Body, trots and paces, she is all round, has no ar-
tificial mark. The owner by applying to Timo-
thy Sherman of Sudbury may have the Beast,
paying the Charges. Sudbury 10 June 1776.

TAKEN up by me the subscriber a gelding
Horse judged to be five or six years old,
a palisaded, with light coloured man
and tail, a small blaze in his face, his back little
erected, a natural pacer, about thirteen hands
high.

HACCH LIAH BRIDGES.

Holliston, June 4, 1776

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay Lincoln, ff.

There being a Libel filed before me against
the Brigantine Loyal Britain, but then about
100 tons said to be improved in carrying sup-
plies to the Fleet and Army employed against the
United Colonies and brought into the County of
Lincoln: This Notice is given, agreeable to the
Laws of this Colony that the Court erected to
try and condemn all Vessels found assisting the
Sea coast and brought into either of the Coun-
ties of York, Cumberland or Lincoln, will be held
at the Meeting House in the East Precinct in P.
Walden on Tuesday the 6th day of August 1776
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to try the justice of
the said Cause, that all Persons concerned may
appear and show Cause if any they have, why
the said Brigantine, her Cargo and Appurtenan-
ces should not be condemned.

TIM. LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

A commodious genteel Coach with four
Horses, is expected will set off for New York in a
few Days, any Persons wanting a Passage may ap-
ply to Mr. Samuel Sellen, Farmer in Bromfield's
Lane, and be further informed.
Boston, June 22, 1776.

LOST last Friday Night between Willing-
ton's Tavern in Watertown and Peck-
Tavern in Waltham, a Pocket-Book, contain-
ing one 6 Dollar Continental Bill, one 1 dollar, one
30¢ Bill, and Change to the Amount of above
6 6 Lawful Money. Whoever has taken up the
same and will bring it to Eliza Johnson of Son-
borough, or the Printer heretofore, shall have Three
DOLLARS for their Kindness.

Waterbury, 15th June, 1776.

A few ters of sterling new white F
and velvet chert made in the
quilted the Printers.

French and Dutch G O O
M ARIN BICKER has just re-
ceived a quantity of French
Clothes which are ready for sale at
Cordell, Boston, lately improved by the
Among which are
A very great choice of calicoes,
printed laces, fine lawns, cambric, fi-
parifines, cargues, gauze aprons, &c.
and linen handkerchiefs, cottons, dills,
furniture dills, striped dills, &c.
satin, pelous, kid gloves, pias and
tapes Scotch threads, superfine, &c.
coarse broad-cloths, trimmings to
carpet velvets, plain dills, breeches
thread and worsted hose, bed ticks,
rents, flagstones, duroys, window
masks, writing paper, calico hats, &c.
N.B. Recd. on skins may be had at
place, in large or small quantities.

T O B E S O L D
A few ters of sterling new white F
and velvet chert made in the
quilted the Printers.

French and Dutch G O O
M ARIN BICKER has just re-
ceived a quantity of French
Clothes which are ready for sale at
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printed laces, fine lawns, cambric, fi-
parifines, cargues, gauze aprons, &c.
and linen handkerchiefs, cottons, dills,
furniture dills, striped dills, &c.
satin, pelous, kid gloves, pias and
tapes Scotch threads, superfine, &c.
coarse broad-cloths, trimmings to
carpet velvets, plain dills, breeches
thread and worsted hose, bed ticks,
rents, flagstones, duroys, window
masks, writing paper, calico hats, &c.
N.B. Recd. on skins may be had at
place, in large or small quantities.

WHEREAS the Great and General Court
at their session begun and held on the 21st
May, 1772 granted a tax of one penny half per
acre upon the lands of the non resident proprietors
of Ashby, in the county of Middlesex: And where-
tax for the 4th year has been duly assessed and pa-
greable to law, and some proprietors or owners
land refuse or neglect to pay the same: and the
General Court by said did empower the assessor
by the said town of Ashby to assess the same to the
of delinquent proprietors lands as shall be suffi-
said tax and other incidental charges: And where-
owners of the following lands are delinquent in pa-
tax, viz.

Mens Names who dwell where the Lots, or those who now own them	What Right	Value
Col. Josiah Willard's part	4.5 6.7 83 53.	37
Col. Fitch	1w 3	54 64.
Col. Fitch	four 6	54 64 26 60
Col. Fitch	1w 4	54 60.
Hugh Hall	part 3	73
Edward Emerson	5	62
Heirs of Samuel Jones	6	
Gore	part 3	
Capt. Daniel Stickney	3	58
Peter Aberton.	3	37

Formerly belonging to Lunenburg
Col. Sam Brown part of Farm 18. 34. 7 55 80
Robert Paul 24 24 60
Heirs of Sam Reed 100
Daniel Buttrick 32

Notice is hereby given to said delinquent proprie-
so much of their lands will be exp. sed to sale at pub-
due, on Tuesday the 11th day of October next, at
of Major Samuel Stone, innholder in said Ashby. At
the clock before noon, and continued by adjourn-
ment be until the 3d day of said October, as well
ent to pay said tax and other intervening charges
prevented by payment of said tax, and such charges
already arisen, unto the assessors before the above
day.

Ashby, June
24, 1776.

James Locke,
Samuel Stone, } A
Jonathan Locke, }

House of Representatives, June 29, 1776.
RESOLVED, That Abraham Wilson, Esq; of
Bridge, Jonathan Brown, and Samuel
Waters, of Watertown, Mr. John Noyes, of
Sandwich, and Mr. Joseph Nye, Esq; of Sandwich, and
Mr. Sheppard, of Northampton, be, and
they are appointed a committee to collect
by of Yarn Stockings, not exceeding four
pair, and that the committee apply to
each of the several towns in this colony
to procure them, requesting their im-
partiality in effecting the above Business.
The said committee are hereby directed not
to receive more than *five Shillings* a pair, for good
yarn.

And it is further
Resolved, That there be paid out of the Public
Treasury of this colony the sum of *one thousand*
to enable them to purchase said stockings,
that the said committee be accountable to
the Court for the same.

Sent up for concurrence.
Timothy Daniel, Speaker pro tem.
June 29 1776. Read and concurr'd.
John Lowell, Dep'y Sec'y. pro tem.
Ordered, by the Major Part of the Council,
true Copy.

Attch. John Avery, Dep'y. Sec'y.
The select men of the several towns in this
colony, are desired to take their utmost care
that the said number of stockings should
be sent to the Court as conveniently may be: and
that they may be made in the best
manner, agreeable to the above resolve.

They will be received at Watertown, at the
House of Mr. Stephen H. Noyes, and paid for, as soon
received. — They will also be received at
the dwelling houses of the said committee.

Resolved, July 3, 1776.
That by a late Resolve of this Court,
the Number of Five Hundred Men are
to be raised in the several Towns
of this Colony, agreeable to a Schedule thereto
annexed. And as some Persons may be induced
to come from other Towns than those in which
their usual Place of Abode is.

Resolved, That all Persons who
shall come into any of the Towns desired for
a New York, shall be considered as a Part
Levy of their respective Town, until such
time as they shall be taken up to which they respectively
belong. And their full Complement of Men,
in those Towns into which they shall be
sent up for Concurrence.

Timothy Daniel, Speaker pro tem.
COUNCIL July 3, 1776.
Read and concurr'd.

John Avery, Dep. Sec.
Ordered by the major Part of the Council,
true Copy. — John Avery, D. Sec.
COUNCIL, July 13, 1776

WHEREAS the Maritime Court for the
Middle District of this colony, is ad-
vised to be held at Boston, on the 23d day of July,
for the trial of the justice of the captures
of a Sloop named the Lord How, George, Anne
and Juliana, and the brigantine named the
Diligent, And the Judge of said Court present-
ment to this Court, showing that since the
capture of said sloop, he finds it will be in-
convenient for him to hold his Court at
Boston; and praying this Court to order
him to hold the same at Salem, in the
County of Essex, on the said 23d day of July; and
that thereupon, by a Resolve passed the 9th
day of July, ordered the said Maritime Court
to be held at Salem accordingly: But it now ap-
pearing to this Court that it will be most conveni-
ent for the said Maritime Court for the trials a-
gainst the said sloop, to be held at Salem aforesaid, on the 30th
day of July instant:

Resolved, That the Resolve aforesaid of this
Court, passed on the said 9th day of July, be and
it is hereby ordered, that the said Maritime
Court for the trial of the justice of the said cap-
tures, be held at the Court-house in Salem
aforesaid, on Tuesday the 30th day of July in-
stant, at the hour of ten in the forenoon; and
all proceedings at the same Court shall be
according to the usual course of law, in like manner as if it
were held in Boston, according to the origi-
nal Resolutions thereof. — Of which all persons
concerned will take notice, and govern themselves
accordingly. Sent down for Concurrence.

John Avery, Dep. Sec.
House of Representatives, July 13th, 1776.
Read and concurr'd.

WILLIAM COOPER, Speak pro tem.
Ordered by the major Part of the Council,
true Copy. Attch. John Avery, D. Sec.
That the said sloop, it applied for immediately,
and very neat Assortment of En-
gines, cheap for Cash. Inquire of the
Agent.

Cambridge, June 24, 1776.
The following vote of the president and fellows
of Harvard College, ordered to be published.

IN consideration of the difficult and unsettled
state of our public affairs — Voted, that there
be no public commencement this year, and that
the candidates for their first and second degrees,
after having been presented *nomination* to, and ap-
proved by the honorable and revered board of
overseers, shall receive their degrees by a general
diploma, signed by the corporation. — *Provided*,
that on, or before the seventh day of August next,
they pay the president his fee for a degree, and
bring him a certificate from the Rector, that
they have discharged all College dues required by
law, except for the public dinner on commence-
ment day; as also a certificate from the Librarian,
that they have returned in good order, or re-
placed all the books they have borrowed from the
Library. — SAMUEL LANGDON, President.

THE candidates for admission into Harvard
College the present year are hereby notified, that
Thursday and Friday, the eighth and ninth days
of August next ensuing, are fixed upon by the Pre-
sident and Tutors, for their examination.

SAMUEL LANGDON President H. C.
Colony of Massachusetts, in the year of Daniel, n.
To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Maritime
Court for the middle district of the colony
aforesaid, will be held at Salem, on Tuesday, the
thirtieth day of July, 1776, at the hour of ten in
the forenoon, to try the justice of the capture of
the ship named the Zephyrus Bayley, of about 320
tons burthen (lately commanded by James Hodge)
and of her cargo and appurtenances; — and of
the ship named the Creighton, of about 200 tons
burthen (lately commanded by George Ross)
and of her cargo and appurtenances: Against
which captures Libels are filed before me (they
having been brought into the middle district a-
foresaid) in behalf of the owners, officers, mar-
ines and mariners of the private armed ship,
called the Yankee, commanded by Henry John-
son. And the owners of said ships, or any per-
sons concerned may appear and shew cause (if any
they have) why the same ships, their cargoes and
appurtenances, should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Junr.
(Judge of said Court.)
Cambridge, June 24, 1776. To all whom it may
concern: — Middle District. — Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Maritime
Court for the Middle District of said Colony
will be held at Salem, in the County of Essex, on
Friday the second Day of August 1776, at the Hour
of Ten in the Forenoon, to try the Justice of the
Capture of a Sloop named the Two Friends, Bur-
then about Ninety five Tons, (lately commanded
by one Peter Rose) and of her Cargo and Appur-
tenances; against which a Libel is filed before
me; (the said sloop being brought into the Mid-
dle District aforesaid) by Jeremiah Obrien, Com-
mander of the armed Sloop named the Michias
Liberty, in Behalf of the Officers, Marines and
Mariners of the same Sloop; and of the Officers,
Marines and Mariners of the armed Schooner
called the Diligent, commanded by John Lambart,
both in the Service of the Government and People
of the Massachusetts-Bay: And the Owners of
said Sloop Two Friends, or any Persons concern-
ed, may appear and shew cause, if any they have,
why the same Sloop and her Cargo and Appur-
tenances should not be condemned.

TIM. PICKERING Junr. Judge of
(said Court.)

TO BE SOLD BY
ENOCH GREENLEAF,
At Sudbury, next door to John Noyes, Esq; near
Baker's (formerly Bryam's) Tavern.

A Variety of ENGLISH GOODS,
Also — At the same place is to be Sold, by
GREENLEAF and FIELD,
New England and West India rum, brandy, Ma-
laga & other wines, loaf & brown sugars, with most
kinds of West India goods, as low as the times
will admit of. — Also, — barr iron, bellow ware,
grindstones &c

N. B. All persons indebted to the late compa-
ny of Amory and Greenleaf, are requested imme-
diately to pay their balances to said Greenleaf.
Boston, July 8, 1776

Decried from my company, in col. Bond's
regiment, on their march from New York
to Lake George, James Elliot, about 5 feet 10
inches high; Benjamin Wright, about 6 feet high;
John Cook, about 5 feet 10 inches high; and
Joseph Ross, about 5 feet 8 inches high. Who-
ever shall take up said deserters, and send them of
either of them to the regiment at Canada, shall
have Five Dollars for each and all necessary char-
ges paid, by
Abijah Child, Captain.

Chamble June 14, 1776.

WILLIAM PRENTICE,
INFORMS the Public, That he has removed
from Boston, and has now for Sale at his shop
opposite the Court House in Cambridge — A va-
riety of English Goods suitable for the Season —
Amongst which is a great choice of broad cloth,
callimanco and ruffel shoes, Kippen's Stuffs by the
bottle, &c. &c.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public, That
there is to be bound out in the County,
by the Selectmen of the Town of Marblehead, a
Number of Orphan Children, Male and Female,
for a Term of Years. Whosoever may want by
applying to said Selectmen, may know the Con-
ditions who will be always ready to wait on them.

Taken up in Little Cambridge a few Days
since, a Pocket Book with a Sum of Paper
Money and sundry Writings in the same. The
Owner by applying to the Printer may have In-
formation where he may have the same again,
paying the Charges. July 13

Stray & or stolen from Charlestown about the
7th instant, a black horse, about 14 hands
high, is well spread, has so white about him ex-
cept a small spot in his face, both his fore hoofs
have been crack'd one is almost clos'd up, the
other is plain to be seen from his toe up to the
hair, he beth trots and paces tail and mane lon-
ger than commonly used. Whoever shall take up
said horse, and convey him to the subscriber at
Boston, or to Mr. Samuel Wait at Malden, or Mr.
Hopkins at the Ferry, shall be handsomely re-
warded, and all necessary charges paid, by me,
Boston, 13 July 1776. Abijah Tuckerman.

BROKE into the Pasture of Ephraim, a cow
of Needham, on the sixth day of this instant
July a pair of oxen, supposed to be 5 or 6 years
old, one a brindle, the other red and white; also
a red cow, with white in her face, and spotted
with small white specks about her body. — The
owner may have them by paying the charges.
Needham July 13. — Ephraim Stearns.

Taken up at Dorchester, two Horses, one a
black with two white feet and a star in his
forehead; the other a light bay with white spots
on his back. The Owner may have their Horses
by applying to Ebenezer Wales, of said Dorchester
and paying the Charges.

CALEB CALL,
HEREBY informs his good Friends and Caf-
tomers, That he has returned to Charle-
town again — Where he carries on his Baking Bu-
siness and would be glad to supply them as usual.
WHEREAS the Store of the subscriber was
the last night broke open, and the fol-
lowing goods stolen from thence, viz. Several dozen
bandanna handkerchiefs, several blue & grey do.
a number of large white yard wide Barcelona do.
several pieces of damascus, one of which green
and white with large stripes; several breeches
patterns, one a striped yellow and white spotted
with red and black, a quantity of white & black
thread, and sundry other articles. Whoever
will apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that he
or they may be brought to justice, and the owner
recover his goods, shall have TEN DOLLARS
reward, paid by
JOHN LARKIN.

Cambridge, July 6, 1776

A Good Surgeon who is inclin'd speedily
to make his Fortune, may hear of a
Chance, on board a good Privateer, by
applying to the Printer forthwith.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the
Estate of Sept. Ralph Hart, deceased, in
Boston, are desired to bring in their Claims, and
those who are indebted to said Estate are desired
upon to Pay the same to

Joseph Howe, } Admin-
Boston, June } Eder. Gyles, } strators.
20th, 1776. } John Bowls
Joseph Hart }

WATER TOWN, July 15

The General Assembly of New Hampshire
have ordered that the Courts be opened to try
Criminals but not Civil actions.

Monday last was launched at Newbury Port,
in the presence of a great number of spectators
from different parts the second Continental Fri-
gate of 36 guns, named the ANCKOCK.

Saturday last the General Assembly of this Col-
ony adjourn'd to Wednesday the 29th Day of
August next, then to meet in this Town.

Last Week died at Dedham, after a long Ill-
ness, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, Widow of the
late Mr. Barnabas Clark, of Boston Merchant.
Her Remains were interr'd at R. Paul's Church.
We have just received a Proclamation declaring
the Colony Independent. — It will be in our next

1000 f 12.

Sent up for Concurrence.

JOHN AVERY, D. Sec. pro. tem.

William Cooper, Speaker, P. T.

John Henry. Dep. Sec.

NOTICE: This is a Final Appeal

Watertown. July 18, 1776

N B Wanted immediately at said Store, Cyder,
Vinegar and Potatoes

Watertown, Jul, 5 1776.

JOSEPH WENTWORTH, Agent.

POT-A-SHES.

POT ASHES wanted.—Enquire of the Printer.

Chamblee, June 2d, 1775.

French and Dutch GOODS.

N.B. Raccoon skins may be had at the above place, in large or small quantities. (16ctf.

We hear it is proposed, that after three months the currency of all Copper Coin made of base metal, or wanting in weight, is to be totally suppressed, and that the rest is to pass at the rate of 15 for an eighth part of a Dollar. And if it shall appear that there is not a sufficiency for common use, that it will all be called in, and a new issue of a new size of Continental Copper Coin, of a larger size; twelve of which is to pass for an eighth part of a Dollar, after which no other Coppers are to pass current.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Waterdown.

(Judge of and
Note. Persons claiming the Whole or
or Share, either as Owners or Captains
self taken and labelled must by Law
Claims before the Judge of the Court
before the Day set for the Trial, or
forever barred therefrom.

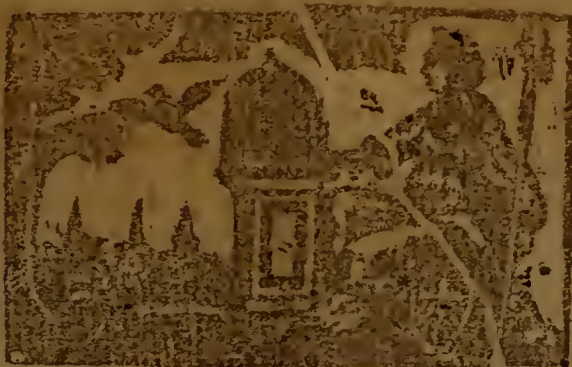
<i>Mens Names who drew</i>	<i>what</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>the Lots, or those who</i>	<i>Div</i>	<i>that Right</i>
<i>now own them</i>	<i>ion</i>	<i>of</i>
Col. J. A. Wilhard's part	4.5	57 83 53
Col. Fitch two	3	54 64
Col. Fitch four	6	54 64 26 60
Col. Fitch two	4	54 60.
Hugh Hall part	3	73
Edward Emerson	5	62
Heirs of Samuel Jones	6	
Gore part	3	
Capt. Daniel Stickney	3	58
Peter Atherton.	3	37

Formerly belonging to Lunenburg			
Col. Sam. Brown part of Farm	18, 34,	7 53	180
Robert Paul	3 4	24	164
Heirs of Sam Reed			100
Daniel Buttrick			32

Notice is hereby given to said delinquent proprie-
so much of their lands will be exposed to sale at pub-
due, on Tuesday the 1st day of October next, at
of Major Samuel Stone, innholder in said As by. at
the clock before noon, and continued by adjourn-
need be untill the 3d day of said October, as will be
ent to pay said tax, and other intervening charges
prevented by payment of said tax, and such charges
already arisen, unto the assessors before the above-
day

James Locke,)

Abby. June
 24, 1776.



Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, July 22, 1776.

CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.
DECLARATION,
By the REPRESENTATIVES of the
UNITED STATES of AMERICA,
GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation. We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness — That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on Principles, and organizing its Powers in such a Manner as to them shall seem most likely to promote their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, in this new Form of Government, long established, and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Governments are more disposed to suffer, when long enough, than to right themselves by changing the Form to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Tyranny, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the Patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World. He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of moderate and pressing Importance, unless assented to in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless they could first relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to the Colonies, and formidable to Tyrants only. He has called together Legislative Bodies at unusual and uncomfortable, and distant from the Seat of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures. He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions of the Rights of the People. He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, returned to the People at large for their Support; the State remaining in the mean Time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Confusions within. He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to encourage their Migrations, hindering the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us.

For protecting them by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Work of Death, Destruction, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every Stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Now have we been wanting in Attentions to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our Communications and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation,

and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

WE therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the Support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Signed by Order and in Behalf of the CONGRESS,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attest: CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, Southern District, To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Maritime Court for the Southern District of the Colony at aforesaid, will be held at Plymouth, on Wednesday the 7th day of August 1776 at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of the capture of the ship, named the Reynolds, laden about 300 tons, (lately commanded by Mellock Resden) and of her cargo and appurtenances, against which a Libel is filed before me, (the said ship being brought into the Southern District aforesaid) in behalf of the owners, officers, marines, and mariners of the armed ship, called the Congress, (commanded by George M'Elroy) and the owners of said ship, or any persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same ship, her cargo and appurtenances should not be condemned.

At the Court aforesaid, will be tried the justice of Gibeon Larrabee's claim to certain goods found on board the schooner Volant, lately condemned in the Maritime Court for the Southern District, of which this notice is given to all persons concerned. N. CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

TAKEN up by Jacob Jones of Sudbury, on the 10th of last June, a young chester colliard Horse, about five or six years old, with a white streak down his forehead, with white foot lock. The owner may have him again, enquiring at Mr. Bent's tavern in Sudbury, paying the charges. Sudbury, July 15 1776

STOP DESERTER.
DE-ERIED from my company, in Col. Craft's battalion of colony train of artillery, Michael Carrick, 31 years of age, about 5 foot 3 inches high, with a cut over his right eye brow, well set black hair, and buck skin breeches. Had on a grey outside jacket and striped waist coat, a new cotton shirt, a decorated away with a French musket and bayonet. — A y person who find it up the Old d fence and thief shall have a reward of FOUR DOLLARS and all charges paid by JOHN B. BULLOCK

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have or is to be bound out in the County, by the Selectmen of the Town of Marblehead, a Number of Orphan Children, Male and Female, for a term of Years. — Who ever may wish to apply to said Selectmen, may know the conditions, which shall be always on file in the Town Office.

Labels given for clean Cotton and Woolen RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Watertown.

The following Acts passed the General Assembly, in their late Session, viz.

An Act to prevent the continuance of the Small-Pox, in the Town of Boston, and to license Inoculation there for a limited Time.

WHEREAS it appears to this General Assembly, that it has become impossible to prevent a general Spread of the Small-Pox in the Town of Boston, in the County of Suffolk; and that it is of the utmost Importance considering the State of our public affairs, that the same Distemper be carried thro' the said Town with all possible dispatch:

Be it therefore enacted by the Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That any person or persons be, and they hereby are permitted to take and receive the Small-Pox by inoculation within the said town at any time before the fifteenth day of July, 1776; but not afterwards. *Provided always*, That they remain within the said town from the time of their inoculation during their being visited with the said distemper, and until they shall be sufficiently cleared in the judgment of the Selectmen. *Provided also* That no person who shall be inoculated, as aforesaid, shall be permitted either to be inoculated, or after inoculation to go, or reside upon any of the islands within the Harbour of the town of Boston aforesaid; but every person who shall be so inoculated or otherwise have the Small-Pox shall go or reside upon any of the said islands, or shall go into any part of the country, before he has perfectly recovered from the Small-Pox, and shall have received a certificate from one or more of the Selectmen of Boston, or any person or persons appointed by them; that he or she is thoroughly cleared, and free of infection, shall be subject to the like penalties as any person or persons are liable to by this act, who shall be inoculated after the fifteenth day of July aforesaid.

And be it further enacted That no person not having had the Small-Pox shall enter the town of Boston after the said fifteenth day of July, until that town shall be publickly declared by the Selectmen thereof, to be so far free from infection, as that all persons may safely pass and repass, on the penalty of forty pounds, one moiety to the use of the informer, and the other moiety to the use of the poor of said town. And all masters and mistresses of families, that shall receive any person or persons, being strangers, into their houses, shall within three days after give information thereof, in writing, to the Selectmen of said Town, on the like penalty of forty pounds, to be applied as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons shall be inoculated at any other time or place, than is permitted and allowed by this act, and by one other Act of this General Assembly, passed at this present Session, intitled, "An Act empowering the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace of the several Counties within this Colony, to permit one or more inoculating hospitals to be erected in each of the said Counties, on the penalty of fifty pounds, to be applied as aforesaid; and if any physician, or other person, shall inoculate himself or any person after the said 15th day of July, or shall attend any person or persons who have been inoculated, or have otherwise voluntarily taken said distemper, said physician or other person, shall pay a fine of one hundred pounds, to be applied as aforesaid: All the aforesaid penalties to be sued for and recovered by action of debt in any Inferior Court of Common Pleas, or by information, presentment or indictment, in any Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or in any Superior Court of Judicature, &c. holden within the county, where such offence shall be committed. And if the party so offending be unable or refuses to pay such fine, then to be punished by whipping, not exceeding thirty stripes, or by imprisonment, not exceeding the term of six months, at the discretion of the court wherein such offender shall be convicted.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Selectmen of the said town of Boston be, and they are hereby directed, from and after the third day of August next, to remove every person who shall be visited with the Small-Pox within the said town, unto some place where they will not endanger the inhabitants thereof and others, unless such persons who in the judgment of the said Selectmen, cannot be removed as aforesaid, without greatly endangering their lives.

Provided always, That this act shall not be understood to extend to any persons who shall inoculate, or be inoculated, in any town, except the town of Boston aforesaid, wherein more than twenty families are known at the time of such inoculation, to be visited with the Small-Pox.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the fifteenth day of July instant, and until the town shall be publickly declared by the Selectmen thereof, to be so

far free from infection, as that all persons may safely pass and repass, the inhabitants of said town, at the avenue at the lines in Roxbury Street, and at the several ferry-ways in Boston, to prevent any persons who have not had the Small-Pox, from going into Boston: Said guards to be under the direction of the Selectmen of said Boston, & are not to suffer without the permission of the Selectmen of Boston, or any two of them, any person or persons with or without their effects, to come out of the town of Boston, until they are satisfied that they and their effects are free from infection.

An Act empowering the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in the several Counties in this Colony, to permit one or more Inoculating Hospitals, to be erected in each of the said Counties.

WHEREAS the American Army has of late been visited with the Small-Pox, and the Inhabitants of the several Towns in this Colony are hereby greatly exposed to the infection of that malignant Distemper; and as it has been found by long Experience, that such as have that Distemper by Inoculation, have it in a very moderate Degree; and therefore the permitting of Hospitals under proper Regulations to be erected for the Purpose of Inoculation, may tend greatly to the Preservation of the Lives of the good People of this Colony:

Be it therefore enacted by the Council and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in the several Counties within this Government, be and hereby are empowered, if they see cause, at any one of their Quarterly Sessions, or any other Session which any two of said Justices Quorum Unus may call for that Purpose, and which they are hereby Impowered to call accordingly to allow of, and Permit one or more Inoculating Hospitals to be erected and establish'd in the County whereof they are Justices, under such Regulations and Restrictions as they, or the major Part of them may agree upon and order, and in such Place in said County, as they, or the major Part of them may judge will be most for the Convenience and Safety of the Inhabitants of said County.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person shall presume to Inoculate, or be Inoculated at any Place within this Colony, but at one of the Inoculating Hospitals that may be erected or established by the Permission of the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in some one of the Counties of this Colony, on the Penalty of Fifty Pounds for each Offence; one Half for the Informer, and the other Half for the Use of the Poor of the Town or Plantation where such Offence shall be committed, to be sued for and recovered by Action of Debt in any Inferior Court of Common Pleas, or by Information presented, or Indictment in any Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or in any Superior Court of Judicature, &c. held within such County wherein such Offence shall be committed. And if the Party be unable, or refuses to pay such fine, then to be punished by Whipping, not exceeding Thirty Stripes, or by Imprisonment, not exceeding the Term of Six Months, at the Discretion of the Court wherein such Offender shall be convicted.

Provided always, That this Act shall not be understood to extend to Persons who may Inoculate, or be Inoculated in any Town where more than twenty Families are known at the Time of such Inoculation to be visited with the Small-Pox.

H A R T F O R D, July 15.

Last Week about 150 Tories in the Nine-partners and Places adjacent, rose in a body, fell upon the Sons of Liberty there, disarm'd them, and took Possession of the Committee Chamber; but were quelled by a party of near 300 Men from the Western parts of this Colony, and about 20 of their Number taken and confined in Prison.

... of Councilmen ... and appeared as a ... given in the present grand jury ... and Independence ... between 4 and 600, who came yesterday, and paraded on horse back ... the city made a noble and martial appearance, and as this corps are composed of the best yeomanry of a virtuous free State, we may be more agreeable or animating to all true of their country. Some of their worthy ... afflu'd, in their perfect uniform, at the ... of Louisbourg, and their "large ... checks, and war-worn coats" are viewed ... more veneration by their benevolent countrymen ... if they were plucking Nabobs from India, ... shows with nimble tails.

Last Sunday one Hazel Boudrot, a native Nova Scotia, was brought to this city from Canada, charged with being a principal in the murder of Capt. Thomas Patterson, an English person, in Nova Scotia in February 1775. After this murder was perpetrated, he fled his country, and has been wandering from place to place ever since, till 18th April, when he was accidentally detected by Capt. Patterson, who was partly secured, and sent forward to ... for reward of his crimes. He was yesterday brought from this city to Newbury Port, where Capt. Patterson last lived, for trial and trial.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia dated

"Capt. Martin in a brig from ... ved on the coast. He had on board 17 powder, and 400 stands of arms, all was safely landed. By her we have the following letter, dated St. Elizabeth, June 18.

"By a Bristol paper of May the 4th informed, that the foreign troops are ordered to sail with the fleet: That Lord Howe took of and set out from court to command. That it remained still uncertain, whether the ministers, but that on the 30th of April, said a commission was making out troops, three of whom were to be Lord Howe, and Cornwallis; Governor Howe one Mr. Miles had been mentioned for two. That they were to receive the full of, and grant pardons to the Americans, till they have laid down their arms.

"I hope you will submit as you are, but make no doubt but you will be pardoned."

"General Burgoyne is to command Gen. Howe, at New York and General the Sea-ward. Lord Howe to command the whole."

"The Queen has brought another Petition from the nation. The Dutchess of Kingston heretofore and been too good quality, but present benefit of clergy, and got off. She has fled to France to avoid a writ of *habeas corpus*. The first instant was rendered remarkable the most important event that ever happened to the American Colonies, an event which will be celebrated through all long succeeding ages, by anniversary commemorations, be considered as a grand Era in the history of the American States. On this auspicious day Representatives of the Thirteen United Colonies by the providence of God, unanimously agreed and voted a Proclamation declaring the Colonies Free and Independent States, which proclaimed at the State-house in Philadelphia Monday last, and received with joyful acclamations. Copies were also distributed to all united Colonies. On Wednesday last it was at the head of each brigade of the Continental Army posted at, and near New-York, and where received with loud huzzas, and most demonstrations of joy.

The same evening the equestrian statue of George third, which tory pride and folly in the year 1770, was by the sons of freedom first in the dust, the just desert of an *ungrateful Tyrant*! The lead wherewith this monument was made, is to be run into bullets, to avenge the brains of our insatuated adversaries to gain a pepper-corn have lost an Empire. *Quis Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*

A gentleman who was present at this fall of *leader Majesty*, looking back to the nation's hopeful beginning, pertinently exclaimed in the language of the Angel to Lucifer, *Thou best be; but ah! how fallen! how abased!*

"Lord Clive in the House of Commons, declared that a pepper-corn, in acknowledgment of the right to tax America, was of more importance than millions without it."

Last week 22 prisoners, taken from on board a barge belonging to the British fleet, as they were sounding the channel below New-York, were set at Farmington.

... of the Declaration for Independence, with respect to debt-
place here on Wednesday.
Thursday morning it was reported in
at Lord Howe was arrived at Sandy-
in a large fleet from England. Between
clock P.M. two ships were in sight and
first at the Watering Place; about an
a ship supposed to be the Phoenix of 44
frigate of 23, and 3 tenders got under
tation Island and stood up for this city.
my soon took the alarm and in a few
every man was at his station, well pre-
all necessities for a vigorous defence;
as the ships came near Medford Island,
towards the Jersey Shore, to avoid
ries that then began to play upon them
ery quarter on both sides of the river;
standing they must have received con-
damage, they stood their course up Har-
ver, firing several broadsides as they went
about either killing or wounding any of
us, who on the occasion behaved with
a bravery. A strong gale wind,
which had facilitated the ships getting
e batteries near the town, so we hear
roughly handled at 12 miles up the
m whence they have not yet attempted.
so we hear lay at Tarry Town, about
of the river, on Saturday evening.
that went thro' different boats in the
two into the house of Mr. Vinton Mil-
Pocahontas Hook; three into Capt. Clarke's
Greenwich; one of which went through
and lodged in a brick wall at the head
Clarke's bed, in her chamber; a second
of the house, and the third destroyed ter-
es before the door, and took his course in-
roads.
The attack on the house of Mr. Daniel Puz-
from her took a separate to the new dwell-
in Christopher Smith, in the of police side
net.
EVIDENCE, July 12
four last some Officers of the British Fleet,
d broke their Parole of Honour by going
the Limits prescribed by the General Coun-
be brought to Town, and detained in Jail.
O S T O N, July 18.
Sunday arrived at Salem from Guada-
lupotown, Polley, David M. Cloud, Master,
brought 100 Casks of Powder, about 70 or
80 Mules, and a Number of Carriage and
other Goods.
The Captain J. Benson in the
Lioness, who went into this Port two
times a week, says, on his last voyage
he has and overcome the privateers;
him and his crew in Irons, and carried
to Halifax.
Sunday was committed to Execution Goal,
and Samuel Dyer. He is suspected of being
a giving intelligence to General Howe.
A L E X A N D R O W N, July 22.
Port for Crown Point for our this Day
only Monday, at Nine o'clock, from the
the Steamer Harris in this town, where
he is to be sent, in order to be forwarded,
He returns on Saturdays.
Friday last, pursuant to the Orders of the
the Council, was proclaimed, from the Bal-
con the State House in Boston, the DECLAR-
TION of the AMERICAN CONGRESS,
the United Colonies from their Alie-
to the British Crown, and declaring them
and INDEPENDENT STATES. There
present on the Occasion, is the Council-
men, the Committee of Council, a Number
Honorable House of Representatives, the
ates, Ministers, Seignemen, and other Gen-
of Boston and the neighbouring Towns;
Common Officers of the Continental
as stationed in Boston, and other Cities.
thirteen Regiments were under Arms in
et formed into three Lines on the North
the Street and in three Divisions;
 detachment from the Massachusetts Regi-
Artillery, with two Pieces of Cannon was
Right Wing. At One o'clock the De-
n was proclaimed by the Sheriff of the
of Suffolk, which was received with great
dressed by three Huzzas from a great Con-
People assembled on the Occasion. After
on a Signal given, Thirteen Pieces of
were fired at the Fort on Fort Hill the
Dorchester Neck, the Castle, Nantuxet,
at Alderston, likewise discharged their
Then the Detachment of Artillery fired
upon thirteen Times, which was followed
two Regiments giving their Fire from the
Divisions in Succession. These Firings
added to the Number of the American
Joined. The Ceremony was closed with
a Collation to the Gentlemen in the Coun-
chamber; during which the following Toasts

were given by the President of the Council, and
heartily pledged by the Community with
*Prosperity and Perpetuity to the United States
of America.*
The American Congress
*The General Court of the State of Massa-
chusetts Bay.*
*General WASHINGTON, and next to the
Arms of the United States.*
The downfall of Tyranny and Tyranny
*The universal Prevalence of Civil and Religious
Liberty*
*The Friends of the United States in all Quarters
of the Globe.*
The Bells of the Town were rung on the Oc-
casion; and a dissembled Felicity cheer'd and
brighten'd every Face.
On the same Day a Number of the Members
of the Council (who were prevented attending
the Ceremony at Boston on account of the Sen-
tinel being there) together with those of the Hon-
House of Representatives who were in Town, and
a Number of other Gentlemen assembled at the
Council Chamber in this Town, where the said
Declaration was also proclaimed by the Secretary,
from one of the Windows; after which, the
Gentlemen present partook of a decent Collation
prepared on the Occasion and drank a Number
of constitutional Toasts; and then retired.
We hear that on Thursday last every King's
Arms in Boston, and every Sign with any Re-
semblance of it whether Lion & Crown, Fiddle and
Mortar & Crown, Heart & Crown, &c. together
with every Sign that belonged to a Tory, was
taken down, and made a general Conflagration
of in King Street.
The King's Arms, in this Town, was on Sa-
turday last, also defaced.
Thursday last the Tyrannicide Privateer, in
the Service of this State, commanded by John
Fitz, carried into Salem, an armed Schooner of
8 Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, and 30 Men,
which he took off George's Banks about three
Weeks ago, after an obstinate Engagement of
three Days. The Schooner belonged to and
sailed with the Fleet which is arrived at New-
York, and was one of those which belonged to
the Rear Division. The Tyrannicide had one
Man killed, and one Wounded, and was much
shorted, but is now refitting and will soon be re-
ady for another Cruise. The Captain of the Schoo-
ner and one Blazer killed; the Master lost one
Arm, and about 10 wounded several mortally.
We hear the Inhabitants of the Town of Bos-
ton, both on the Alarm and Train Band Lists,
are notified and directed in obedience to an Or-
der of the Great and General Court for the Pur-
pose to appear on Boston Common this Day, at
10 o'clock before noon, if fair Weather, if not
the next fair Day. Those who have Arms and
Accoutrements are to appear herewith. They
are not to fail upon the Penalty of Ten Pounds
to be paid in twenty four Hours after Demand.
The Public are hereby cautioned to be on
their Guard against receiving Continental Two
Dollar Bills for Ten Dollars, (here being no such
Denomination,) as a Number of such are now
passing a Gentleman in Berkshire having lately
taken two of these Bills. All the alterations in
the Ward TWO, which is altered to TEN, and
sally discovered.
Yesterday a Ship with 1500 Barrels of Provision
arrived safe at Boston, from Ireland.
A French schooner with West India Goods.
The following Acts passed the General Assembly
in their late Session, viz
An Act for making and enacting Bills of public
Credit, to the Amount of £200,000
An Act for the repealing and making void one
Clause of an Act made and passed in the Year of our
Lord 1772, entitled, An Act for altering the Time
of holding the Court of General Sessions of the Peace
and Inferior Court of Common Pleas in the County
of Cumberland and for establishing one other Court
of General Sessions of the Peace and Inferior Court
of Common Pleas to be held in said County annu-
ally for the future.
An Act for altering the Style of Writs, Process
and all Law Proceedings within this Colony, and
for directing how Recognizances to the Use of the
Government shall for the future be taken and pro-
secuted.
An Act for erecting the Plantation called J-rich
in the County of Berkshire, into a Town by the
Name of HANCOCK
An Act for supplying the Treasury with £100,000.
An Act empowering the Justices of the Court of
General Sessions of the Peace in the several Counties
in this Colony, to permit one or more insulating
Hospitals to be erected in each of the said Counties.
An Act to prevent the Continuance of the Small
Pox in the Town of Boston, and to licence Inoc-
ulation there, for a limited Time.
[The Protest from the Town of Barnstable &c. is
come to hand, and shall have a place in our next,

THIS is to inform those it may
concern, That JOHN POPE, who of late Years,
bath been much noted incurring malignant Ulcers,
scrofulous Tumours, and inveterate Cancers;
having by Reason of the distressed Situation of
the Town of Boston, his native Home removed
into the Country, now resides at Northfield near
Worcester Falls Road. His Office is at
in the House of Representatives, July 12, 1776
ON the Memorial of Joseph Reed, in behalf of
the inhabitants of Boston in the Coun-
ty of Lincoln, praying that the petition and me-
morial presented by their agent to the General
Court in their session in March last, for quashing
the inhabitants of said Boston in their petition,
may be now acted on.
Resolved, That the said petition and memorial
presented in March last, and the several answers
to the same which have been received, together with
the memorial of Paul Reed, and all papers ac-
companying said memorial, be referred to the
third Tuesday of the next sitting of the General
Court; and that the Secretary be directed to
publish this order in the Watertown, Boston and
Plymouth news papers, that all persons interest-
ed as claimers of land in Boston may be notified
to show cause, if any they have at that time, why
the prayer of the said petition and memorial of
March last should not be granted.
Sent up for Concurrence.
William Cooper, Speaker pro tem.
In Council July 12, 1776 Read and concurred.
John Avery, Dep'y Sec'y.
Consented to by the major Part of the Council.
A true Copy. Attest JOHN AVERY Dep'y Sec'y.
T O B E S O L D,
A Stout strong healthy negro man, about 25
years of age, has had the small pox, can
turn his hand to almost any thing; he likes
farming business the best; he is well clothed.
The pay may be on interest, giving security. En-
quire of the printer.
Strayed away from the Subscriber, two Steer
Calves, about four Months old, one a dark d,
the other has a white Face and some white streaks
on the Back; which went off about 14 Days be-
fore the date hereof. Whoever shall take up
said Creatures and convey them to the Owner, in
Watertown, shall be handsomely rewarded for
their Trouble, by PAINEHAS CHILD.
--Watertown July 20 1776--
To be sold, if applied for immediately:
A small and very neat Assortment of En-
lish GOODS, cheap for Cash. Inquire of the
Printer.
In COUNCIL, July 13, 1776.
WHEREAS the Maritime Court for the
Middle District of this Colony, is adver-
tised to be held at Boston on the 23d day of July
instant, for the trial of the justice of the captures
of the ships named the Lord Howe, George, Anne
and Lady Juliana, and the brigantine named the
Anzabella. And the Judge of said court present-
ed a petition to this court, shewing that since the
advertisement aforesaid, he finds it will be incon-
venient if not impracticable, to hold his court at
Boston as aforesaid; and praying this court to en-
able him to hold the same court at Salem, in the
County of Essex on the said 23d day of July; and
this court thereupon, by a Resolve passed the 9th
day of July instant, ordered the said Maritime Court
to be held at Salem accordingly: But it now ap-
pearing to this court that it will be most conveni-
ent that the said Maritime Court for the trials a-
foresaid, be held at Salem aforesaid, on the 30th
day of July instant.
Resolved, That the Resolve aforesaid of this
court, passed on the said 9th day of July, be and
hereby is revoked; and that the said Maritime
Court, for the trial of the justice of the said cap-
tures aforesaid, be held at the court-house in Salem
aforesaid, on Tuesday the 30th day of July in-
stant, at the hour of ten in the forenoon; and
that all proceedings at the same court shall be
valid and as good in law, in like manner as if it
had been held in Boston, according to the origi-
nal advertisement thereof--Of which all persons
concerned will take notice, and govern themselves
accordingly. Sent down for Concurrence.
John Avery, Dep. Sec.
In the House of Representatives, July 13th, 1776.
Read and concurred.
WILLIAM COOPER, Speak pro tem.
Consented to by the major Part of the Council.
A true Copy. Attest John Avery, Dep. Sec.
WILLIAM PRENTICE,
INFORMS the Public, That he has removed
from Boston, and has now for Sale at his Shop
opposite the Court House in Cambridge--A va-
riety of English Goods suitable for the Season--
Amongst which is a great choice of broad cloths,
callimanco and russel shoes, Zipper's Stuffs by the
bottle, &c. &c.

3/

3/

3/

Cambridge, June 24 1776

The following vote of the president and fellows of Harvard College, ordered to be published.

IN consideration of the difficult and unsettled state of our public affairs—Voted, that there be no public commencement this year, and that the candidates for their first and second degrees, after having been presented *nomina* to, and approved by the honorable and reverend board of overseers, shall receive their degrees by a general diploma, signed by the corporation.—*Provided*, that on, or before the seventh day of August next, they pay the president his fee for a degree, and bring him a certificate from the Rector, that they have discharged all College dues required by law, except for the public dinner on commencement day; as also a certificate from the Librarian, that they have returned in good order, or replaced all the books they have borrowed from the library. *SAMUEL LANGDON, President.*

THE candidates for admission into Harvard College the present year are hereby notified, that Thursday and Friday, the eighth and ninth days of August next ensuing, are fixed upon by the President and Tutors, for their examination.

SAMUEL LANGDON, President. H. C.
Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, Middle District, &c.
To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Maritime Court for the middle district of the colony of said, will be held at Salem, on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of July, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of the capture of the ship named the Zachary Bayley, of about 300 tons burthen, (lately commanded by James Lodge) and of her cargo and appurtenances;—and of the ship named the Creighton, of about 200 tons burthen, (lately commanded by George Rose) and of her cargo and appurtenances: Against which captures Libels are filed before me (they having been brought into the middle district aforesaid) in behalf of the owners, officers, marines and mariners of the private armed sloop, called the Yankee, commanded by Henry Johnson. And the owners of said ships, or any persons concerned may appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the same ships, their cargoes and appurtenances, should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY PICKERING jun.
(Judge of said Court.)

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay—Middle District, &c.
To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Maritime Court for the Middle District of said Colony will be held at Salem in the County of Essex on Friday the second Day of August 1776, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon, to try the justice of the Capture of a Sloop named the Two Friends, Burthen about Ninety five Tons, (lately commanded by one Peter Rose) and of her Cargo and Appurtenances; against which a Libel is filed before me; (the said Sloop being brought into the Middle District aforesaid) by Jeremiah Obrien, Commander of the armed Sloop named the Machias Liberty, in Behalf of the Officers, Marines and Mariners of the same Sloop, and of the Officers, Marines and Mariners of the armed Schooner called the Diligent, commanded by John Lambert, both in the Service of the Government and People of the Massachusetts Bay: And the Owners of said Sloop Two Friends, or any Persons concerned, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same Sloop and her Cargo and Appurtenances should not be condemned.

TIM. PICKERING, jun. Judge of
(said Court.)

TO BE SOLD BY
ENOCH GREENLEAF,
At Sudbury, next door to John Noyes, Esq; near Barker's (formerly Bryan's) Tavern.

A Variety of ENGLISH GOODS,
Also—At the same place is to be Sold, by
GREENLEAF and FIELD,

New England and West India rum, brandy, Malaga & other wines, loaf & brown sugars, with most kinds of West India goods, as low as the times will admit of.—Also,—barr iron, hallow ware, grindstones, &c

N. B. All persons indebted to the late company of *Amory and Greenleaf*, are requested immediately to pay their balances to said Greenleaf.

Boston, July 8. 1776

DESERTED from my company, in col. Benl's regiment, on their march from New York to Lake George, James Elliot, about 5 feet 10 inches high, Benjamin Wright, about 6 feet high; John Cook, about 5 feet 10 inches high; and Joseph Ross, about 5 feet 8 inches high. Whoever shall take up said deserters, and send them or either of them to the regiment at Canada, shall have Five Dollars for each, and all necessary charges paid, by
Amiel Child, Captain.

Chamblé, June 14 1776.

TAKEN up in Little Cambridge a few Days since, a Pocket Book with a Sum of Paper Money and sundry Writings in the same. The Owner by applying to the Printer may have Information where he may have the same again, paying the Charges.
July 15

BROKE into the Pasture of Ephraim Stevens of Needham, on the sixth day of this instant July a pair of oxen, supposed to be 5 or 6 years old, one a brindle, the other red and white; also a red cow, with white in her face, and spotted with small white specks about her body.—The owner may have them by paying the charges.
Needham July 13 Ephraim Stevens.

TAKEN up at Dorchester, two Horses, one a black with two white feet and a star in his forehead; the other a light bay with white spots on his back. The Owner may have their Horses by applying to Ebenezer Wales, of said Dorchester and paying the Charges.

JOHN COBURN,

HEREBY informs his Customers and others, that he has removed into Boston again, and carries on the Goldsmith's Business at his Shop in King Street, opposite to the American Coffee-House, where they may be supplied with any Articles in the Goldsmith's or Jeweller's way, upon the most reasonable terms: He likewise continues to take Gentlemen and Ladies to Board as usual.
N. B. Cash given for old Gold and Silver, and old Gold and Silver Lace

CALEB CALL,

HEREBY informs his good Friends and Customers, That he has returned to Charlestown again—Where he carries on his Baking Business, and would be glad to supply them as usual.

WHEREAS the floor of the subscriber was the last night broke open, and the following goods stolen from thence, viz. Several dozen bandanna handkerchiefs, several blue rascity do. a number of large white yard wide Barcelona do, several pieces of damask, one of which green and white with large stripes; several breeches patterns, one a striped yellow and white spotted with red and black, a quantity of white & black thread, and sundry other articles. Whoever will apprehend the Thief or Thieves so that he or they may be brought to justice and the owner recover his goods, shall have **TEN DOLLARS** reward, paid by
JOHN LARKIN.

Cambridge, July 6. 1776.

Public Notice is hereby given, That **SALT-PETRE** will be received at the Colony Store in Watertown, on Tuesdays and Fridays of each and every Week, until the first Day of October next, agreeable to a Resolve of the General Court.
N. B. Wanted immediately at said Store, Cyder, Vinegar and Potatoes.

Watertown, July 5 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the brigantine Elizabeth and cargo, (Peter Ramsey, late master, bound from Boston to Halifax) retaken and brought into this port by Commodore Manly and others, in the service of the United Colonies, are to commence invoicing at Portsmouth, the 24th day of this instant, July in preparation for sale, (agreeable to a resolve of the Hon. Continental Congress) and to continue until the whole is completed. All persons legal claimants to any part of said brigantine or cargo, are desired to attend on said day, that their interest may be settled.—Those persons interested & neglecting to attend duly, will be deprived the benefit of claiming, as all goods that may not be legally claim'd, will be invoic'd for the use of the Continent and captors and sold accordingly.

JOSEPH WENTWORTH, Agent.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire, July 1, 1776.

N. B. There were four negroes taken with said brigantine, viz. A negro man named Adam, John Rowe, Esq; owner; a ditto, named Scip, Harrison Gray, Esq; owner; a negro woman named Bilinder, Benjamin Austin, Esq; owner; a ditto, named Brada, a widow Kitch, owner

POTASHES.
POTASHES wanted.—Enquire of the Printer.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. Thomas Knight, late of Stoneham, Cordwainer, deceased, are desired to settle their Accounts with Samuel Sprague of Stoneham aforesaid, Administrator on said Estate.

TO BE SOLD,
A large young Horse that goes well in a Carriage. Also, Wanted a good Saddle Horse, for which a handsome Price will be given.
Inquire of the Printer.

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay }
Middle District, &c. }

LIBELS are filed before me, of the Officers, Marines and Mariners of the continental armed Vessels, Hancock Lee, Lenox and Franklin, against the Ship named Howe, of about 200 Tons burthen, commanded by one Robert Park;—against the Brigantine the Annabella of about 130 Tons burthen, commanded by one Hugh Walker;—and a Ship named the George, of about 220 Tons, commanded by one Archibald Uss.—Libel is filed before me, in Behalf of the Marines and Mariners of the Continental Vessels, Lee, Warren and Lynch, against the Anne, of about 223 Tons burthen, commanded by one John Donisthon.—Which Brigantine, are said to have been taken Supplies to the Fleet and Army employed in the United Colonies, and armed Soldiers the Sea Coast of America, and brought Counties of Suffolk and Essex.

Another Libel is filed before me in John Adams, Commander of the armed Ship the Glance and his Company of Mariners and the owners of the same Ship, the Ship named the Lady Julia, of 70 Tons burthen, commanded by one Christopherenson, and taken and brought into the Essex; which Ship, her Cargo and Appurtenances are said to have been at the Time of the Property of, and owned by divers of the Island of Great Britain.

And for the Trial of these Captures, time Court for the Middle District of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, will be held at the Court House in Boston, on Tuesday, the Twenty third Day of August, 1776, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon, at which Time Notice is given, pursuant to the Laws of the Colony aforesaid, that the Vessels taken as aforesaid, or any Persons concerned may appear and shew Cause, (if any they have) why the same Vessels, or any of their Cargoes and Appurtenances, should not be condemned.

TIM. PICKERING
(Judge of said Court.)

Note. Persons claiming the Whole or Share, either as Owners or Co-owners, of the Vessels taken and libelled must by Law Claims before the Judge of the Court before the Day set for the Trial, or forever barred therefrom.

DESERTED from a company under the following persons, viz. Nebel, a man about 6 feet high, dark complexioned hair. Had on when he went away, a red Surtuit, a striped linnen jacket, and breeches, something of an attic at the flight of hand, belonging to Providence colony of Rhode Island.—Joseph Greenman, 6 feet 1 inch high, lightish complexion, may be remarked by having lost two of his teeth. Had on when he went away, a leured coat, blue jacket and buckskin belonging to Braintree, in the province of Massachusetts Bay. Whoever apprehend deliver up said Deserters, shall receive 100 Dollars for each or either of them and all charges paid, by
THOMAS PIERCE
Chamblé, June 2d

DESERTED from my company, in ter's regiment, Thomas Mcgill, Dray, Ebenezer Rogers, Nicander Tenney, a Hovey, all of Brimfield; the men are all about five; all between 20 and 30 years of age; is a fitter; all except Hovey are linnen.—Whoever will take up and confine any goat, or send them, or either of them they shall be brought to justice shall have **DOLLARS** reward for each of them; me,
JOSIAH LYMAN

French and Dutch GOOD
MARTIN BICKER has just received good assortments of French and Goods, which are ready for sale, at his Cornhill, Boston, lately improved by John Among which are,

A very great choice of calicoes, printed linnen, fine lawns, cambricks, fine parifments, catguts, gauze aprons, lawn and linnen handkerchiefs, cotton and lisse furniture ditto, striped holland, ribbons, satins, kid gloves, pins and tapes, Scotch threads, superfine, midd coarse broad-cloths, trimmings to match, caroni velvets, plaiz ditto, breeches thread and worsted hose, bedticks, truckers, sagathees, duroys, wintons white muscous, writing paper, calico hats, &c.
N. B. Raccoon skins may be had at the Place, in large or small quantities.

Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, July 29, 1776.

In COUNCIL, July 22, 1776.

WHEREAS Edward Mitchell, Thesophilus Cushing and William Drew Esqrs; were appointed a Committee to provide 1500 Canteens, and 30 Camp Kettles and Camp Equipage for the 1st 500 Men, to be raised agreeable to the late Resolution of the Continental Congress, and were directed by the Resolution of the General Court of the 12th of May last to forward them forward to the several Regiments and Proportions with these by a Resolution of the Council, ordered for the other for the same Place, which is complied with, and is now in the hands of the Business of the Council, and they hereby are directed to provide and forward the aforesaid articles forthwith to the Regiments, in the government of New Hampshire to the care of Samuel Hunt and ———— Esqrs; or either of them by them to be ordered, one half to Col. Samuel Brewer, or his order, and the other half to Col. Aaron Willard, or his order, for the use of their regiments; and his order to be printed in the several news papers in this State without delay.

John Avery Dep Sec

EDS,

To give the following a Place in your Paper.

WE the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Barnstable, protest against the proceedings of said town, at their meeting held on Tuesday 25th of June instant, respecting the independence of the Colonies, as it was recommended to the several towns in this colony, by the Continental Congress, from the Hon. House of Representatives; and as a vote was put in said meeting, whether the town would proceed to give instructions to their Representatives, agreeable to the aforesaid recommendation; which was carried in the negative ———

and judging it to be our duty to protest against the same, we do it for the following reason — we are fully sensible as proposed in said petition, that the only way that can be gone into for the recovery and well being of the Colonies, under the present oppressive situation — and as it is the duty of every individual to give his voice, in favor of the said recommendation; in case that the Continental Congress see cause to declare these Colonies entirely independent: We are ready to stand by such a declaration, (if it be the pleasure) to the uttermost of our power, and our Lives and Estates — and being very unwilling that the aforesaid Vote should be put over, for fear of offending our own consciences, in being thought to acquiesce in so strange a vote of the town, and of offending our countrymen and brethren in other towns, who may go to contrary measures, entirely adhering any principles, but what are for the good of the United Colonies of America, and detesting those arguments brought by some men in said meeting, to induce the people from complying with said recommendation; we take this method of letting the public know our dissent from the aforesaid proceedings of the town, having no other way to make our sentiments known. We request that this protest may be entered in the town book, to let posterity know that there were a few in this town who dared to stand forth in favor of an injured and oppressed country, treated with every species of wickedness used by tyranny to enslave mankind; and it is a matter of great grief to us, that the cause of Liberty is treated with such indignity by some of the inhabitants of the town of Barnstable.

Joseph Otis, Thomas Annable, Benjamin Smith, Jeremiah Howland, Joseph Jenkins, Joseph Smith, Freeman Parker, John Crocker, Jan Nathan Rast, David Smith, Job Howland, James Davis, Nath Howland, Ebenezer Lathrop, Binney Baker, Jonathan Hallet, Cornelius Lovell, Seth Lathrop, Robert Crocker, John Bliss, Edmund Hawes, John Ruffel, Charles Conant.

Barnstable, June 26th, 1776.

Mr. EDES,

BY Powers and Willis's paper of 12th July, I find an inhabitant of the town of Barnstable, greatly mortified at a piece in your paper, dressed up in form of a protest, and with a sneer at the persons whose names were annexed to the account, "begging the Lord's pardon to suspend their judgment." Who dressed up the piece that gave him so much mortification, I pretend not to say — But surely he shewed but little address, in taxing the protesters against a proceeding of town meeting with "artfully misrepresenting" in an article of intelligence and which he insinuates was a "malevolent aspersion of their town," when the protesters were to a man, unacquainted with the piece, until it appeared in your paper. — Nor has he the truth for his foundation, when he says the "protesters call themselves respectable gentlemen," for in truth the protesters have hitherto been silent, and the paragraph in your paper only files them "respectable inhabitants". — An unfortunate advocate for truth and candor this, to appear in the first part of his performance destitute of both — I pronounce the account of our Town meeting neither true or false, nor do I determine, whether all circumstances considered, a negative upon the question of insubordination, relative to independence, was a negative upon the question of Independence — Tho' if the inference was natural, was unavoidable; the account of our Town meeting in your paper "had the truth for its foundation" — But if the question was mistaken, or even "artfully" stated, I see not how the protesters are responsible — As a protester an inhabitant of Barnstable, and one at the meeting I join issue with this "mortified" young man, state facts & leave the public to draw their inferences.

After it was debated largely, whether the town would give any instructions to their Representatives, the question was put by yeas and nays, 30 appeared for insubordinating 25 against it: there was a long debate about declaring independence, one said "it was down right rebellion" another a staunch friend of Gov. Hutchinson said "Our trade was as free as if we were independent" and these were violently against the motion: and such like weighty arguments, I suppose obtained a majority against insubordinating, of which number, our *quandam* Captain under Governor Hutchinson was one — The protesters I am sure for one, were far from rejoicing that the vote was carried as it was, and am as certain, they have no desire of aspersing the town, in such a calumnious manner, as insubordinating and insubordinating facts "mortified" a part of the town, and our candid sneerer at the protesters amongst the rest. I am little solicitous about that consequence — I have no wish to set the town in a less reputable light. It is my opinion, if a certain party had not by their boisterous, illiberal behavior, intimidated the major part not to act, (for of 140 voters at the meeting 65 only voted upon the question) the question would have been carried in favor of insubordinating, and the town would have saved its credit at least in this affair.

The unprovoked attack upon me, and the protesters, has drawn me into the view of the public upon this occasion, supposing my silence would be deemed a tacit acknowledgment of wrong, which is all my inducement to answer; for the sneers of a little emissary of a desperate cabal, are as contemptible as their unbecomming malice and abuse. Happy in conscious integrity, though the love of my country, and my efforts in her service, have opened upon me the throats of deep mouthed malice, as well as occasioned the backing of bitter curses — This unprovoked attack, with a hope to gize for pulling the protest as it was hastily drawn up; and submitting to the judgment of the impartial public: I am their humble servant.

JOSEPH OTIS.

Barnstable, 18th July, 1776.

POTASHES wanted. — Enquire of the Printer.

ENGLISH HARBOR, (in Antigua) June 3.

Last week arrived here his Majesty's ship the Hind, Captain Bryne, after having landed three companies of the 60th regiment at St. Augustine. Being informed on his return, that in a creek near Sanbury in Georgia, a brigantine lay taking in lumber, near which was a ship on the rocks pierced for twenty guns; Captain Bryne, when he arrived off that place, ordered his tender & boats armed, who set fire to and burned both. This expedition and voyage was performed in the space of six weeks; but its success was damped by the loss of Lieut. Nichols, a very worthy officer, who commanded the tender, but lost company about 30 leagues from land, and is supposed to have perished.

It is observable, that we have a more powerful Squadron on this station than we have had since the year 1771. It consists of the Portland of 50 guns, carrying Admiral Young's flag, Captain Damarque; the Argo of 28 guns, Capt. Garnier; the Flynd of 24 guns, Capt. Colpays; the Pomona of 18 guns, Captain Eastwood; the Hawk of 14 guns, Captain Cooper; the Endeavour armed vessel, Captain Tinsley, another armed vessel to be purchased, and the Sandwich tender commanded by Captain Douglass. Orders are received from England to raise the ships companies to the highest complement of men.

Admiral Young has received orders from the Admiralty to purchase two armed vessels to carry 10 guns each, and 12 men, one of which is already bought, and the command given to Capt. Tinsley. It is supposed that extraordinary expedition is going forward at England about, as the Admiralty has given orders to enter 14 more shipwrights.

We are just informed that the convey appointed to escort the West India homeward bound fleet, will carry them as far as the western island only, where some men of war are to meet and carry them to England, and the convey to return to their station here.

WILLIAM SEURGH, June 27.

This day PATRICK HENRE, Esq; was chosen Governor of this Country.

The following Gentlemen are chosen members of the Privy Council: John Page Esq; Dudley Digges, Esq; John Taylor Esq; John Blair Esq; Benjamin Harrison Esq; of Berkeley: Bartholomew Dandridge, Esq; Charles Carter, Esq; of Shirley; & Benjamin Harrison Esq; of Brandon.

Commissioners of the navy, Thomas Whiting, Esq; John Hutchins, Esq; & George Webb, Esq;

Edward Randolph, Esq; is appointed Attorney General.

A gentleman from North Carolina brings advice, that an express was arrived at Wilmington, with an account of eight sail of Clinton's transports being drove shore, off Charlestown, and one of them totally lost with several men.

A few days ago Lord Dunmore sent a flag from Gwyn's Island with a letter for General Lewis, wherein he proposes an exchange of prisoners, and wants his countrymen, the Highlanders. His Lordship sent no account of the persons in his possession, and it is much doubted whether he has a sufficient number to return his purpose.

ANNAPOLIS, July 11.

Yesterday evening five companies of the 8th battalion of Maryland troops landed in this city, and commanded by Col. William Smallwood, embarked for the Head of Elk in high barks, and three companies of the same battalion landed in Baltimore to-morrow, embarked yesterday morning for the same place from thence they are to proceed to Philadelphia.

NEW HAVEN, July 17.

Wednesday last in the forenoon, a heavy cloud passed over the West part of Milford, which produced a violent gust of wind, and hail; some of the hail stones were as large as butternuts, and destroyed most of the glass in the window sills of the houses in its way. The storm extended in width about half a mile.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.
I. CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.
RESOLVED, That the Board of War be im-
powered to employ such a Number of Persons
as they shall find necessary to manufacture Flint
for the Continental Army, and for this Purpose to apply
to the respective Assemblies, Conventions, and Coun-
cils, or Committees of Safety of the United American
States, or Committees of Inspection of the Counties
and Towns thereto belonging, for the Issues and
Purchase of Abundance of Persons skilled in the manufac-
ture, of grinding and of the Places in their respec-
tive States where the best Flint Stones are to be
obtained, with Supplies of the same.

By Order of Congress.
JOHN HANCOCK, President.
War Office, Philadelphia July 6, 1776.
ALL Persons in the United American States,
who are able to inform the Congress of any Re-
sult of Flint Stone or of any Persons who re-
sist the said Flint Stone or of any Persons who re-
sist the said Flint Stone, to the Board of
War and Ordnance, at the War Office, in a
Street near the City of Philadelphia—All in-
formers of News, Persons, or several States are de-
sired to inform the Congress.

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sired to inform the Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1776.
By an Express arrived yesterday from the
British, we have the following important In-
telligence.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Mifflin, (South
Carolina) July 2, 1776.
A BOUT this day month a very formidable
fleet came over our Bar, containing in all
above fifty sail, under the care of seven or eight
men of war of considerable force—the troops
from their transports landed about a fortnight
since on Long Island, a little to the northward of
Sullivan's Island, only protected by a small creek,
say from 1500 to 2000 men, uncertain ex-
actly how many. They were to force a pas-
sage to the creek and attack our fort on Sullivan's
Island on the back which Commodore Parker with
his fleet cannonaded it in front. On the 28th
morning, the Commodore came up in the
British of 50 guns, with him the Experiment of
50 guns, the Active of 28, the Solebay of
28, the Syren of 28, the Phoenix of 28, the Sphinx
of 20 guns; the Thunder bomb, and the Friend-
ship transport mounting 26 guns. The Syren,
Phoenix, and Sphinx very providentially got foul
of each other, and agreed on the final end of
the Middle, between Sullivan's fort and this post;
the Syren got off the Active and Phoenix were
so foul, that the Sphinx was obliged to cut away
her bowsprit, to save the Active's mainmast; in
that condition the Sphinx with difficulty got off.
The Active, a fine new frigate not 12 months
old, the enemy was obliged to quit and burn.
The four last, the British Experiment Active,
and Solebay came to anchor about 500 yards,
and kept up a most furious cannonading from 11
o'clock in the morning till 10 at night, at the
same time the Thunder bomb threw her bombs at
the battery for several hours. The Friend-
ship transport also fired no inconsiderable number of
cannon. The fort on Sullivan's Island, contain-
ing 31 cannon mounted, was commanded by
Col. Mifflin, of the 21st regiment of our provin-
cials who had only his own regiment of 600 men
rank and file in it—he made a most noble defence,
and obliged them to sneak off in the dark, about
10 o'clock, leaving their anchors and cables be-
hind them. Hardly less than 12000 cannon were
fired at that fort, and had my friend but had a
ton or two of powder more, he would have de-
feated them effectually. The fleet are so shattered
that I believe they will hardly be able to go in,
unless reinforced. The Commodore is now al-
together unrigged, his mizen is gone, and fish-
ing his mainmast. The enemy is attempting
to pass from Long Island to Sullivan's but were
entirely repulsed—in this long engagement, we
had 12 men killed and 20 wounded.

Copy of a letter from Fort Mifflin, (South-Car-
olina) to General Lee, at Charlestown, dated
July 1, 1776.
I have the pleasure to send to your Excel-
lency five seeming very honest fellows, who slip-
ped from the men of war last night, and came to us a
little before day light. Their names are, Thomas
Bennet of M. B. Chufert's Bay, Daniel Howlin,
of Boston New England, James Scott of Vir-
ginia, Robert Hamilton, of New Hampshire, Ed-
mund Alton, of Ohio.

The first three were taken in the ship Sally,
Jenkins, master, bound from Cape Nicholas to
Dartmouth; Scott was mate of her. The two
last were taken the third of March, in the brig-
antine Friendship, John Hadden master, bound
from Madeira to Rio de Janeiro, in New Hampshire.
The ships in the fleet are, the British of 50
guns, (Commodore's ship) had 44 men killed
and about 30 wounded—the Captain his arm
shot off. The Experiment of 50 guns, the Cap-
tain killed—57 killed and about thirty wounded.
The Solebay of 28 guns, Captain hurt, 2 killed and
three or four wounded. The Active of 28 ditto,
Captain Williams First Lieut. killed, and one
marine wounded.—The Syren of 28 ditto, Cap-
tain burnt. The Phoenix of 20 ditto, lost her
bowsprit. The Friendship, an armed vessel,
mounting 26 guns, taken into the service.—The
Thunder Bomb of 6 guns, all of her disabled,
her masts being totally shivered and gone, so as not
possible to be repaired without going into dock.

All the masts of the Commodore so disabled
that they must be obliged to be taken out, and
the people say there was a talk of fishing his
masts and going to Antigua.
These men say it was generally reported that
the engineer on board the bomb, came up to
Charlestown in disguise was at the tavern, and
at all our fortifications; that some of his boats
came in every night and might be easily inter-
cepted. The ships were in such a hurry to get
away that they cut their cables. The fleet very
poorly manned: one third of the hands they
came up with taken out of the transports. Ever
No. 10, on the Long Wharf in Boston—14 Hogs-
heads of most excellent high flavoured Cognac.

Since they left Cape Mifflin, they never returned to the bar, that came from the fleet, for they were
taken. They never say they had orders to
return to give no quarters. That 5000 be-
ing offered for your excellency's use. 2. 1. 1. 1.
whipt the Commodore very cruelly, tore all
breaches, belied the pieces, and left his powder
quite bare. They are very scarce of water.

N. E. H. Y. O. R. K. July 18.
Clement Fiddle, Esq; of Philadelphia, is ap-
pointed Deputy Quarter Master General to the
5th regt in New Jersey, with the rank of Col-
onel.

A gentleman who arrived here on Tuesday
evening, reports, that he saw the two ships of war
and three tenders standing up the river, under
sail, at 11 o'clock the same day; the first of
the ships about 13 miles below Fort Mifflin.
That 1400 of the militia were called into the fort
which, considering the good condition it is in,
in his opinion will be sufficient to repel the at-
tack of the ships to proceed further up
the river; their principal design no doubt is to
destroy our two frigates on the stocks at Phila-
delphia which are almost ready for launching.

We are informed, that William Barwick and
John Sweeney, two of the pilots on board the ship
of war, were beheaded by the British from their bat-
teries in passing them last Friday. Their names
runners up Hudson's river, are the Phoenix, Com-
modore Parker, and the Rose, commanded by the in-
amous Wallace, and their three tenders.

The progress of the fleet up the river since
last has been very slow, and when we heard of
their unsuccessful attempts they have made
land at Tarrytown and other places, where
they were always repulsed. On Tuesday we
they were under sail going up within 13 miles
of our lower fort; and we wait with impatience
to hear their proceedings since.

Soon after these ships passed the town, a great
number of salivation guns were heard in the fort
below which we were since told was on the arrival
of Lord Howe, with a few more ships.

On Sunday afternoon a barge from the fleet
appeared in our bay, with a white flag which
there met by the General's barge with several
Gentlemen of the army on board. The flag was
sent by Lord Howe with a Letter to his Excel-
lency General Washington. But as the letter
was improperly directed it was not received,
much less by the officer, who, we hear, said
it contained nothing of a hostile nature, that
Lord Howe could never possibly do us any harm,
and was much concerned he had not a vessel
days sooner, which would have effected a recon-
ciliation, &c. However it seems his unlimited
power did not extend even to the necessary pre-
liminaries of a negotiation—an acknowledgment
the right of the persons to whom he came, to
with him.

Indeed the idea of coming over to propos-
e a plan of reconciliation is in every view absur-
dity. For as the Colonies never invaded the
rights of Britain, and only defended their own
there was no occasion at all for negotiation. The
moment Great Britain receded from her unjust
claims, the war was at an end.

The very proposition, therefore, of a negotia-
tion, was a priori that Great Britain perfidiously
her incroachments on the rights of the Colonies
and was in itself an act of a hostile nature.

On Tuesday another flag from the fleet ap-
peared and was met as before, when a letter was
again offered but for the same reason as the
former, rejected.

N. E. H. Y. O. R. K. July 21.
Wednesday, several Ships to the Number of
about 16 or 20. Part of the Fleet at 3 o'clock
got under way and stood through the Narrows
but we have not been able to get any certain In-
telligence of their Destination.—Some say that
they are bound to the Eastward to attempt
Entrance through the Sound; should that be the
case, it affords us Pleasure to think we are in a
situation there also to give them a suitable
Reception.

On Friday another Flag from the Fleet ap-
peared, which we hear brought only an open Letter
directed to Miss Mifflin at Monroville.

Saturday Forenoon our People discovered
fourth Flag of truce, whereupon the British
Barge was sent to meet it and conducted the
Commodore (said to be a joint General of the French
and British Armies) and Lord Howe to the De-
pot of Colonel Knox in this City, where he
celebrated General Washington's arrival by
dy Guns, which his Arrival, which was a
part of the fleet: the Interview was short
the particulars we believe are as yet not
known; we can therefore only say, that at
least much civility was seen to pass between
the Gentlemen who bore the Flag, and those of
the RUSSIAN 5 Pipes of choice French Wine, and
Hogheads Brandy. J. KUSSELL, Auctioneer.

S AMUEL CHENER,
 Walpole, July 27, 1776.



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, August 5, 1776.

In CONGRESS, July 19th 1776
Resolved, that a copy of the circular letters and of the declarations they inclosed from Lord Howe to Mr. W. Franklin, Mr. Penn. Mr. Eden, Lord Danmore, Mr. Martin, and Sir James Wright, late Governors, sent to Amboy by a flag and forwarded to Congress, by General Washington, be published in the several Gazettes, that the good people of these United States may be informed of what nature are the Commissioners and what the Terms, with the expectation of which the perfidious court of Britain has endeavored to seduce and disarm them; and that the few who still remain suspended by a hope founded either in the justice or moderation of their late King, may now, at length be convinced, that the value alone of their country is to save its liberties.

Extract from the Journals,
CHARLES THOMPSON Secretary.

"EAGLE, off the Coast of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, June 25th, 1776.

"SIR,

BEING appointed Commander in Chief of the ships and vessels of his Majesty's fleet, employed in North America and having the honor to be by his Majesty constituted one of his Commissioners for restoring peace to his Colonies, and for granting Pardon to such of his subjects therein as shall be duly solicitous to benefit by that effect of his gracious indulgence; I embrace this opportunity to inform you of my arrival on the American coast, where my first object will be an early meeting with Gen. Howe, whom his Majesty has been pleased to join with me in the said Commission.

In the mean time, I have judged it expedient to issue the inclosed Declaration, in order that all persons may have immediate information of his Majesty's most gracious intentions: And I do sincerely trust you will be pleased forthwith to cause the said Declaration to be promulgated, in such manner, and at such places within the province of New Jersey, as will render the same of the most public notoriety.

I flatter myself of being favoured with your assistance in every measure for the speedy and effectual restoration of the public tranquillity. I am to request you will communicate, from time to time, such information as you may think will facilitate the attainment of that important object in the province over which you preside.

I have the honor to be,
with great Respect and Consideration,
Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

H O W E.

By RICHARD VISCOUNT HOWE of the Kingdom of Ireland, one of the KING's COMMISSIONERS for restoring peace to his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, &c. &c. &c.

DECLARATION.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the last session of Parliament to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and for other purposes therein mentioned; it is enacted that "It shall and may be lawful to and for any person or persons, appointed and authorized by his Majesty, to grant a Pardon or Pardons to any number or description of persons, by Proclamation, in His Majesty's Name, to declare any Colony or Province, counties or provinces, or any county, town, port, district or place, in any Colony or Province, to be at the peace of his Majesty;" and that from and after the issuing of any such Proclamation in any of the aforesaid colonies or provinces or if His Majesty shall be graciously pleased to signify the same by His Royal Proclamation, then from and after the issuing such Proclamation, the said Act with respect to such Colony or Province, colonies or pro-

vinces, county, town, port, district or place, "shall cease, determine, and be utterly void."

And WHEREAS the King desirous to deliver all his subjects from the calamities of war, and other oppression which they now undergo, and to restore the said colonies to his protection and peace, as soon as the constitutional authority of government therein may be replaced: Hath been graciously pleased, by letters patent under the great seal, dated the sixth day of May, in the sixteenth year of his Majesty's reign, to nominate and appoint me Richard VISCOUNT HOWE, of the Kingdom of Ireland, and William Howe, Esq; General of his forces in North America and each of us, jointly and severally, to be his Majesty's Commissioner and Commissioners, for granting his free and general pardons to all those who in the tumult and disorder of the times, may have deviated from their just allegiance, and who are willing, by a speedy return to their duty, to reap the benefits of the Royal favour: And also for declaring, in his Majesty's name, any colony, province, county, town, port, district or place, to be at the peace of his Majesty. I DO THEREFORE, hereby declare, That due consideration shall be had to the meritorious services of all persons who shall aid & assist in restoring the public tranquillity in the said colonies, or in any part or parts thereof; that pardons shall be granted, on full representations received, and every suitable encouragement given, for promoting such measures as shall be conducive to the establishment of legal government and peace, in pursuance of his Majesty's most gracious purposes aforesaid.

Given on board His Majesty's ship the Eagle, off of the coast of the province of Massachusetts Bay, the twentieth day of June, 1776

H O W E.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS July 17 1776

Resolved, That General WASHINGTON in refusing to receive a letter said to be sent from Lord Howe, addressed to GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, acted with a dignity becoming his station; and therefore this Congress do highly approve the same; and do direct that no letter or message, be received on any occasion whatever, from the enemy, by the Commander in Chief or other the Commanders of the American army, but such as shall be directed to them in the characters they respectively sustain.

By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

ANNA POLIS, July 4

In CONVENTION, June 25, 1776.

RESOLVED unanimously, That this province will furnish 3425 of its militia to form a flying camp, and to act with the militia of Pennsylvania and the Delaware government, in the middle department, that is to say, from this province to New York, inclusive, according to the request of the Congress in their resolutions of the third day of this instant, June.

That for that purpose four battalions be instantly raised, each of them to consist of nine companies, and each company to consist of 90 men, to wit, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, and 76 privates; each of the said battalions to be commanded by 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, and 1 major, and that to each battalion there be allowed a quartermaster, an adjutant, a surgeon and two assistants; and that over and above the said battalions there be also instantly raised one other company, to consist of one captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and ninety six privates; and that the whole of the said militia so to be raised, be commanded by a brigadier general, who shall have the appointment of a brigade major.

That warrants immediately issue to such persons as shall be appointed by this Convention to take the enrollments of the said non commissioned officers and privates, which enrollments shall be made up of those who shall voluntarily offer themselves for the said service, and subscribe an enrollment in the following words to wit. We the subscribers do hereby enroll ourselves to serve as militia of Maryland in the middle department, that is to say, from this province to New York, inclusive, until the first day of December next, unless sooner discharged by the honorable Congress, according to the resolutions of the Convention of Maryland, held at Annapolis the 21st day of June, 1776

That the said warrants be in the following form, viz

By the Convention of Maryland, June 25 1776.

YOU are empowered to enroll off active freemen, to act as militia of this province in the middle department, according to the resolutions of this convention, and the form of enrollment herewith delivered to you; on your doing which and their passing as effective, you are to be entitled to, and shall receive a commission as captain, or first or second lieutenant or ensign, as the case may be, of a company to be composed partly of those you enroll

MATTHEW WILGMAN, President.

To ——— of ——— county.

STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber, at Cambridge, about the 1st of July last, a black brown coloured, or black Mare, about ten years old, with a white spot on her forehead, a few white hind feet, with a hog'd mane, and pig'd tail, a natural trotter — Whoever takes up said mare and returns her to said subscriber, or to William Prentiss at Cambridge, or gives information where she may be had, shall have Two Dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid by Cambridge, Ju 27 MICHAEL APPLEBEE.

JOHN COBURN,

HEREBY informs his Customers and others; that he has removed into Boston again, and carries on the Goldsmith's Business at his Shop in King Street, opposite to the American Coffee-House where they may be supplied with any Articles in the Goldsmith's or Jeweller's way, upon the most reasonable terms: He likewise continues to take Gentlemen and Ladies to Board as usual.

N. B. Cash given for old Gold and Silver, and old Gold and Silver Lace.

Strayed away from the Subscriber, two Steer Caves, about four months old, one a dark red, the other has a white face and some white streaks on the back; which went off about 14 Days before the date hereof. Whoever shall take up said Creatures and convey them to the Owner, in Watertown, shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble, by PAINEHAS CHILD.

Watertown, July 20, 1776.

French and Dutch GOODS.

MARTIN BICKER has just received a very good assortment of French and Dutch Goods, which are ready for sale at his Shop in Cornhill, Boston, lately improved by John Sample.

Among which are,

A very great choice of calicoes, patches, printed linsens, fine lawns, cambricks, silk gauzes, parafacts, carguts, gauze aprons, lawn dusters, and linen handkerchiefs, cotton and linen checks, furniture ditto, striped holland, ribbons, black fatten, perfumers, kid gloves, pins and needles, tapes Scotch threads, superfine, middling and coarse broad-cloths, trimmings to match, mac-caroni velvets, plain ditto breeches patterns, thread and worsted hose, bedticks, buckrams, durants, sagathees, duroys, wiltons, white silk damascens, writing paper, cuffor hats, &c.

N. B. Raccoon skins may be had at the above place, in large or small quantities, *libit.*

B R B M B R E B E, March 25.

FROM the 15th to the 16th the full brigade of the Hessian troops arrived here under the command of Lieut. Gen. de Heider. From the 13th to the 23d there arrived here successively, 15 English transports, on board of which were embarked, on the 23d the regiments of Frembach, Prince Charles, and Dürbach; and on the 24th the regiment of guards. Since the 23d, there arrived seven more transports. The 2d brigade, under the command of Major General de Mibach is arrived since the 20th. We expect here yet 22 transports which, it is said, must have sailed from the Thames by this time.

L O N D O N, April 16.

An Admiralty Court is appointed in Virginia, by authority of the Congress, and John Blair, Edmund Randolph Esq's; and another gentleman, are appointed Judges of it. They have condemned several English vessels which have been taken by the American privateers as lawful prizes. This shews the Americans are proceeding to the establishment of a government.

It is reported that there are some private letters from America which say, that the Americans had heard of the prohibitory act, and the hiring of foreign troops; in consequence of which the Continental Congress came to two resolutions, viz. to send no more petitions to Great Britain. And to open their ports to the ships of other nations, and invite them to partake of their trade. Men of discernment say, this last resolution is of more importance than people seem to be aware of.

The Americans act with coolness and wisdom, while our counsels are all violence and ignorance. The nation in general seems to be absorbed in luxury and dissipation. Every venal wretch scrambling for a contract. In short, the people are enervated by an universal depravity; are unfeeling to the sufferings of their fellow subjects, and unthinking of themselves. And hence arises that total disregard, which every man of reflection sees with sorrow, of the inevitable train of ill consequences, from this encroaching wound in the empire.

But few of the German hirelings have been embarked, for want of casks for their water. Orders have been given at Amsterdam for 3000 to be immediately sent to Stade; and it has been under consideration here, whether 100 coopers should not be sent from hence to Hamburgh, to help to make the necessary quantity of these water casks. — *Lack a day, What foreseeing mortals our blessed ministers are!*

Had not the poor Corsicans been sold and betrayed by their priests and some of their chiefs, there are good reasons to think, that the French would never have been able to conquer them; yet Corsica lies very near France and the French were ten times the number of the Corsicans. Now what prospect of success have we before us against the Americans, compared with the above case? None, not even the shadow of any; yet a great part of this insatiable nation foolishly thinks, that the troops that are to go out, will bear down all before them. Alas! they may perhaps ravage the coasts, but will never be able to penetrate into the country; or if they are suffered to do it, it will then be to their destruction.

Though it may seem to be a paradox, yet there is nothing more true, than that the generality of officers are the worst judges of the policy of war. In all ages and countries, when similar expeditions to the present American mad one have been proposed by ignorant and tyrannical ministers, they have always been approved of and represented as very easy to make, and sure to be crowned with success by most of the military men, as they think their honor is concerned in greedily embracing every opportunity to fight, right or wrong, that they may shew their prowess, and above all get preferred.

They find great difficulties to get transports in Holland, to bring over the Dutch Scots troops. Copy of a letter and memorial from James Wilson, Esq; to Lord George Germaine.

To the Right Hon. Lord George Germaine, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

IT is not with an concern that I find myself obliged to address your Lordship on this occasion, as one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. I trust your Lordship will not require any apology for the requisition of that favor, which in your official character it may be proper for you to comply with. Presuming, therefore, that you are the person by whose means my sentiments may be most regularly conveyed to his Majesty, I beg leave to intreat your Lordship may lay before his Majesty the inclosed memorial.

I have the honor &c. be, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

Gilgorum, March 17th. JAMES WILSON.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Memorial of JAMES WILSON, Sheweth,

THAT the memorialist has served your Majesty for upwards of fifteen years as a Captain in your Majesty's marine forces, during which time memorialist discharged his duty with fidelity to the utmost of his power, and that memorialist has had the honor of a seat in the House of Commons in Ireland, during the present parliament, in which capacity, as a servant of the people, his conduct has been uniformly directed by the belt of his understanding, to promote the interest of this kingdom, humbly conceiving the well being of this island essentially conducive to the honor and support of your Majesty's government; that memorialist is, by every binding influence of allegiance and inviolable inclination, ready to risk his life and property, if required, to maintain these inestimable principles by which your Majesty's illustrious family obtained the sovereignty of these realms; but it is with the most poignant concern that memorialist finds himself compelled, by the pernicious measures of your Majesty's ministers, and the indelible dictates of nature, to implore your Majesty to withdraw him from the rank and honor he enjoys under your Majesty, as Captain on half pay memorialist thinking it inconsistent with fidelity to your Majesty, as a subject, or the people, as a representative, to receive those wages which render him liable to the command of ministers, the perpetration of whose designs death would now be as much preferable to, as it ever had been in the mind of memorialist to hesitate in the support of your Majesty's real glory and happiness. Memorialist therefore humbly intreats your Majesty, in your royal clemency, graciously to take his dutiful memorial into consideration, as the only reward for his service, that memorialist may be emancipated from the distressing apprehension which the present military preparations against America suggest, of being obliged to disobey the commands of his sovereign, or adopt the horrid alternative of stifling every impulse of humanity, and rushing into the blood of kindred, fellow subjects, and countrymen.

[The above gentleman, who is a member of the Irish Parliament for Tagmon, in the county of Wexford, as a Captain in the year 1760 raised 130 men (as the purchase of his company) on his own estate in Ireland and served all the remainder of the war in actual service with the highest credit to himself.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 22 1776

Extract of a Letter from Williamsburg, July 18.

"A battery of two 18-pounders was opened on the enemy's fleet on Tuesday morning, whilst another of four 9 pounders played on their works and camp on Gwyn's Island. In a short time the whole fleet was forced to tow out of reach of the battery; their fire ceased after a few rounds. Their camp was thrown into confusion, and in the night before we could procure boats to carry over our men, they removed all their tents except one, their cannon except one, and all their stores &c. There were three tenders in the haven, which attempted to prevent our passage. Their works were ill-manned as if they meant to dispute their ground, but as soon as our soldiers put off in a few canoes, they retreated precipitately to their ships. The tenders fell into our hands, one they set on fire, but our people boarded her and extinguished the flames. The enemy burnt two small vessels, and the night following a very large ship named the Dunmore for she was very much damaged, having received four 18 pound shot through her sides and a double-headed one through her stern which raked her. Her mate was killed, a sailor had his arm taken off, and Lord Dunmore had his leg wounded by this shot. The fleet has sailed from the island, which we are in quiet possession of. From their works and preparation for others, and flock of cattle left on the island, it is evident they left it much against their inclination, and long before they expected it. We found 150 graves and 12 dead negroes lying in the open air. They have had a dreadful fever amongst them and the small pox; I wish our army may not catch the infection. The Roebuck was at the mouth of Rappahannock. The Fowey and Otter did not choose to come to the assistance of the Dunmore, which, unfortunately for her, had changed stations with the Otter, and by this means came into the jaws of our battery which was concealed. We did not lose a man."

On Friday last the Hon. the Continental Congress appointed Colonel Samuel Griffin, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the Flying Camp.

NEW-YORK July 25

The men of war that lately went up the North River, lye in Haverstraw Bay: Their tenders cruize about; last Saturday one of them went near the fort, upon which our people fired a 32 pounder at her which went through her quarter, when she tacked about, and stood down the river. Some time after, they landed a party of their men at Peck's hill, set fire to a wheat field, and burnt

the house of Mr. Jones, a small number of militia were soon collected, who were killed 7 of them, with many loss of our side.

Our troops stationed on Bergen Point gave a ministerial fleet and army some uneasiness by firing at the tenders boats &c. It is said and promised them that they return the fire with great fury but have not done the least damage to our people.

Last Lord's day a great many that were here in this city from Bergen Point. The occasion was this: A barge from the fleet full of soldiers landed on the Point, but were opposed and driven off with precipitation by our troops; a fire was ensued from a tender for a considerable time without doing any injury. By two deserters we are informed that a Captain and two private were killed on board their barge.

Extract of a letter from an Officer at Fort George to his Friend in this City dated July 14 1776.

"I never knew the fatigues of a campaign until I arrived in Canada; the most shocking scene that ever were exhibited in a camp, were constantly in our view. When General Sullivan arrived in Canada, the army was torn in pieces, sickness, & other unaccountable occurrences, a whole regiment was not to be found together. General Sullivan, with his usual activity and alertness, collected together a debilitated, deservited army; tried the strength of the enemy, who were at least four to one; performed an excellent retreat, although there were many difficulties in the enemy at our heels 3000 sick with the small pox, those the most healthy, like many wandering apparitions all our baggage stores and artillery to be removed officers as well as men employed in dragging cannon &c. our battalions moved up the rapid six miles loaded 10000 lbs. were rowed by our poor wearied men, while their arms pits in water and all part of a day and a half. Our sick and baggage were safely landed at St. John's, and from there were carried to Crown Point with the loss of only cannon, and they but poor ones."

In Provincial Congress of New Jersey, Trenton July 18. 1776

WHEREAS the Honorable the Continental Congress have declared the United Colonies to be free and Independent States:—WE the Delegates of New Jersey, in Provincial Congress assembled, do Resolve and Declare, That we will support the Freedom and Independence of the United States with our lives and fortunes, and with the able force of New Jersey.

Resolved, That this House from hence forth instead of the Style & title of Provincial Congress of New Jersey, do adopt and assume the Style & title of The Convention of the State of New Jersey.

Extract from the Minutes Wm PATTERSON, Sec'y.

HARTFORD, July 29.

The following is a true state of the situation of the Northern Army, with respect to the Small Pox, given us by a gentleman sent by the Governor and Council of this Colony, to make enquiry into the state of said army, viz

"All infected with said disorder are removed to Fort George—the main body of the army is now at Ticonderoga, at which place a stand is to be made. The greatest care is taken to prevent the further spreading of that fatal disorder, as the Generals have taken every precaution necessary, and have left no infected person with the main body, which together with the soldiers assigned for the two battalions now raised in this colony, for the northern army viz at Skerborough and the east side of Ticonderoga, will effectually render the campaign safe as to the above disorder."

N. B. The health of the army is much recovering. Provisions now are plenty both fresh & salt."

BOSTON, August 2

We have a Report in Town, said to be brought by one Capt. Carelton, arrived at Salem That 70 Sail of Transports with Hessian Troops, had arrived at Halifax, and sail'd again for New York before he left that Place.

Tuesday the 2d of July put into Halifax a ship, having on board a number of the Hessian troops.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away the first instant, a negro man named SAMSON, and stole between fifty and sixty pounds in Continental and other bills. He had on when he went away, a blue coat & scarlet jacket, and white linnen breeches, and stockings, and a new fashion cock'd hat: he is about five feet eight inches high. Speaks good English, and is sprightly and active; when he speaks he has a learning under look with his eyes. Whoever will apprehend said Negro, and return him to Simon Elliot of Boston, or secure him in any of the State Gaols, and send word to his Master shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges paid by said Elliot.

Boston, August 5, 1776.

O N D O N May 24.
never was England in such a situation as the
Port, as the following anecdote, which may
depend upon, doth certify: There is not a
pounder fit for service in this Kingdom; and
a few of any other weight. Now if 40,000
such or Spaniards should land on our coast—
could we repel them?

However, to remedy this as fast as possible, the
Board of Ordnance have ordered Verbruggen the
Master at Woolwich, to get ready with all pos-
sible dispatch another boring machine, in which
he will be able to supply government with
that number of guns they please. Lord Town-
shend is amazingly active in the Station of Master
General—visits Woolwich almost every week—
carefully inspects the minutest circumstance.

Extract of a Letter from Spithead May 2
It is expected we shall sail to-morrow for
Spain, under the command of Commodore Wm.
Boscawen, who is to hoist his broad pendant on
board of the Preston, a 50 gun ship. The ships
under his command are the Jersey half
ship, the Emerald of 32 guns, the Buena of
guns, the Strombois fireship, the Carcase bomb,
and all the transports which are ready. There
are upwards of 100 sail of transports now here all
which have foreign troops on board. We have
board five small casks and 30 chests Spanish
arsenals amounting to 35,000 l. for paying the
Irish troops at Boscawen.

Lord Howe is invested with unlimited military
power which, it is said, he positively demanded
evident to his accepting the chief command of
the King's forces in America.

NEW YORK July 29.
The 4th Mass in the Continental Army, Queen's
County, Orange and Ulster, were last week
ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march
on moment's warning; and many of them
gone to their proper Stations already.
An old Gentleman between 60 and 70 now
Duty in the Militia near Newark in New-
York is the Father of about 15 Children now
9 of which are in the Continental Army,
Captains to Privates.

Several Cannon were fired last Thursday Af-
ternoon from our Battery at Anson's, at 2 Num-
ber 3 from Staten Island, bound to Sandy
Hook supposed to join Part of the Militia
laying there: This brought on a Cannon-
ade from the Encampment of the Regulars near
Rye Point, on the Island, which continued
about on both Sides for near an hour: The
shot got clear but many of the Regulars were
killed, and several carried off supposed to
be wounded. On our Side, a Soldier belonging
one of the Philadelphia Battalions, was killed,
and one wounded; a Horse in a Carriage had
his Head shot off in the Street, and some Damage
done to the Houses.

WATER TOWN, August 5
Last Wednesday was sent into Boston, a Prize
Sloop of about 100 Tons Burthen, taken by
two Whaling Sloops in the Bay of Fundy, bound
from Jamaica to Halifax, laden with Rum, Sugar &c.
Yesterday forenoon was carried into Marble-
head, taken by the privateers Hancock, Captain
Mackay and Franklin, Capt. Skimmer, the ship
being commanded by James Kennedy, mounts
13 and two 2 pounders, bound from Halifax
to New York—She was one of the fleet of 24
which came out with transports under com-
mand of two men of war, the Renown of 50, and
the Flora of 20 guns, having on board a number
of troops—The cargo consists of 75 dozen hogs-
heads, 3 yards Irish sheeting, 2 boxes cord, 74 dozen
beer, 83 doz. strong beer, 311 tierces salted
of 6 barrels herring, 24 camp kettles 5 dozen
teaspoons 2 dozen kettles with covers, card decks
spoons, 2648 mutton hams, 40 dozen Rappes
off, 100 gallons rum, 388 yards ozenbriags, 12
half dozen claret, 4 barrels flour, 2 kgs of
sley, 230 dozen red port wine, 50 doz Sherry,
1 dozen white port wine, 16 dozen strong beer,
amounting to £.1509 15. 9d. Sterling, and some
ish. Also, the following tory gentlemen and
lies, viz. Patrick Reed, Thomas Frazier, Ro-
bert Sample and Wife, Elizabeth Burns John Burns,
Wigall Pecir, Thomas Sample the pious Benjamin
Davis and Son Benjamin, Thomas Pamp, and
John Waithead. The Privateer Warren, Capt.
Burk engaged with another of the fleet, and near
sinking her, when by an accident she had three of
her men blown up and 7 wounded, which obliged
her to put into port.

The above Tories were again transported to
Boston in a Schooner from Marblehead last Mon-
day, and with difficulty effected to go, the re-
sistance of the inhabitants we hear, was high;
they say they left Halifax about a month ago, that
transports with Hessian troops sail'd in company
with them bound to New York; and that the
day they left Halifax they saw 40 sail, which they
supposed to be transports with Hessian troops.

We hear that Capt. Joseph W. of 8th Regt.,
in Conjunction with a Providence Privateer, have
taken 5 rich Jamaica Men; 2 of which are ar-
rived at Falmouth (East) and 3 at Providence.
Last Monday departed this Life, (at Boston, of
the Small Pox,) greatly lamented, Colonel Lemuel
Robinson, of Dorchester.

On Saturday the 20th ult. died at Boston,
Mrs. Mary Pierce, the amiable Consort of Mr.
Nathaniel Pierce of that town, Merchant, and
Daughter to Deacon Samuel Fife of this town.—
This Lady largely inherited the virtues of her
sex; though young she was thoughtful judicious
and sensible; candour dictated her judgment,
prudence her opinion, and propriety her conduct;
she preserved such an affability of manners to-
wards all, that while her Friends experienced
every demonstration of her regard 'twas difficult
to know, whom she esteemed her enemies. She
was Married about a month before her death,
inconstant state! just when the pleasing pros-
pects of youth, and the promising enjoyment of
conjugal felicity were opening to her view, e'er
she had yet compleated the celebration of her
nuptials, she is—Dead.

And for the mirth of a wedding, are changed
the solemnities of a funeral—She is gone—And
to her disconsolate Husband has left the disap-
pointment of his scarce promised bliss, to her le-
male friends, the pattern of every engaging vir-
tue, and to the world, a most striking instance of
the uncertainty of human happiness.

On Wednesday, 7th of August. At ten in the
morning, will begin the sale of the cargo of the
prize ship Lady Juliana, from Jamaica, now
lying at the Hon. John Hancock, Esqrs; Wharf,
consisting of

315 hogheads and 57 tierces of choice su-
gars, 94 puncheons and hogheads of rum, 180
bags and 14 casks piemento, 396 bags of ginger,
19 tons of dying wood 568 Jamaica hides, very
large, 63 planks of Mahogany, 19 tons of Fustick,
25 tierces Spanish cedar, 1 cask tortoise shell, 1
hoghead of old copper, brass and pewter, 17 ele-
phants teeth

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. That every bidder shall advance 5 per cent
on every bid, and the highest to be the purchaser.
2. That every purchaser shall pay down 25
earnest money, 10 per cent, and the remainder in
three days after the purchase, on forfeiture of the
advance money.
3. If any dispute arises between two or more
bidders, the article in dispute shall be put up a-
gain.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.
On THURSDAY next, 8th Instant,
At TEN in the Morning,
Will be sold by Public Vendue on Tilden's Wharf
in Boston;

The Cargo of the Prize Ship *CREATON*,
from Annam, consisting of a large Quantity of
Rum, &c. *J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer*

THE Justices of Peace for the County of Sur-
folk are desired to attend at Dedham, on
Tuesday the 13th Day of August Instant, at Ten
o'Clock Beforenoon, to open, sort and count the
Votes for a County Treasurer.

A *POCKET BOOK* was taken up, (with some
Money in it) between Col. Tyng's and the
Mouth of Concord River. The Owner may have it
by applying to William Tenney, jun. of Hollis.
Hollis, May 22, 1776.

Best German STEEL,
With a variety of other articles in the Hard Ware
way, to be Sold by
DANIEL WALDO,
Near Watertown Bridge.

TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAMS & VINCENT,
At their Store one Door above the American
Coffee House, in King Street, Boston, Wholesale
and Retail;
*EXCELLENT Red Port, Claret, Faval and Ma-
laga WINES. Jamaica Spirits, West India and
New England Rum Brandy, Florence Oyl Raisins,
Loaf Sugar, Brown Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Pep-
per, Indigo, Allspice, Ginger, Tobacco, &c*

TAKEN up at Waltham, a bright bay Horse,
about 4 years old, mark'd on the forehead
under H.B. and a mare about 7 years old, a brown
chestnut colour.—The owners, or owner may
have each, or either of them by applying to Uriah
Cutting, innholder, of Waltham, and paying
charges. July 26.

Strayed or stolen from Boston, about the 15th
of July, a black Mare, 6 Years old, about 14
Hands high, Trot and Pace, has three white
Feet, and a Blaze in her Face, her Mane hangs on
the left Side. Whoever takes up said Mare, and
will return her, shall have Four Dollars, paid by
SAMUEL FAINE.

In Committee of COUNCIL July 31 1776.
WHEREAS repeated Applications have
been made to the Council of this State,
by Committees of Safety &c. in several Towns,
for Direction and Assistance, respecting such
Persons as are called Tories:

Therefore, Ordered, That all Magistrates,
Sheriffs, Committees of Safety, and all other
Officers within this State, do exert themselves
with Vigour in carrying the Laws and Orders
of said State into Execution, so that the good
People of the United States of America may
not be exposed to such inimical Persons.

A true Copy,
Attest. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec.

THE Public are hereby notified, that no per-
sons who have had the Small Pox since the
first of July instant, can be suffered to leave the
Town until Wednesday next; at which time, all
persons producing a line from the physician or
physicians who have inoculated or attended them,
certifying that they have been inoculated three
weeks at least, and are entirely free from infection,
and also submitting themselves and their effects
to be well cleared at the Smoking-Houses, shall
be furnished at Roxbury Lines, and at the Ferries,
with a certificate signed by the Selectmen that in
their opinion they may be permitted to pass to
their several homes without danger to the inha-
bitants; the Selectmen at the same time depend-
ing on such persons taking every other precau-
tion to prevent the infection being communicated
to their friends in the Country: And it is recom-
mended to the inhabitants in this town, in whose
Families any one has passed thro' the Disemper,
that they use their utmost diligence in airing and
cleansing their houses and effects, that this suffer-
ing Town may not continue a hospital longer
than is absolutely necessary for the safety of the
Country. *By Order of the Select Men.*

Wm COOPER, Town Clerk.
Boston, July 27th, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given. That there will
be a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town
of Charlestown on Wednesday the 7th Day of
August next at Four o'Clock Afternoon, at the
House of Mrs. Anna Whittemore in said Town,
to know the Mind of the Town, what Steps they
will take in order to furnish the American Army
with Ten Men out of said Town, agreeable to an
Order from the General Court of this State.

By Order of the Selectmen.
SETH SWEETSER, Town Clerk.
Charlestown, July 20 1776

FOR SALE
By **CARTWRIGHT & JARVIS,**
Next to the Branch of Grapes, in King Street Boston,
Spermoceti Candles, Flour, Coffee, Brazil
Tobacco, and a small Parcel of Women Goods

WHERE the subscribers being appointed exami-
ners by the honorable John Winthrop,
Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Middle-
sex, to receive and examine the claims of the se-
veral creditors of the estate of Thomas Cordis,
late of Concord deceased—Six months being al-
lowed the creditors of said estate to bring in and
prove their claims—Therefore these are to give
notice to said creditors, that we purpose to attend
that business on the last Monday of this instant,
and the five following months, from four to eight
o'clock P. M. at the house of Captain Ephraim
Jones, innholder in Concord.

Concord, June 21, 1776. *Jeph Lee,* Commis-
David Brown, sioners

ALL Persons that have any demands upon
the Estate of Eleazer Flagg Pools, late of
Woburn, Gentleman, deceased are desired to
bring in their Accounts, and all Persons Indebted
to said Estate are desired to make speedy Payment,
to
Samuel Thompson, Administrator.
Simon Carter, Attorney.
August 23, 1776

ALL Persons having any demands upon
the Estate of Thomas Reed, late of Cam-
bridge, Trader, deceased, are desired to
bring in their Accounts, and all Persons Indebted
to said Estate are desired to make speedy Payment
to
SAM. THOMPSON, Attorney
for the
Administrator.

Woburn, August 3, 1776.
JUNE 4 1776 Strayed or stolen out of a Pasture
in Little Cambridge, a Bay coloured Mare,
about 6 Years old, with a white star in her Fore-
head a black Main and Tail. The left hind hoof
white. Whoever will bring said Mare to Mr.
John Dennie's, in Little Cambridge, they shall
have a handsome Reward for taking her up.

Extract of a Letter from Cumberland, Nova Scotia,
June 23, 1776

THE following is a genuine copy of an instrument presented by Mr. Franklin to the inhabitants of this county, in order, as he said, to wipe off that stain of disaffection which had been represented home by Governor Legge — Yet notwithstanding the little art and finesse he is so remarkable for, he has not been able to gain that ascendancy over the minds of the inhabitants, as he and his friends expected. Were it not other motives which deterred the people from signing, the view which Mr. Franklin has in doing it being too obvious to the least impartial penetration acquainted in our government, would prevent every honest and well thinking man from complying. Franklin and his friends gain one point, and himself two; first, by getting this instrument signed, he may prove that Mr. Legge has made a false representation, and in this convulsed time, must be very pernicious to the interest of Britain; by this he may throw Mr. Legge out of the government, and his adherents out of business — This would satisfy the revenge long looked for, be Mr. Legge's just admiration in bringing many guilty and atrocious offenders to justice for embezzling the public monies, and using such as they meant for ruling in a partial and despotic sway, to the great detriment of the progress of the settlement ever since Mr. Howe came. Secondly, Mr. Franklin, who is reduced in a manner to a state of beggary, and being too well known for his dissimulation, cannot gain ground in proportion, nor no emolument at all — He by this may show his popularity and interest in favour of government (if signed) get himself established with his regiment or the government — He has not procured above thirty volunteers many of them of the most low characters, and the others he has frightened having declared openly that those who would no sign shall forfeit their interest. In this (should he accomplish it) he will get his share, as he has often declared, that he hoped to see the day when an American should not have a fort in Nova Scotia.

Province of Nova Scotia.

WHEREAS this his majesty's province has been, and is now threatened with an invasion from the neighbouring colonies by certain people now in arms, against his majesty's present government, for refusing to concur with them, in disaffection to the laws of Great Britain, and for affording, agreeable to our duty, supplies and refreshments to his majesty's troops — We wish it to be known, that however unwilling we should be to shed the blood of our American countrymen, we must in discharge of our duty to God and the King, and in support of the constitution and laws of our country, oppose their entry into this province, and any and every of their proceedings therein, where their coming must expose us to the ruin and destruction of our property, and to all the ravages and horrors of a civil war: And we do solemnly promise in the presence of Almighty God to bear faithful and true allegiance to his sacred Majesty George the Third, and we will to the utmost of our power and ability support, maintain and defend his crown & dignity, against all traitorous attempts & conspiracies whatever; and furthermore, we, inhabitants of the township of — do for the purposes aforesaid, voluntarily enrol ourselves in a company of militia, whereof — is to be our captain, and — are to be our lieutenants, in the volunteer regiment of militia, under the command of the Hon. Michael Franklin, Esq; on condition, nevertheless, that we are not on any occasion whatever to serve out of this colony, nor are we to be required to do duty in consequence of this enactment, but on case of an actual invasion of this province, by such a body of forces as may make it necessary to aid and support the King's troops stationed in this colony.

STOP THIEF!

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber in Walpole, on the night of the 26th instant, a light reddish colour'd Mare, about 7 or 8 years old with a dark mane and tail, white feet, somewhat spotted, small white spot in her forehead, branded on the left shoulder with a small mark nearly resembling an O, the trets and paces — Whoever shall take up said Mare and return her, or give information so that the subscriber may have her again, shall have Four Dollars reward, and necessary charges paid; and for apprehending and securing the Thief, an additional reward of six Dollars, and necessary charges paid by,

SAMUEL CHENEY.

Walpole, July 27, 1776.

POT-ASHES.

POT-ASHES wanted. — Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD.

By THOMAS DENNIE,

At Little Cambridge, the following articles by whole sale, viz

West-India and New-England rum, brandy, coffee, and brown sugar, printed or blank Malaga wine and raisins per cask, chocolate per box, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, cloves and black pepper, with a variety of other articles.

Massachusetts Bay, Middle District, ff.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Maritime Court for the Middle District of the Massachusetts Bay, will be held at the Court House in Salem, on Monday the 19th Day of August, 1776, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon, to try the Justice of the Capture of the Ship named the Queen of England, of about 200 Tons burthen, (lately commanded by James Ainsworth) and of her Cargo and Appurtenances: Against which a Libel is filed before me. (the said Ship having been taken and brought into the Middle District aforesaid) by Caleb Hopkins, Commander of the Armed Ship called the George, in behalf of the Officers, Marines and Mariners on board the same Ship, the Owner or Hirers thereof, and of himself. And the Owners of the said Ship Queen of England, or any persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any they have why the same Ship, and her Cargo & Appurtenances should not be condemned.

Timothy Pickering Judge of said Court.

Colony of the } Lincoln, ff.
Massachusetts Bay.

LIBELS are filed before me against the sloop Nancy, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by Peleg Crocker, against the sloop Betsey, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by Jonathan Blodget; — against the sloop Endeavour, burthen about thirty tons, commanded by James Tattersall; — against the sloop Beaver, burthen about seventy tons, commanded by Nathan Phillips; — and against the schooner Dolphin, burthen about fifty tons, commanded by Jonathan Carleton. Which vessels are said to be improved in carrying supplies to the fleet and army employed against the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln; and the Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the sea coast of America, and brought into either of the Counties of York, Cumberland or Lincoln, will be held at the Meeting House in the East Precinct of Pownalborough, on Tuesday the third day of September 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of said captures; of which this notice is given, pursuant to the laws of this Colony, that all persons claiming in said vessels or cargoes, or are any way concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the said vessels, or either of them, with their appurtenances and cargoes should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge
(of said Court.)

In the House of Representatives, July 12, 1776

ON the memorial of Joseph Reed, in behalf of the inhabitants of Boothbay, in the county of Lincoln praying that the petition and memorial presented by their agent to the General Court in their session in March last, for quieting the inhabitants of said Boothbay in their possession, may be now acted on.

Resolved, That the said petition and memorial presented in March last, and the several answers to the same which have been received, together with the memorial of Paul Reed, and all papers accompanying said memorial, be referred to the third Tuesday of the next sitting of the General Court; and that the Secretary be directed to publish this order in the Watertown, Boston and Portsmouth news papers, that all persons interested as claimers of land in Boothbay may be notified to shew cause, if any they have at that time why the prayer of the said petition and memorial of March last should not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrence.

William Cooper, Speaker pro. tem.

In Council July 12, 1776. Read and concurr'd.

John Avery, Dep'ty. Sec'y.

Consented to by the major Part of the Council.

JOHN AVERY, D. Sec.

THIS is to inform those it may concern, That JOHN POPE, who of late Years, hath been much noted in curing malignant Ulcers, scrofulous Tumours, and inveterate Cancers; having by Reason of the distressed Situation of the Town of Boston, his native Home, removed into the Country, — now resides at Smithfield, near Woonsocket Falls, Rhode Island Government.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Watertown.

In COUNCIL, July 22, 1776
WHEREAS Edward Mitchell, Thos. Cushing and William Drew Esqrs; were appointed a Committee to provide 1500 Cantees, 250 Camp Kettles and Camp Equipage for 1500 Men, to be raised agreeable to the resolve of the Continental Congress, and were directed by a Resolve of the General Court of the 1st instant to send them forward to the 1st Place, and in like Proportions with those by resolve of the said Court, ordered for the other counties to the same Place, which is completed, will be very inconvenient, and retard the Business.

Therefore, Resolved, That the said canteens, and they hereby are directed to provide and send forward the aforesaid articles forthwith to the care of Samuel Hunt, and — Church, Esqrs; or either of them, by them delivered, one half to Col. Samuel Brewer, order, and the other half to Col. Aaron Williams or his order, for the use of their regiments, this order to be printed in the several newspapers in this State without delay.

A true Copy. Attest. John Avery, Dep.

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, Southern District, ff.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Maritime Court for the Southern District of the Massachusetts Bay, will be held at Plymouth, on Wednesday the 7th day of August 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of the capture of the ship, named the Reynolds, then about 300 tons, (lately commanded by Lock Resford) and of her cargo and appurtenances against which a Libel is filed before me, (the ship being brought into the Southern District aforesaid) in behalf of the owners, officers, mariners and mariners of the armed ship, called the Greys, (commanded by George M'Flroy) and owners of said ship, or any persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any they have why the same ship, her cargo and appurtenances should not be condemned.

At the court aforesaid, will be tried the justice of Gilbert Harrison's claim to certain goods on board the schooner Volant, lately captured in the Maritime Court for the Southern District of which this notice is given to all persons concerned.

N CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

STOP DESERTER.

DESERTED from my company, in Capt. Craft's battalion of colony train of artillery, Michael Carrick, 31 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with a cut over his right eye, well set, black hair, and buck skin breeches, on a grey cut side jacket and striped waistcoat, a new cotton shirt, and carried away with a French musket and bayonet — Any person shall stop the said deserter and thief, shall be rewarded of FOUR DOLLARS, and will be paid by

JOSEPH B. LUCI

TO BE SOLD,

A Stout strong healthy negro man, about 20 years of age, has had the small pox, turn his hand to almost any thing; he is a farming business the best; he is well clothed. The pay may be on interest, giving security. quire of the printer.

TAKEN up by Jacob Jones of Sudbury the 10th of 1st June, a young chestnut coloured Horse, about five or six years old with white streak down his forehead, with white lock. The owner may have him again, coming at Mr. Bent's tavern in Sudbury, pay the charges. Sudbury, July 15, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public, That there is to be bound out in the County by the Selectmen of the Town of Marblehead Number of Orphan Children, Male and Female for a Term of Years. Whomsoever may want applying to said Selectmen, may know the Conditions, who will be always ready to wait on the

TO BE SOLD,

ENOCH GREENLEAF

At Sudbury, next door to John Noyes, Esq; near Barker's (formerly Bryans) Tavern.

A Variety of ENGLISH GOOD

Also — At the same place is to be sold, by

GREENLEAF and FIELD,

New England and West India rum, brandy, Malaga & other wines, loaf & brown sugars, with many kinds of West India goods, as low as the time will admit of. — Also, — barr iron, hallow wa grindstones, &c

N. B. All persons indebted to the late company of Amory and Greenleaf, are requested immediately to pay their balances to said Greenleaf. Boston, July 8, 1776.



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in W A T E R T O W N.

MONDAY, August 12, 1776.

ALL Persons indebted for this Paper, either for a whole or half Year, by discharging their Balances, will greatly oblige,
The PRINTER.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN CONGRESS, July 10, 1776.
THE Committee to whom the cartel between Brigadier General Arnold and Capt. Foster, and the several papers thereto relating were committed, having had the same under their consideration, and made diligent inquiry into the facts, have agreed to the following report :

They find that a party of three hundred and ninety Continental troops under the command of Col. Bedel, was posted at the Cedars, about 43 miles above Montreal ; that they had there formed some works of defence, the greater part of them picketed lines the rest a breastwork of earth with two field pieces mounted.

That on Wednesday the 15th of May, Colonel Bedel received intelligence that a party of the enemy consisting of about 600 regulars, Canadians and Indians were on their way to attack his post, and were then within 9 miles of it—that Col. Bedel thereon set out himself for Montreal to procure a reinforcement whereupon the command at the Cedars devolved on Maj. Butterfield.

That on Thursday a reinforcement under the command of Major Sherburne, marched from Montreal for the Cedars, while a larger detachment should be getting ready to proceed thither with Brigadier General Arnold.

That on Friday the 19th the enemy under the command of captain Foster, invested the post at the Cedars, and for two days kept up a loose sniping fire—That Major Butterfield proposed from the very first to surrender the post and refused repeated solicitations from his officers and men to permit them to fall out on the enemy.

That on Sunday afternoon, a flag being sent in by the enemy, Major Butterfield agreed to surrender the fort and garrison to Capt. Foster, capitulating with him (whether verbally or in writing does not appear) that the garrison should not be put into the hands of the Savages, & that their baggage should not be plundered.

That at the time of the surrender, the enemy consisted of about 40 regulars, 100 Canadians, and 500 Indians, and had no cannon; the garrison had sustained no injury from the fire but they having one man wounded—they had 20 rounds of cartridges a man, 30 rounds for one field piece five for another, half a barrel of gun powder, 15 pound of musket ball, and provision sufficient to have lasted them 20 or 30 days. Major Butterfield knew that a reinforcement was on its way, and moreover was so near the main body of the army, that he could not doubt of being supported by that.

That immediately on the surrender, the garrison was put into the custody of the Savages, who plundered them of their baggage, and even stripped them of their clothes.

That Major Sherburne having landed on Monday the 20th, at Quilz chenes about nine miles from the Cedars, and marched on with his party consisting then of 100 men, to within four miles thereof, was there attacked by about 500 of the enemy—that he maintained his ground about an hour, and then, being constrained to retreat, performed the same in good order, receiving and returning a constant fire for about 40 minutes, when the enemy finding means to post advanced parties in such a manner as to intercept their farther retreat, they also were made prisoners of war.

That they were immediately put into the custody of the Savages carried to where Major Butterfield and his party were, and stripped of their baggage and wearing apparel.

That two of them were put to death that evening, four or five others at different times afterwards, one of whom was of those who surrendered on capitulation at the Cedars, and was killed

on the eighth day after that surrender. That one was that, and while retaining life and sensation was roasted, as was related by his companion now in possession of the Savages, who himself saw the fact, and that several others, being worn down by fatigue and cruelty, were left exposed in an island naked and perishing with cold and hunger.

That while Major Sherburne was in custody of the enemy, Captain Foster required of him and the other officers to sign a cartel, stipulating the exchange of their selves and their men for as many of equal condition of the British troops in our possession. And farther, that notwithstanding the exchange, neither themselves nor men should ever again bear arms, against the British government. And for the performance of this four hostages were to be delivered, which they being under the absolute power of the enemy, did sign.

That on Sunday the 26th the prisoners were carried to Jansingheuer, when it was discovered that General Arnold was approaching and making dispositions to attack them.

That Capt. Foster, having desired Major Sherburne to attend a flag which he was about to send to Gen. Arnold for confirmation of the cartel, carried him into the Council of the Indians then sitting, who told him, "that it was a mercy never before shewn in their wars that they had put to death a few of the prisoners but that he must expect and so inform Gen. Arnold that they should certainly kill every man who should hereafter fall into their hands." That Capt. Foster joined in desiring that this bloody message should be delivered to Gen. Arnold, and moreover that he should be notified, that if he rejected the cartel, and attacked him, every man of the prisoners would be put to instant death.

That Gen. Arnold was extremely averse from entering into any agreement, and was at length induced to do it, by no other motive than that of saving the prisoners from cruel and inhuman death, threatened in such terms as left no doubt it was to be perpetrated ; and that he did in the end conclude it after several flags received from Capt. Foster, and a relinquishment by him of the unequal article restraining our soldiers from again bearing arms.

That the prisoners, so stipulated to be given up to the enemy were not in the possession of Gen. Arnold nor under his direction, but were, at that time, distributed through various parts of the continent, under the orders of this House.

That four hostages were accordingly delivered to captain Foster who were immediately plundered and stripped by the Savages ; and on his part were delivered one Major, four Captains, sixteen subalterns and three hundred and fifty five privates, as specified in a certificate of captain James Osgood, and others of whom no specification by their names or number has yet been transmitted; that he retained twelve Canadians, alleging, in his justification, express orders so to do ; and that living in a military government, they were to be considered even in a worse light than deserters from his Majesty's armies. These he carried away in irons, but afterwards released ; that he permitted the Indians to carry into their countries several other natives of the United States, for purposes unknown.

That during the time of their captivity not half food was allowed the prisoners. They were continually insulted, buffeted and ill treated by the Savages ; and when the first parties of them were carried off from the shore, to be delivered to General Arnold, balls of mud were fired at them, and at the last parties musket balls.

Whereupon the Congress came to the following resolutions :

Resolved, That all acts, contrary to good faith, the laws of nature, or the custom of civilized nations, done by the officers and soldiers of his Britannic Majesty or by foreigners or Savages taken into his service, are to be considered as done by his orders, unless indemnification be made in cases which admit indemnification, and of all other

cases, unless immediate and effective measures be taken by him or his officers for bringing to condign punishment the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the act.

Resolved, That the plundering the baggage of the garrison at the Cedars, stripping them of their clothes, and delivering them into the hands of the Savages, was a breach of the capitulation on the part of the enemy, for which indemnification ought to be demanded.

Resolved, That the murder of the prisoners of war was a gross and inhuman violation of the laws of nature and nations ; that condign punishment should be inflicted on the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the same ; and that for this purpose, it be required that they be delivered into our hands.

Resolved That the agreement entered into by Gen. Arnold was a mere sponson on his part, he not being invested with the powers for disposing of prisoners not in his possession, nor under his direction ; and that therefore it is subject to be ratified or annulled at the discretion of this house.

Resolved That the shameful surrender of the post at the Cedars, is chargeable on the commanding officer. That such other of the prisoners, as were taken there shewed a willingness and desire to fight the enemy ; and that Major Sherburne, and the prisoners taken with him though their disparity of numbers was great, fought the enemy bravely for a considerable time and surrendered at last, but on absolute necessity ; on which consideration, and on which alone, it is resolved that, the said sponson be ratified and that an equal number of captives from the enemy of the same rank and condition be restored to them as stipulated by the said sponson.

Resolved, That previous to the delivery of the prisoners to be returned on one part, the British commander in Canada be required to deliver into our hands the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the horrid murder committed on the prisoners, to suffer such punishment as their crime deserves ; and also to make indemnification for the plunder at the Cedars, taken contrary to the faith of capitulation ; and that, until such delivery and indemnification be made, the said prisoners be not delivered.

Resolved. That if the enemy shall commit any farther violences by putting to death, torturing, or otherwise ill treating the prisoners retained by them, or any of the hostages put into their hands, recourse be had to retaliation, as the sole means of stopping the progress of human butchery ; and that for that purpose punishments of the same kind and degree be inflicted on an equal number of the captives from thence in our possession, till they shall be taught due respect to the violated rights of nations.

Resolved, That a copy of this report be transmitted to the commander in chief of the Continental forces, to be by him sent to Generals Howe and Burgoyne.

By Order of the Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

STATE of New-Hampshire, } Amherst, August
County of Hillsborough, } 1, 1776

Pursuant to orders from the committee of safety for said State, to the Sheriff of said county, requiring him to proclaim Independency in Amherst, the shire town of said county. The Sheriff, attended by the militia, a great part of the magistrates of the county, and several hundred of other spectators met at the Meeting house in said town ; and after attending prayer were formed into a circle on the parade the Sheriff in the center on horse back, with a drawn sword in his hand : The Declaration was read from an eminence on the parade, after that was done, three cheers were given, colours flying, and drums beating : the militia fired in thirteen divisions attended with universal acclamations. The whole was performed with the greatest decorum.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, July 19.

Resolved, That the Paper Makers in Pennsylvania be detained from proceeding with the Association to New Jersey.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

In CONGRESS, July 22, 1776.

Resolved, That the several Commanders in Chief, in each department, be directed to exchange any officer in the British service, (now a prisoner in any of these States) of, or under the rank of Colonel, for Col. Ethan Allen.

Resolved, That the persons taken prisoners with Colonel Allen, be put upon the same footing as those in the Continental service, and exchanged accordingly as opportunity presents.

By Order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

In CONGRESS, July 24, 1776.

Resolved, That all the Resolutions of this Congress, passed on the 23d day of April last, relating to ships and other vessels, their tackle, apparel and furniture, and all goods, wares, and merchandize, belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of Great Britain, taken on the high seas, or between high and low water mark, be extended to all ships and other vessels, their tackle, apparel and furniture, and all goods, wares, and merchandize belonging to any subject or subjects of the said King, except the inhabitants of the Bermudas and Providence or Bahama Islands. The following is an exact state of what passed at the interview between his Excellency General Washington and Col. Patterson, Adjutant General of the army under General Howe, July 20, 1776.

After usual compliments, in which, as well as through the whole conversation, Col. Patterson addressed General Washington by the title of Excellency, Col. Patterson entered upon the business by saying, that General Howe much regretted the difficulties which had arisen respecting the address of the letters to General Washington; that it was deemed consistent with propriety, and founded upon precedents of the like nature by ambassadors & Plenipotentiaries where disputes or difficulties of rank had arisen; that General Washington might recollect he had, last summer, addressed a letter to Gen. Howe, To the Hon. William Howe, Esq; that Lord Howe and Gen. Howe did not mean to derogate from the respect or rank of General Washington; that they held his person and character in the highest esteem; that the direction, with the addition of &c. &c. &c. implied every thing that ought to follow. He then produced a letter which he did not directly offer to General Washington, but observed that it was the same letter which had been sent and laid it on the table, with a superscription to George Washington, &c. &c. &c. The General declined the letter, and said, that a letter, directed to a person in a public character, should have some description or indication of it, otherwise it would appear a mere private letter; that it was true the &c. &c. &c. implied every thing, and they also implied any thing; that the letter to Gen. Howe alluded to was in answer to one received under a like address from him, which the officer on duty having taken, he did not think proper to return, but answered it in the same mode of address; that he should absolutely decline any letter directed to him as a private person, when it related to his public station. Col. Patterson then said, that General Howe would not urge his delicacy any farther, and repeated his assertions, that no failure of respect was intended. He then said, that he would endeavour as well as he could, to recollect General Howe's sentiments on the letter and resolve of Congress, sent him a few days before, respecting the treatment of our prisoners in Canada. "That the affairs of Canada were in another department, not subject to the controul of General Howe, but that he and Lord Howe utterly disapproved of every infringement on the rights of humanity." Col. Patterson then took a paper out of his pocket; and after looking it over, said he had expressed nearly the words. General Washington said that he had also forwarded a copy of the resolves to General Burgoyne. To which Col. Patterson replied, he did not doubt a proper attention would be paid to them, and that he (Gen. Washington) was sensible that cruelty was not the characteristic of the British nation. Col. Patterson then proceeded to say, he had it in charge to mention the case of Gen. Prescott, who they were informed was treated with such rigour, that under his age and infirmities, fatal consequences might be apprehended.

General Washington replied, that Gen. Prescott's treatment had not fallen under his notice; that all persons under his particular direction, he had treated with kindness, and made their situation as easy and comfortable as possible;

that he did not know where Gen. Prescott was, but believed his treatment was very different from their information. General Washington then mentioned the case of Colonel Allen, and the officers who had been confined in Boston goal. As to the first, Colonel Patterson answered, that General Howe had no knowledge of it but by information from General Washington, and that the Canada department was not under his direction or controul; that as to the other prisoners at Boston, when ever the state of the army at Boston admitted it, they were treated with humanity and even indulgence; that this he asserted upon his honor, and should be happy in an opportunity to prove it.

Gen. Washington then observed, that the conduct of several of the officers would well have warranted a different treatment from what they had received; some having refused to give any parole, and others having broke it when given, by escaping, or endeavouring so to do. Col. Patterson answered, that as to the first, they misunderstood the matter very much, and seemed to have mistook the line of propriety exceedingly; and as to the latter, General Howe utterly disapproved and condemned their conduct.

That if a remonstrance was made, such violations of good faith, would be severely punished; but that he hoped General Washington was too just to draw public inferences from the misbehaviour of some private individuals; that bad men were to be found in every class and society; that such behaviour was considered as a dishonor to the British army. Col. Patterson then proceeded to say, that the goodness and benevolence of the King had induced him to appoint Lord Howe & Gen. Howe his Commissioners, to accommodate this unhappy dispute, that they had great powers, and would derive the greatest pleasure from effecting an accommodation; and that he (Col. Patterson) wished to have this visit considered as making the first advances to this desirable object. Gen. Washington replied that he was not vested with any powers on this subject by those from whom he derived his authority and power. But from what had appeared or transpired on this head, Lord Howe, and Gen. Howe were only to grant pardons; that those who had committed no fault wanted no pardon, that we were only defending what we deemed our indisputable right. Col. Patterson said that would open a very wide field for argument. He then expressed his apprehension that an adherence to forms was likely to obstruct business of the greatest moment and consequence.

He then observed that a proposal had been formerly made of exchanging Governor Skene for Mr. Lovell; that he now had authority to accede to that proposal. General Washington replied, that the proposition had been made by the direction of Congress, and having been then rejected, he could not now renew the business or give any answer, till he had previously communicated it to them.

Col. Patterson behaved with the greatest attention and politeness during the whole business, expressing strong acknowledgements that the usual ceremony of binding his eyes had been dispensed with. At the breaking up of the conference, General Washington strongly invited him to partake of a small collation provided for him, which he politely declined, a lodging his late breakfast, and an impatience to return to Gen. Howe, though he had not executed his commission so amply as he wished. Finding he did not propose staying, he was introduced to the General Officers after which he took his leave, and was safely conducted to his own boat, which waited for him about four miles distant from the city.

Made public by order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

H A L I F A X, July 2.

Thursday morning last, arrived here from her station in Boston Bay, the Milford frigate, Capt. Burr.

Yesterday evening arrived here his Majesty's frigate Brune, in 8 weeks from Portsmouth, and two transports, having on board a number of the foot guards and some foreign troops.

P O R T S M O U T H, Aug. 3.

By an express from Falmouth last evening, we are informed, that Capt. White the day before, in a privateer, had arrived there, having 40 men on board, with the particulars of the following prizes he had taken, viz. The brig Fanny, 150 khd. rum, from Antigua—sloop Betty, 150 khd. rum, and a brig from Antigua, for Liverpool, with 250 khd. rum—brig Harlequin, from Nevis for London, 273 khd. of sugar, and 65 khd. rum.—ship Polly, from Antigua, 12 khd. sugar, and 450 khd. rum—ship Anna Mariah, 495 khd. sugar, and 52 pip-s of wine, and some bales of cotton, carried into Falmouth. The Captain also took a seventh vessel, which he gave the prisoners.—Capt. Lear, and Capt. Hoply Yeaton,

of this ship, which was taken by the privateer, and was bound.

S A L E S.

TO-MORROW morning, being the 1st of August at Ten o'clock, will begin the Sale of the Cargo of the Ship Zacherah Bailey, from Jamaica;—the following are the articles which will be in first Day's Sale,

160 Hhds. of excellent Rum, 35 Hhds. choice Sugars, 15 B gs of Cotton wool, 43 B of Pieme to, 2 4 pound Cannon with Carriage and 2 Brass Swivel Guns

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY next, at Eleven o'clock will fold by public vendue, on Hancock's wharf the remaining part of the cargo of the Lady Juliana, among which are,

63 planks of Mahogany, 1 cask Tortoiseshell, a quantity of large Jamaica hices, some ginger and piemento, and a few casks of Jamaica rum and 3 cask of gum guaiacum.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On FRIDAY next, at One o'clock, will be sold by public vendue, at the American coffee house in King street.

The ship Creighton, burthen about 200 tons, a strong New England built ship, and only 14 years old.

Inventory of her stores may be seen at No. 1, on Tilden's wharf & at the time and place of sale.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

At the above Time and Place will also be sold by public Vendue,

The Lady Juliana, as she now lays at Hancock's Wharf. She is an excellent ship, and well found. Inventory of her Stores may be seen any Time after To Morrow, by applying to,

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION at Bedford—in Dartmouth.

On THURSDAY the 22d of August instant, at Ten o'clock in the Morning, will begin the Sale of the Prize Ship Reynolds, from Jamaica now lying at Bedford, in Dartmouth and continue by adjournment, until the whole is sold containing as follows, viz

302 Hhds. of choice Sugars, 74 Puncheon of Rum; 52 pip-s 10 half pipes, 10 buns and hogheads Wine; 42 bags of Piemento, 40 Planks and 11 logs Mahogany, 16 tons of Lignum Vitæ, and 7 tons of Fustick.

Conditions of Sale—I That every Bidder shall advance five per Cent on every Bid, and the highest to be the Purchaser.—II. That every Purchaser shall pay down ten per Cent. as Earnest Money, and the remainder in five Days after the Purchase, unless Security is given to the Auctioneer for the Payment of the Money in Boston, in ten days after the Sale.—III. If any Dispute arises between two or more Bidders, the Article in Dispute shall be put up again.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

NOTICE is hereby given to such Persons as were employ'd before the Twenty second of April last, in carrying for the Continental Army at Cambridge and Roxbury Camps, or at Dorchester Hills; and those who assisted in removing the Army towards New York, that they bring in their Accounts, with their Vouchers (without which it will be in vain for them to apply) to John Goddard, at his Office, at the House of Mr. Eleazer Baker, Innholder in Brooklyn, in Order for a Settlement; where attendance will be given from Thursday the 15th Instant, to the 1st of September next, from Ten o'clock in the Morning to Six in the Afternoon, each Day.

JOHN GODDARD, W. M. G.

Brooklyn, Aug 6, 1776.

WANTED a DOCTOR to go on a Cruise for four Months, on Board the Schooner F. de American, mounting 10 Guns and 80 Men, commanded by Daniel Harthorne, who will sail in 8 Days—Any such Person applying, will meet with suitable encouragement.

N. B. Said Schooner is private Property.

Salem, August 8 1776

WANTED, a Quantity of POTT and PEARL ASH, for which Cash and a good Price will be given on Delivery Enquire of Enoch Brown, in Roxbury, near the Meeting House.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Zerubabel Rice, late of Marlborough, deceased, are desired to settle their Accounts with Samuel Stew of said Marlborough, Executor to said Estate.

PROVIDENCE, August 3.

Sunday last the Montgomery Privateer, Capt. Daniel Buckle, of this port, returned from a cruise, during which she took three valuable Prizes, also two others in company with a privateer belonging to Salem: She brought in with her a crew of 185 tons, Captain Goodwin, bound from Nevis to London, having on board 119 hogheads, 137 tierces and 20 barrels of sugar, 62 hogheads of rum &c.

On Monday arrived a brig, taken by the Diamond privateer, Capt. William Chace, of this port; her cargo consists of 195 hogheads & some barrels of sugar 65 bales of cotton, 25 tons of stick, and a quantity of slaves and heading; she was bound from Tortola to Liverpool.

NEW YORK, August 5

The 27th Day of August Instant, is to be kept throughout this State as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer to Almighty GOD, for the imploring of his Divine Assistance in the Organization and Establishment of a Form of Government for the Security and Perpetuation of the civil and religious Rights & Liberties of Mankind; and to supplicate his further Protection in the War which now rages throughout America.

Extra of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Aug. 1.

Last night arrived an account of the capture of the brig Richmond, by the ship Congress (fitted out of this place) she was bound from London and Nevis for Halifax and had on board the following articles, viz. 1078 lbs, 672 guineas 15 tierces 41 hogheads of rum, 6 hogheads, 5 tierces, and 5 barrels sugar, one hoghead loaf sugar, 24 hogheads prize molasses, 3 cases drugs, a trunk of Irish linen. The brig is safe arrived at Egg Harbour, the gold they had in the cargo. The cash and several London passengers are on board the privateer, who was left in charge of a 3 decker. They took several London letters directed for people in New York, also some newspapers, one of them the 23 of April, which is the only one we have not seen before; contains very little, except advices from Jamaica by which they seem alarmed at the arrival of French troops at Hispaniola, and that some merchants had forbid their orders for goods, expecting a visit from them. That seven ships, of them the Hancock and Adams, with wheat, arrived at Lisbon, from Philadelphia, and two Tobacco & one wheat loaded ships were sent in France.

Mr. Gibb's ship, Capt. Robinson, is below, in Marfeilles, with 1100 arms, 37 tons of lead, tons of powder, flints, &c. I have just seen a supercargo, who tells me, they are 7 weeks out; at he could not procure a news paper, altho' offered a guinea for one; but saw one as late the 15th of May. He says, the first embarkation of troops failed with Lord Howe, about the 1st of May; that the second detachment of foreigners had not left Holland and that it was reported that they had refused sailing till a cartel was established; that France had two formidable fleets at sea, who were to join off Cape St. Vincent; that the Duke De Charters was to command the whole, and was cruising off that Cape, where he had retaken an American vessel from an English man of war; that the carpenters in the French ship yards were kept close at work Sundays and holidays not excepted; that all the naval and military stores were engaged for the King's service; that all the seamen were ordered immediately to be registered, and everything bear the appearance of war; that the Spaniards had marched a large body of troops to the environs of Portugal; that the English parliament was prorogued and the Irish dissolved & that a ship and brig from New York were arrived at Marfeilles.

Tuesday last arrived Captain McKay from St. Christophers, with a Cargo of Rum, Sugar Fruit, having met with none of the British Cruizers the voyage, till he made Block Island, on his outward bound passage when he was chased by 6 frigates, but being near the shore, soon got out of their reach. — The inhabitants of St Kitts say, continue warmly attached to our cause, and that their reigning toasts are, *Washington*, and *INDEPENDENCY to AMERICA*. Since our last, upwards of 6000 troops have arrived here from Boston, Connecticut, &c. and are daily arriving.

We have now in and near this city, a larger army perhaps, than ever was in one place in America before.

At Philadelphia it is reported, that we have sent a ship from Lord Dunmore, laden with men, said to be worth 20000l.

Saturday afternoon a heavy Cannonade was fired, supposed to be an Engagement between our soldiers and the Men of War that lately went up North River; and we have been favoured with the following Particulars by a Gentleman who was Eye Witness to the Attack.

About a Quarter after One the Gondolas came

up with the Shipping, and the Lady Washington being the foremost, fired a Shot which hulled the Rose, who was then under Way, and obliged her to come to an Anchor. The Phoenix and Rose then began a very heavy Fire, which lasted for an Hour and twenty Minutes and was as smartly returned. Four Shots were seen to strike the Shipping but the Smoke increasing very soon prevented us from saying with certainty, what farther Execution was done. During the Action we had one Man killed, one had his Leg shot off and another badly wounded; there were 6 or 8 more slightly wounded. The Spitfire received 13 shot in her Hull. The Lady Washington unfortunately split her Gun, and one other of the Gondolas received considerable Damage, which occasioned them to retire until they could refit. The Spitfire (after the Lady Washington, who had got out of the Line of Battle when she first fired, and in consequence of Orders had fallen back) was the foremost during the Engagement. The Distance was about Half a Mile.

NEW LONDON, August 2.

Since our last arrived here Capt. Joseph Packwood, in an armed sloop, from the West Indies, with ten tons of powder, 3 or 400 stands of arms, and a quantity of European goods.

Last Tuesday Capt. Bigelow arrived here from the West Indies, with 5 tons of powder, &c. They were both chased by the Cerberus frigate, Capt. Simmons, but had the good fortune to get in safe.

WATER TOWN, August 12.

By the last Saturday's Crown Point Post we have the following Extract of a Letter, dated Ticonderoga, August 3. 1776.

"Col Beedle and Major Butterfield (for their bad Conduct) are cashier'd, and rendered incapable of wearing a Commission in the Army of the United States; Capt. Wentworth is cashier'd for Disobedience of Orders — We came from Crown Point the 17th of July, left one Regiment there; three Brigades are encamp'd on a Hill Southeast from Ticonderoga Fort, called Mount Independence, where we are raising some Batteries to great Advantage; one Brigade is encamped on the Hill near the old French Lines, where they have fortified very strong. We have now on the Lake two Schooners which mount 12 Guns each, two Sloops and five Gundaloes, the Gundaloes mount 4 Guns each; and five Gundaloes more are almost finished. I hope we shall be able to give our Enemies a warm Reception if they should dare to come."

'Tis reported, and doubtless true, that Lord Howe has sent the Hon. Benjamin Franklin, Esq; one of the Members of the Hon. Continental Congress, a letter, requesting his interposition for accommodating the dispute between the United States of America, and that of Great Britain. The substance of the answer to the foregoing letter 'tis said, was, That as Great Britain, were well cautioned against the ill consequences that would ensue, if they persisted in their [hellish] schemes against America; and as they had now declared themselves Independent States, he could not interfere in the matter, and recommended to Lord Howe, to return home, and procure more ample orders than only to grant pardons for offences never committed, before he could ever think of becoming an instrument in the hands of lawless power to enslave his native Fellow Freemen.

We hear that, on Wednesday last was sent into Portsmouth, by the Hancock privateer of Philadelphia, a large ship (formerly a 20 gun ship) now mounting 14 guns, bound from Jamaica for London, having on board 700 hds. of sugar 200 of rum, besides other very valuables, a fine prize. We hear she was taken by the following Stratagem, viz. Just before dusk the evening the Hancock came across her, the captain of the prize taking the Hancock to be one of the Tyrant's pilferers, was very much rejoiced to fall in with her, and doubtless vice versa, when the Hancock at night threw out a light for a signal as a pilot. At day light the next morning, the vessels being near together, the captain of the ship invited the captain of the Hancock to come on board and take a breakfast; who replied, his hands were so few and sick, that he had not enough to man his boat and work the vessel, and in his turn, invited the captain of the ship to come on board him, which he readily complied with, by ordering his boat crew, when he and about a dozen of his hands went on board the Hancock, and were taken as good care of as men in such circumstances could allow. The Hancock then sent an equal number of her own hands on board the ship, when, alas! she fell into the hands of the United States of America.

Saturday last one of Captain White's Prizes, (mentioned under the Portsmouth head) arrived safe in Boston harbour, with 300 hogheads of Rum, &c.

Yesterday 7 night the body of man was taken up about, at the bottom of Boston common, tho't to have been drowned about fortnight. He was

dressed very decently, and it is supposed was the skipper of a schooner which lay at the cattle.

On Lords Day, July 28, departed this life at Billerica, after a long confinement with the dropsy, the widow Lydia Dyar, of Bolton, aged 80 years: — Although she underwent a great deal of pain, yet she bore it with patience and resignation to the will of God; and those that were acquainted with her, have good ground to believe that she is gone to receive the rewards of a faithful servant of Jesus Christ.

Marblefield July 25.

THIS day died here, in the 33d year of her age, after languishing for several months, Mrs. Lucia Shaw, the amiable consort of the Rev. Mr. William Shaw of this town, & eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Crocker of Eastham. The character accompanying the foregoing will be in our next.

The DELEGATES of the Thirteen United Colonies

To JOHN BRADFORD, Esquire, Greeting.

YOU being by a Resolve of Congress of the Twenty-third Day of April last, appointed Agent for Continental Prizes in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, I do hereby authorize and empower you to act in said Office, and to appoint one or more Deputies under you, as you may judge necessary. And do require you to be careful in the Execution of said Trust, and strictly to conform to the Orders and Directions herewith transmitted you, and to such further Directions as you shall from time to time receive from Congress or the Marine Board, touching your said Office.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this Twenty third Day of April, 1776.

By Order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

THE General Assembly of this State, at their late Session empowered and directed their Treasurer to borrow a Sum, not exceeding £.100,000 — Any Persons desirous of furnishing the same, may apply to the Treasurer, at his Office in Watertown. Watertown, 8th August, 1776.

TO be sold at public Auction, at Bedford, in the town of Dartmouth, at the house of John Gerrish, innholder there, on the 27th day of August current, 35 hogheads of rum, a pipe of wine, 5 casks of nails, one hoghead of bottled wine, and a small quantity of salt; also the schooner Volant, about ninety tons burthen. — And on the 30th instant, will be sold at Homes's Hole, in Martha's Vineyard, at the house of Isaac Dagget, 17 pieces of blue frize, a quantity of paper, some wearing apparel and books, 2 hogheads of rum, 3 hogheads of molasses, 4 casks of nails, one cask of iron ware, and a quantity of check linnen, canvas and duck. — The sale will begin at each place at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon.

TO be Sold by Auction,

At the House of Mr. Benjamin Burdick, in Marblehead, the 29th Instant,

The Ship ANN with her Boats and Appurtenances. Also, a Quantity of Bread, and many other articles.

TO be SOLD or LETT for want of employ,

A Likely, Strong NEGRO MAN, about twenty eight Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox. For further Particulars, Inquire of the Printer. Boston, August 8th, 1776.

ON the 26th day of July last, a Mare or was Stolen away from Dorchester a foal Mare, eight years old, 14 or 15 hands high, paces and trots, but had rather paces, with a long main and tail, a small white spot in her face, shows the white of her Eyes very much, and remarkably spotted round her mouth with cat hairs. Whoever shall take up said Mare and give Information to the wife of David Prouty, at Spencer, or to said David Prouty at Nantasket, in Col. Whitney's Regiment, shall have SIX DOLLARS Reward and all necessary charges paid by me,

DAVID PROUTY.

TAKEN up on Wednesday last, is Welton, a Ferrel Horse, about 8 years old, about 14 hands high, trots and paces; has one white forelock, well d eyes, with a blaze in his face — The owner may have him again by applying to Joseph Severas, of said Welton, and paying charges — Welton, August 5.

TAKEN up by Abner Ellis, of Dedham, on the 31st of July last, a Bay Mare six Years old, about 14 Hands & half high has a long Tail, the Mane hangs mostly on the near Side and has two small Spots of White in her Forehead, a Spot of White on the near Side, a little forward of her Hip, Trots and Paces. The Owner may have her again by applying to said Ellis and paying Charges.

In Committee of COUNCIL July 31. 1776.

WHEREAS repeated Applications have been made to the Council of this State, by Committees of Safety, &c. in several Towns, for Direction and Assistance, respecting such Persons as are called Tories :

Therefore, Ordered That all Magistrates, Sheriffs, Committees of Safety, and all other Officers within this State, do exert themselves with Vigour in carrying the Laws and Orders into Execution, so that the good People of the United States of America may not be exposed to such inimical Persons.

A true Copy,

Attest. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec.

THE Justices of Peace for the County of Suffolk, are desired to attend at Dedham, on Tuesday the 13th Day of August Instant, at Ten o'Clock Beforenoon, to open, sort and count the Votes for a County Treasurer.

A POCKET BOOK was taken up (with some Money in it) between Col. Tyng's and the Mouth of Concord River. The Owner may have it by applying to William Tenney, jun. of Hollis. Hollis, May 22. 1776.

Best German STEEL,

With a variety of other articles in the Hard Ware way, to be Sold by

DANIEL WALDO,

Near Watertown Bridge

FOR SALE.

By CARTWRIGHT & FARVIS,

Next to the Bunch of Grapes, in Kingstreet, Boston, Spermaceti Candles, Flour, Coffee, Brazil Tobacco, and a small Parcel of Woolen Goods.

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAMS & VINCENT,

At their Store one Door above the American-Coffee House, in Kingstreet, Boston, Wholesale and Retail;

EXCELLENT Red Port, Claret, Faval and Malaga WINES, Jamaica Spirits, West India and New England Rum, Brandy, Florence Oyl Raisins, Leaf Sugar, Brown Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Indigo, Allspice, Ginger, Tobacco, &c

WHERE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the honorable John Winthrop, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Middlesex, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of Thomas Cortis, late of Concord deceased—Six months being allowed the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims—Therefore these are to give notice to said creditors, that we purpose to attend that business on the last Monday of this instant, and the five following months, from four to eight o'clock P. M. at the house of Captain Ephraim Jones, inholder in Concord.

Concord June 21. 1776 Joseph Lee, } Commis-
David Brown } sioners.

ALL Persons that have any Demands upon the Estate of Eleazer Flagg Poole, late of Woburn, Gentleman, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, and all Persons Indebted to said Estate are desired to make speedy Payment, to Samuel Thompson, } Admini-
or Simon Carter, } strators.

August 31. 1776.

ALL Persons having any Demands upon the Estate of Thomas Reed, late of Cambridge, Trader, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, and all Persons Indebted to said Estate are desired to make speedy Payment to SAM. THOMPSON, } Attorney
for the
Administrator.

Woburn, August 3, 1776.

JUNE 4 1776 Stray'd or Stolen out of a Pasture in Little Cambridge, a Bay-coloured Mare, about 6 Years old with a white Star in her Forehead, a black Main and Tail. The left hind Hoof white. Whoever will bring said Mare to Mr. John Dennie's, in Little Cambridge, they shall have a handsome Reward for taking her up

TAKEN up at Waltham, a bright Bay Horse, about 4 years old, mark'd on the fore shoulder H.B. and a mare about 7 years old, a brown chestnut colour.—The owners, or owner may have each, or either of them by applying to Uriah Cutting, inholder, of Waltham, and paying charges. July 26.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Watertown.

STAYED or Stolen from Boston about the 15th of July, a black Mare, 6 Years old, about 14 Hands high, Trots and Paces, has three white Feet, and a Blaze in her Face, her Mane hangs on the left Side. Whoever takes up said Mare, and will return her, shall have Four Dollars, paid by SAMUEL PAINE.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away the first instant, a negro man named SAMSON, and stole between fifty and sixty pounds in Continental and other bills. He had on when he went away, a blue coat & scarlet jacket, and white linen breeches, and stockings, and a new fashion cock'd hat; he is about five feet eight inches high, speaks good English, and is sprightly and active; when he speaks, he has a learing under look with his eyes. Whoever will apprehend said Negro, and return him to Simon Elliot of Boston, or secure him in any of the State Goals, and send word to his Master, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges paid by said Elliot.

Boston, August 5. 1776.

STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber, at Cambridge, about the last of May last, a dark brown colour'd, or black Mare, about ten years old, with a white spot in her forehead, and two white hind feet, with a hog'd mane, and sprig'd tail, a natural trotter—Whoever takes up said mare and returns her to said subscriber, or to William Prentice, at Cambridge, or gives information where she may be had, shall have Two Dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid by Cambridge, July 29. NICH. APPLEBEE.

Massachusetts Bay, Middle District, ff.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Maritime Court for the Middle District of the Massachusetts Bay, will be held at the Court House in Salem, on Monday the 19th Day of August, 1776, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon, to try the Justice of the Capture of the Ship named the Queen of England, of about 200 Tons burthen, (lately commanded by James Arnutt) and of her Cargo and Appurtenances: Against which a Libel is filed before me, (the said ship having been taken and brought into the Middle District aforesaid) by Caleb Hopkins, Commander of the sloop ship called the George, in behalf of the Officers, Marines and Mariners on board the same Ship, the Owner or Hireds thereof, and of himself. And the Owners of the said Ship Queen of England, or any persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same Ship, and her Cargo & Appurtenances should not be condemned.

Timothy Pickering, Judge of said Court

Colony of the } LINCOLN, ff.
Massachusetts Bay.

LIBELS are filed before me against the sloop Nancy, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by Peleg Crocker, against the sloop Betsey, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by Jonathan Blodget;—against the sloop Endeavour, burthen about thirty tons, commanded by James Tattershall;—against the sloop Beaver, burthen about seventy tons, commanded by Nathan Phillips;—and against the schooner Dolphin, burthen about fifty tons, commanded by Jonathan Carleton. Which vessels are said to be improved in carrying supplies to the fleet and army employed against the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the Counties of Cumberland and Lincoln; and the Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infested in the sea coast of America, and brought into either of the Counties of York, Cumberland or Lincoln, will be held at the Meeting House in the East Precinct of Pownalborough, on Tuesday the third day of September 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of said captures; of which this notice is given pursuant to the laws of this Colony, that all persons claiming in said vessels or cargoes, or are any way concerned therein, may appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the said vessels, or either of them, with their appurtenances and cargoes should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge
(of said Court.)

Strayed away from the Subscriber, two Steer Calves, about four Months old, one a dark red, the other has a white Face and some white streaks on the Back; which went off about 14 Days before the date hereof. Whoever shall take up said Creatures and convey them to the Owner, in Watertown, shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble, by PRINEHAS CHILD.

Watertown, July 20. 1776.

POT-ASHES.

POT-ASHES wanted.—Enquire of the Printer.

In COUNCIL, July 22 1776.

WHEREAS Edward Mitchell, Thersphus Cutting and William Brew Esqrs; were appointed a Committee to provide 1500 Canteens, 250 Camp Kettles and Camp Equipage for the 1500 Men, to be raised agreeable to the late resolve of the Continental Congress, and were directed by a Resolve of the General Court of the 12th this Instant to send them forward to the several Places, and in like Proportions with those by a resolve of the said Court, ordered for the other Forces destin'd to the same Place, which if complied with will be very inconvenient, and retard the Business.

Therefore, Resolved, That the said committee be, and they hereby are directed to provide and send forward the aforesaid articles forthwith Charles Town, in the government of New Hampshire, to the care of Samuel Hunt, and Church, Esqrs; or either of them, by them to be delivered, one half to Col. Samuel Brewer, or his order, and the other half to Col. Aaron Willard or his order, for the use of their regiments; a this order to be printed in the several news papers in this State without delay.

A true Copy Attest. John Avery Dep. Sec.

TO BE SOLD

By THOMAS DENNIE,

At Little Cambridge, the following articles wholesale, viz.

West-India and New-England rum, brandy, coffee, and brown sugar per hhd. or bbl. Malaga wine and raisins per cask chocolate per box, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, cloves and black pepper with a variety of other articles.

STOP THIEF!

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STolen out of the pasture of the subscriber at Walpole, on the night of the 26th instant, a light reddish colour'd Mare, about 7 or 8 years old, with a dark mane and tail, white feet, somewhat spotted, small white spot in her forehead branded on the left shoulder with a small m nearly resembling an O, the trots and paces. Whoever shall take up said Mare and return her or give information so that the subscriber may have her again, shall have Four Dollars reward and necessary charges paid; and for apprehending and securing the Thief, an additional reward of Six Dollars, and necessary charges paid by, SAMUEL CHENEY.

Walpole, July 27. 1776.

JOHN COBURN,

HEREBY informs his Customers and others that he has removed into Boston again and carries on the Goldsmith's Business at his Shop in King Street, opposite to the American Coffee House, where they may be supplied with any articles in the Goldsmith's or Jeweller's way, upon the most reasonable terms: He likewise continues to take Gentlemen and Ladies to Board as usual. N. B. Cash given for old Gold and Silver and old Gold and Silver Lace.

TO BE SOLD BY

ENOCH GREENLEAF

At Sudbury, next door to John N. ves, Esq; near Barker's (formerly Bryam's) Tavern.

A Variety of ENGLISH GOOD

Also,—at the same place is to be Sold, by GREENLEAF and FIELD,

New England and West India rum, brandy, Malaga & other wines, loaf & brown sugars, with mixtures of West India goods, as low as the time will admit of.—Also,—barrilion, hallow wa grindstones, &c

N. B. All persons indebted to the late company of *Amory and Greenleaf*, are requested immediately to pay their balances to said Greenleaf.

Boston, July 8. 1776

French and Dutch GOODS.

MARTIN BICKER has just received a very good assortment of French and Dutch Goods, which are ready for sale, at his shop in Cornhill, Boston, lately improved by John Sempster. Among which are,

A very great choice of calicoes, patches, printed linens, fine lawns, cambricks, silk gauze parifnets, carguts, gauze aprons, lawn ditto, and linen handkerchiefs, cotton and linen check furniture ditto, striped holland, ribbons, black satin, persians, kid gloves, pins and needle, tapes Scotch threads, superfine, middling and coarse broad-cloths, trimmings to match, macaroni velvets, plain ditto, breeches pattern thread and worsted hose, bedticks, buckrams, d rants, fagathees, duroys, wiltons, white silk d maseus, writing paper, castor hats, &c.

N. B. Raccoon skins may be had at the above place, in large or small quantities. (the



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, August 19, 1776.

The following paragraphs were taken from a Halifax Paper of the 2d of July]

L O N D O N, May 1.

THE following is a list of men of war ordered by the Congress to cruise off St. Helena, to intercept the East-India ships, viz.

The Victory, 36 guns; the Congress, 36; the Tickerton 36; the Freedom, 30; and the United Colonies, 30 guns.

The Hancock and Adams frigate, of 32 guns, ordered out by order of Congress, is put into Lisbon.

So desirous are the Dutch of observing a strict neutrality with Great-Britain, and preventing any of their vessels from supplying the Americans with any kind of warlike stores, that they have stationed two frigates off St. Eustatia and Coram, to cruise against, and take any of their own that may be found carrying any supplies to the Americans.

W H I T E H A L L, May 3.

General Howe, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in North America, having taken a resolution on the 7th of March to remove from Boston to Halifax with his troops under his command, and such of the inhabitants with their effects, as were desirous to continue under the protection of his Majesty's forces; the embarkation as effected the 17th of the same month, with the greatest order and regularity, and without the least interruption from the Rebels. When the packet came away, the first division of transports was under sail, and the remainder were preparing to follow in a few days; the Admiral leaving behind as many of the men of war as could be spared from the convey, for the security and protection of such vessels as might be bound to Boston.

[London Lying Gaz.]

May 3. The Congress have determined to declare America an Independent State; and to send ambassadors to such of the Courts of Europe as will admit them.

It is generally reported that we shall certainly be at war both with France and Spain before Michaelmas day.

The redoubts which the Americans have thrown up at several important situations, have been done under the direction of a German engineer, who served 20 years in the King of Prussia's army.

It is said, that 12 ships of the line will be kept at Spithead this summer, completely manned and victualled, under the command of a Rear Admiral, as a fleet of observation.

Letters from Lisbon dated the 13th ult. bro't by a ship which arrived this day say, that three ships from Georgia, with indigo, &c. had arrived there, that they all mounted from 32 to 46 guns, and were so well manned as to be able to cope with any one of our frigates.

We are informed that the tears of the foot guards are now dried up, for they have got a reprieve from the American service.

We hear the plan on which the terms of an accommodation with America is bottomed is, that the Americans shall abide by those particular engagements which their original charters and establishments only granted them. This on their side, is to be the whole extent of their claim; the additional immunities and privileges to be left to our government. The constitutions of the American provinces are of three kinds; first, Royal Government; secondly, Proprietary Establishments; and thirdly, Civil Corporations; therefore some of their rights are very different from others, which in all probability will occasion a long but we hope, not a fruitless negotiation.

L O N D O N, May 4.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, delivered by Lord North on Thursday.

GEORGE R.

"His Majesty, relying on the experience, zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, and considering, that during the present troubles in North-America, emergencies may arise, which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with

the most dangerous consequences, if proper means should not be applied to prevent or defeat them, is desirous that this House will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences incurred, or to be incurred, on account of military services for the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy six, and as the exigencies of affairs may require. And his Majesty having judged it expedient to issue his proclamation, in pursuance of an act of parliament, passed in the 14th year of his reign, for calling in the remainder of the deficient gold coin, doubts not but his faithful Commons will enable him to make good the charges which shall be incurred in this service, and which cannot at this time be ascertained.

"G. R."

May 6. In a letter from a Hessian soldier, going to America to his friend in town, is the following remarkable passage: "We are all coming to England, and shall be happy if I have an opportunity of coming to London to see you; if not, you will do me a particular pleasure if you will come down to the port where we shall lay till we embark for America; for most probably I shall never have another opportunity of seeing you again, as I intend to reside in America; and many hundreds of my countrymen have resolved to do the same, having taken leave of their country and friends forever." By these resolutions our wise administration will pay dear for their hired troops, as by stipulation, with the Landgrave of Hesse and the other German princes, we are to pay 30l. for every man who shall not return and 15l. for every disabled man. Besides these forfeitures, the expence of transporting each man to the continent, amounts to upwards of that sum. We are happy in every opportunity of congratulating the Premier on the verity of his assertions for the above exact proves to a demonstration that we must be in a most flourishing condition indeed!

BUSSETTERRE, (St. Kitts) July 6.

We hear orders are expected or are already arrived from England, giving Admiral Young directions to cut out of every foreign port all American vessels that may be found there.

The Penona has brought into the road of Sandy Point, a Dutch ship going from Eustatius to Amsterdam, loaded with sugars, but we are told she has powder on board and was bound to America. We hear she is the property of Mr. D'Graaf of St. Eustatius.

It is currently reported that English men of war in future will not be permitted to enter the road of St. Eustatius.

By a gentleman who lately arrived at St. Eustatius from Philadelphia by the way of Antigua we hear, the Congress intended to declare Independence in the month of September. All nations (excepting Great-Britain) are to trade with them, and such nations we hear are determined to protect their own trade.

By a ship that called here from Bristol in her way to Jamaica we have authentic accounts that the Spaniards have declared war against the Portuguese, and many sea fights have already happened; particularly a very bloody one off the Brazils.

WILLIAMSBURG.

In CONVENTION, July 5, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the following sentences in the Morning and evening service shall be omitted: "O Lord give the King, And mercifully hear us when we call on thee."

That the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th sentences in the Litany, for the King's Majesty, and the Royal Family, &c. shall be omitted.

That the two Prayers for the King's Majesty, and the Royal Family, in the Morning & Evening service shall be omitted.

That the Prayers in the Communion service which acknowledge the authority of the King, and so much of the Prayer for the Church Militant as declares the same authority, shall be omitted, and this alteration made in one of the above Prayers in the Communion service: "Almighty

"and everlasting God, we are taught by thy holy word, that the hearts of all rulers are in thy governance, and that thou dost dispose and turn them as it seemeth best to thy godly wisdom; we humbly beseech thee so to dispose and govern the hearts of all magistrates of this commonwealth, that in all their thoughts, words and works they may evermore seek thy honour and glory, and study to preserve thy people committed to their charge, in wealth, peace, and godliness. Grant this, O merciful Father, for thy dear son's sake, Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen."

That the following prayer shall be used instead of the prayer for the King's Majesty, in the morning and evening service: "O Lord, our heavenly father, high and mighty, king of kings, Lord of Lords, the only ruler of the universe, who dost from thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth, most heartily we beseech thee with thee thy favour to behold the magistrates of this commonwealth, and so replenish them with the grace of thy holy spirit, that they may always incline to thy will, and walk in thy way; endue them plentifully with heavenly gifts; strengthen them, that they may vanquish and overcome all their enemies; and finally, after this life, they may obtain everlasting joy and felicity, through Jesus Christ, our Lord Amen."

In the 20th sentence of the litany use these words: "That it may please thee to endure the magistrates of this commonwealth with grace, wisdom, and understanding."

In the succeeding one, use these words: "That it may please thee to bless and keep them, giving them grace to execute justice, and maintain truth."

Let every other sentence of the litany be retained without any alteration, except the above sentences recited.

EDMUND PENDLETON, President.

(A Copy.)

J. Tazewell, Clerk of the Convention.

Last Tuesday was taken near the Cape, and moored safe in Hampton Creek, by Capt. Richard Barron, a ship from Providence, with a large quantity of limes, pine apples, turtle, &c. also two carriage guns, and 14 swivels.

HARTFORD, August 12.

A letter from a gentleman at New-York to his friend in Waterbury informs, "That soon after the British fleet left Carolina, one of the ships ran aground, her cargo consisting of five companies of Highlanders and that a party of General Lee's men boarded her took out the men, and burnt the vessel." Scotch lumber, on the American coasts is apt to get among the breakers!

ALL Persons indebted for this Paper, either for a whole or half Year, by discharging their Balances, will greatly oblige,
The PRINTER.

THE proprietors of a township of land lately granted to the Hon. James Orléans, and others, at their meeting on the 3d day of July last, Voted, to lay out another division viz. sixty four 100 acre lots and employ'd Mr. George Peirce to do the same, and to lay a plan thereof before the proprietors, at the adjournment of this meeting: Then Voted, that this meeting be adjourn'd to the 12th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to meet at the house of Mrs. Coulidge, in Watertown, at which time and place it is expected the said proprietors will give their personal attendance, in order to draw their lots and also pay up all the arrears of any former taxes.

August 3d. 1776. } JAMES PRESCOTT, Moderator of said meeting.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Waterbury.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.
Extract of a letter from an officer in St. Mary's
county, Maryland, July 15, 1776.

"This serves to inform you, that there are
now lying off the mouth of St. Mary's river, be-
tween seventy and eighty sail of vessels. I am
now at Leonard-Town in my way down, where
I received an express from Col. Barnes, inform-
ing me that this morning ten boats full of men,
landed on St. George's island, and had returned
for more."

Extract of a Letter from Charles's River, in Mary-
land, July 19.

"On my arrival at this place, on the 16th
instant, I found there had been an engagement
with the enemy, with no other loss to us, but the
misfortune of Captain Rezin Beall, being badly
wounded, though his wound not mortal. My four
deserters, who came over to us yesterday, we are
informed, the mate or midshipman of the Roebuck
was killed in the action. By the best informati-
on the enemy have no more than 30 regulars of
the 14th regiment, about 150 Tories, and 100 ne-
groes that bear arms, all of which are landed eve-
ry morning, and embarked in the evening, under
cover of the fleet, which continues in the mouth
of St. Mary's River, opposite the lower end of St.
George's Island. The fleet (which at first consisted
of 86 sail) is reduced to little more than half that
number, many of the tenders and square rigged
vessels having gone to Virginia, opposite to the
mouth of Potowmack, where a pretty constant
cannonade has been kept up ever since I have been
here. We are told by the deserters (two more of
which have come over since I began to write) that
the fleet only intend to wood and water on the
island, burn all or most of their small craft, and
proceed to sea."

Extract of a Letter from St. George's, in Maryland,
July 20.

"From the accounts given me by several de-
serters, that the fleet intend up Potowmack River,
to water, and from the motions of the Roebuck,
five other ships, and a sloop, I have the greatest
reason to believe, they are now on their way for
that purpose. Naajemoy, we suppose, to be the
place of their destination. I shall endeavour to
watch their motions, and prevent their depredati-
ons with all my might. There was a severe can-
nonade from 2 or 3 tenders and a row-galley, off
Smith's Creek, about 6 o'clock this morning, the
consequence of which, I have not as yet heard."

Extract of a Letter from the Camp at Perth Amboy,
New Jersey, July 26.

"Yesterday afternoon we had a smart canno-
nading with the enemy, occasioned by 4 or 5 shal-
lows coming down the sound; the General di-
rected a small battery, mounting 2 iron 4 pound-
ers to fire at them, this bro't on a heavy firing
from the enemy's battery, from an eminence that
overlooks ours."

"Captain Maulder, with his two field pieces,
was ordered to the shore, but being encamped at
some distance, before he could come, the shallows
had all nearly past; however, he began a well
directed fire, and though they had got to a consi-
derable distance, huled one of them."

"When the vessels were passed, the firing ceas-
ed on both sides. We had the misfortune of lo-
sing one of the second battalion, and having ano-
ther wounded. The young man's name who was
killed, is Owens, belonging to capt. Weed's com-
pany; he was shot right thro' the heart; the
ball, a 4 pounder, entering his left side, and com-
ing out of his breast. This morning he was buri-
ed with the honors of war. The other, who is
wounded, is one Freeman, a serjeant in Captain
Boyd's company; his wound is not dangerous,
the ball having first taken the breast and rebound-
ing, struck the upper part of his right thigh, but
has not broken the bone. There was a horse kil-
led which was standing in a waggon near the Ge-
neral's door. The enemy appear to have some
very heavy field pieces; they sent some 12 pound
shot among us. It is surprising they did not more
execution, as there were so many of our people on
the bank opposite them, without the least cover-
ing."

"The enemy appear to be very strong, and
are constantly reinforcing, as our troops come in.
They are throwing up breast works along the
shore to prevent our landing."

NEW-YORK, August 3.

Yesterday came in two deserters from the fleet,
by whom we are informed, that Lord Howe is
preparing for an attack; their field pieces were
put on board a vessel, and it was supposed that
the forces would land on Long Island, while the
shipping attack the city.

Since our last a number of vessels have come in
from sea, and joined the British fleet at Staten
island.

Yesterday was executed and decently interred
at Kip's Bay, a deserter (in the shape of a large
green turtle) from the ministerial fleet, now lying

at the Watering place, near this city, command-
ed by Admiral Howe; he was as ugly a beast as
any of the crew, but from his desertion has plain-
ly proved that he was possessed of better principles
than most of them. Many patriotic healths were
drank at his interment.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, August 3.

"Since my last, we have arrived, a sloop from
North Carolina with naval stores, and a sloop of
8 four pounders; she belongs to the Goodrich's
of Virginia, and was commanded by one of them;
was out three days from Bermuda, when he dis-
covered and gave chase to the Brig Lexington,
Captain Barry, but finding his mistake, put back
too late; for in about an hour and an half, Barry
ran along side when she struck. She had 8
Negroes on board; all, or most of the men, to
the amount of 25, entered on board of Barry.—
Goodrich is a prisoner on board of the brig."

"This morning we have an express from a
schooner taken by Capt. Weeks, in the continen-
tal ship Reprisal; she was bound from St. Vin-
cents for Liverpool, with upwards of 100 hog-
heads of rum, and is safe at Absecomb Inlet.
They bring an account of his having taking a ship
of 4 or 500 tons burthen, from Grenada for Lon-
don; she was quite full, and by the captors, said
to be worth 35,000l. A ship was seen last Wed-
nesday to the southward of our Cape, by the North
Carolina man, which we hope is the prize."

"Captain Fowler in a sloop belonging to your
city, is arrived at Egg-Harbour with 4000 l.
worth of indigo, in 12 or 13 days from Charles-
town; she passed the fleet in a thunder storm.—
By him we learn, that two deserters from the fleet
confirm the account which Gen. Lee received
from the five deserters, already published here,
and further add, That the brig that had the
Captain of the Commodore on board, or London,
had returned off Spencer's Inlet; the said Cap-
tain soon died after he got on board, and was
buried on Long Island the 3d of July: That the
men began to grow sickly, and they are disstas-
hed with General Clinton's conduct; they sus-
pect he keeps a private correspondence with Ge-
neral Lee: That there was some talk of his be-
ing under an arrest: That the last rumour a-
mong them was, of their embarkation for Long
Island, in New York government. The Commo-
dore's ship is so much shattered, it will take them
some time to refit. The 4th of July he hoisted
his pendant on board the Experiment. One shot
from the fort took off three midshipmen's heads,
who happened to stand in a range, one of whom
is a Nobleman's son."

"A few days before Capt. Fowler sailed the
whole fleet was in mourning, supposed for the
death of Sir Peter Parker, who was wounded and
lost a part of his breeches in the late engagement.
Capt. Fowler thinks the two large ships will not
be able to go over the bar, so as to get out."

HARTFORD, August 12.

Last week a new batch of Tories (between 20 &
30) arrived in town from the county of Albany.
They are a motley mess, fifteen of whom, it is
said, are to be stationed at New London.

A few days since, the new ship of war belong-
ing to this State, lying at Say-Brook, was struck
by lightning, which did considerable damage to
her main mast and mizen mast.

A letter from Speersborough, dated the 24th
ult. mentions General Arnold's being at that
place, to superintend the vessels building there;
and that it was hoped we should in a few days
have a sufficient fleet to command the Lake.

BOSTON, August 16.

Last Lord's Day the Declaration of Indepen-
dence was published in the several Churches in
this Town, agreeable to an Order of the honora-
ble Council of this State.

Last Sunday was sent in here by the Brig En-
terprize, and Sloop Beaver, two Letters of Marque
Vessels, belonging to New York and bound for St.
Eustatia, a ship from Grenada, bound for London,
laden with Sugar, Rum, Cotton, &c.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the 14th of
August 1765, the Sons of Liberty, with a Number
of their friends, met at Liberty Hall, and erected
a Pole on the Stump of Liberty-Tree, (the Body
of which was cut down by our worse than Savage
Myrmadons the last Winter)—where they hoist-
ed the Red Flag or Flag of Defiance. At Twelve
o'clock a number of patriotic Toasts were drank,
which came too late for this Day's Paper.

A select number likewise met at the Bench et
Grapes in King Street, where Flags were also dis-
played, and at one o'clock a company of the Train
was paraded in King-Street, with two Field Pie-
ces, which were discharged thirteen Times; af-
ter which a number of patriotic Toasts were drank
and three Cheers given.

We learn, That 11,000 troops from Virginia
and the Carolinas, were gone into the Cherokee
Nation, to lay that Country waste.

To be SOLD, at
PUBLIC AUCTION

On Wednesday next, the 21st Instant, at the
John Hancock, Esqrs; Wharff,

THE Prize Ship Lord Howe, about 230 Tons,
with her Appurtenances. She is a
sailing Ship, built by Mr. Walker of this
about three Years since.

The Prize Ship George, about 250 Tons,
her Appurtenances, a fine burthenome ship,
month built about two Years old.

The Prize Brig Annabella, upwards 200 Tons
with her appurtenances, a very swift sailing
and well calculated for a Privateer, she was
in Virginia, about 18 Months past.

Each Vessel has one suit of Sails complete
The Inventory of the above Vessels may be
at the Sheriff's Office, in Cornhill; five Days
fore the sale.

W. GREENLEAF, Sheriff

Boston, August 12, 1776

The Sale will begin at Ten o'Clock in
Morning of Wednesday the twenty first Instant
At the same Time and Place will be sold, ab-
50 Chaldren Scotch Coal, with a Number of
other Articles.

State of the Massachusetts-Bay, } To all whom
Middle District, &c. } may concern

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Marit-
Court for the Middle District, will be
at Boston in the County of Suffolk, on Thursday
fifth Day of September, 1776, at the Hour of Ten
in the Forenoon, to try the Justice of the follow-
Captures, to wit,—of the Sloop named the Isabe-
of about 70 Tons Burthen, lately commanded
one Nathaniel Kirk, and her Cargo and Appur-
nances:—of the Ship called the Piggy, of 240 Tons
Burthen lately commanded by one James Kenne-
and her Cargo and Appurtenances:—of the
Schooner called the Dispatch of about 90 Tons
Burthen, lately commanded by one John Goodrich,
and her Cargo and Appurtenances:—of the S-
called the Hannibal, of about 60 Tons Burth-
lately commanded by one William Fitzpatrick,
her Cargo and Appurtenances:—of the Ship cal-
the Earl of Errol of 270 Tons Burthen, lately com-
manded by one John Bartlett, and her Cargo
Appurtenances:—and of the Schooner called
Patty, of about 70 Tons Burthen lately com-
manded by one John Collins, and her Cargo and App-
tenances.—Against which Vessels, their Cargo
and Appurtenances, Libels are filed before me
having been bro't into this Middle District aforesaid
and the Owners of the same, or any Persons conce-
ded may appear and shew Cause, if any they ha-
why the said Vessels, or any of them, with their Ca-
goes and Appurtenances, should not be condemned
TIM. PICKERING jun Judge of said Court.

State of the Massachusetts Bay, }
Eastern District, &c. }

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Libels are
led before me, against the arm'd Schoo-
Margaritta, burthen about 50 tons, James Moo-
late Commander, against the Sloop, Unity, Ich-
bed Jones, late Master, burthen about 80 tons
against the Sloop Polly, burthen about 90 tons
Nathaniel Horton, late Master, against the arme
Schooner Diligent, burthen about 100 tons, Lieu-
John Knight late Master, and her arm'd Cutte-
the Taimagush; against the Schooner Susanna
burthen about 25 tons. — Philips late Master
all, which Vessels, their Appurtenances and Cargoes
were taken (for carrying supplies to the Enemy
of the United States of America, and infesting th
Sea Coast) and brought into the Eastern Distri-
aforesaid, and the Maritime Court for said Distri-
will be held at the Meeting House in the East Pre-
cinct of Pownalborough, on Monday the Ninth
Day of September, 1776, at the hour of Ten in
the Forenoon, to try the Justice of the said Cap-
tures; and all Persons claiming property in said
Vessels or Cargoes, or are any ways concerned
therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they
have, why the same Vessels, or either of them
with their Appurtenances and Cargoes should
not be condemned.

Timothy Langdon, Judge of said Court.

TO BE SOLD,

By Jeremiah Pierce,

Leather Dresser, near the North Bridge in Salem
Small Parcel of Beaver; also a Quantity
of Raccoon Skins, cheap for Cash.

SIRAYD from the Subscriber the Beginning
of April last, a Bay Mare, about 14 Hand
and half high, Paces, and Trots, about 14 or 15
Years old; had a Sore on the hind Part of her
Back; 'tis suppos'd she is good to Worcester—
Whoever will bring or send said Mare to the
Subscriber, shall have a handsome Reward, and
all necessary Charges paid.

SOLOMON HOWARD.

Little-Cambridge, August 16, 1776.

P H I L A D E L P H I A
Notwithstanding the great number of troops which have for some time past, this city which the camp opposite Staten Island, the town is continually full, not being able to get them off as fast as they arrive.

N E W P O R T, August 9.
Last Tuesday arrived here, the ship—, Capt. Come, who was taken 16 days before by the privateer Diamond, Capt. Chace of Providence; her cargo consists of 300 hogheads of sugar, 200 barrels of oil, &c. The same day a bark, lately taken by the Montgomery, Capt. Bucklin, arrived at Dartmouth, loaded with rum, sugar, cotton, &c. These two ships fell in with one another on Monday night, and exchanged several shot before they discovered they were friends.

On Wednesday a French sloop arrived at the east side of this island, in 22 days from Hispaniola; the master of which reports that a fleet of 16 sail of Spanish ships of the line lately arrived at the Havannah, and that it was thought a French war would be declared by this time.

W A T E R T O W N, August 19.
The Lord Hyde Packet, Capt. Goddard is arrived at Staten Island in 8 weeks from Falmouth, and brought London Papers to the 27th of May, one of which contains the British King's Speech at the Prorogation of Parliament, which will be in our next.—The only articles we have room for this week are as follows, viz.

L O N D O N, (Tower-Hill)
May 22. Mr. — compliments to Mr. — may rely on it that the French Ministry is changed, the pacific men are turned out, and the spirited men, friends to America, to come in, viz. Duke Choiseul, &c. &c. therefore, French war, or submission to America, inevitable.—The fleets from the battle of Lexington to this day, have fallen upwards of 6 per cent a loss on the national debt of at least seven million. These things should be publicly make known.—At Saracens Head Ino, Friday Street.

May 27. The Change in the French Ministry has alarmed Administration exceedingly; the Comptroller General of the Finances, Torgant, was a warm friend to Peace and domestic Improvement, and would not listen to the Spanish Faction; but the new Arrangement is of a very different complexion.

Yesterday in consequence as it is imagined, of the above alarming intelligence, the different stocks fell two per cent.

By the *Ticonderoga* Post we have the following viz.

C H A M B L E, August 7 1776
Parole, St. Jerome—C. S. Paris

5: O: **H**IS excellency general Carlton orders the commanding officers of corps to take especial care every one under their command be informed that letters or messages from rebels, traitors in arms against their king, rioters disturbers of the peace, plunderers, robbers, assassins, or murderers, are on no account to be admitted; that should emissaries from such lawless men again presume to approach the army, whether under the name of flag of truce men, or ambassadors, except when they come to implore the king's mercy, their persons shall be immediately seized and committed to close confinement, in order to be proceeded against as the Law directs; their letters for whomsoever even the commander in chief, are to be delivered to the provost martial, that unread, unopened, they may be burned by the common hangman.—At the same time, the commander in chief expects that neither the assassination of Brig. Gen. Gordon, nor the late notorious breach of faith in resolving not to return the troops and Cannon taken at St. John's, in exchange for those rebels who fell into the hands of Savages at the Cedars, purchased from, at a great price, and restored to their country, on those express conditions, be imputed to the provincials at large, but to a few wicked and designing men, who first deceived them step by step, misled the credulous multitude to the brink of ruin, afterward usurped authority over them, established a despotic tyranny not to be borne, and now wantonly and foolishly endeavouring to provoke the spilling the blood of our unhappy countrymen of this continent, in hopes of covering their own guilt, or confirming their tyranny, by the general destruction of their country: Let their crimes pursue these faithless bloody men, who assert that black is white, or white is black

It belongs to Britons to distinguish themselves not less for their humanity than their valor, it belongs to the kings troops to save the blood of his deluded subjects, whose greatest fault perhaps has having been deceived, by such men to their own destruction; it belongs to the crown, it is the duty of all faithful servants of the crown, to rescue from oppression and restore to liberty the once happy, free and loyal people of this continent.

All prisoners from the rebellious provinces that chuse to return home, are to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a short notice. The commissary Mr. Murray shall visit the transports destined for them, and see that wholesome provisions necessary cloathing, with all possible convenience for their passage, be prepared for these unfortunate men. They are to look on their respective provinces as their prison, and there to remain until farther enlarged, or summoned to appear before the commander in chief of this province, or any other commander in chief for his Majesty, for the time being, which summons shall be obeyed.—General Howe will regulate the place of their landing.—N. B. if he is allowed the liberty.

Ticonderoga, Aug. 12. The above is General Carlton's orders at Chamblee, which was sent us by Major Bigelow, who went with a flag, and was detained twenty four days. The above Brigadier General Gordon was killed within about 60 Rods of the enemy's encampment.

Letters from New York mention, That 1000 Hessian Troops, had joined General Howe, and the rest of the division were left off the Banks of Newfoundland; that there was a Junction of the Generals Clinton, Cornwallis, and Lord Dunmore, with their Troops, at Staten Island; so that it was expected some great event would soon take place.

Yesterday se'night the Tyrannicide Privateer in the Service of this State, commanded by Capt. Fisk sent into Salem a Prize Brig. called the St. John. Her Cargo consists of 120 Hogheads of Molasses, 81 Casks of Rum, 52 Casks Coffee, 14 Hogheads of Sugar, and 8 Casks of Cocoa.

The same Day also arrived at Dartmouth, taken by the above Privateer, the Prize Schooner Three Brothers, Capt. Smith, from Dominica for Nova Scotia. Her Cargo consists of 50 Hhds. of Rum, 86 Casks of Molasses, 40 Barrels of Flour, 10 Barrels of Pork, and £ 420. L. M. in Cash.

Thursday last a fine Prize ship, from St. Augustine for London, laden with dry'd skins and Indigo, was sent into Salem by a Privateer commanded by Capt. Skinner.

The same Day arrived at Newbury Port, a Prize schooner, laden with rum, &c. We have not heard by whom she was taken.

Last Week the Warren Privateer of Dartmouth carried in there a ship from the West Indies for Newfoundland, laden with sugar and molasses; she was commanded by Capt. Cockran of this Town, and owned by Thos. Boylstone of Boston.

There are 7 or 8 prizes mentioned in the Philadelphia papers, to have arrived at the Southward, laden with rum, sugar, molasses, &c.

The Character of Mrs. Lucia Shaw, (as promised in our last,) is as follows, viz.

She was blessed with that sweetness of disposition and cheerfulness of spirit, which, in connection with a serious turn of mind, manifested even from early life, rendered her peculiarly agreeable to her friends and acquaintance. In the several relations she sustained in life, as a child,—a wife,—a parent—a mistress, and a friend,—she acquitted herself with honor and fidelity. It pleased God to exercise her with several severe trials in life, particularly in the removal of her pious and affectionate parents, and a beloved and only brother by death; all which she sustained with that christian resignation, which shewed her to have been a firm believer in the superintending, all-wise governing providence of God.—She was naturally of a feeble and tender constitution, which in connection with a pious education, and the concurring grace of God, served to imprint upon her mind those serious impressions of her frailty and mortality, which had no small influence upon her life and conversation.—Her last sickness which was long and tedious, she bore with a patience that shewed her to have a proper sense of the hand of God as concerned in it.—She sustained the gradual approaches of death, not indeed without some fears and doubts respecting her future state; but as she drew nearer the close of life these grew less, and her faith and hope brightened.—She professed an entire reliance upon the merits and righteousness of Christ for the pardon of her sins, and acceptance of God; and at last without a struggle or a groan, fell quietly asleep in Jesus.—She left three children, but so young in life as to render them insensible of their loss.—Her death is tenderly felt by her surviving consort and an only sister, and lamented by her numerous acquaintance.

— "Smitten friend,
"Are angels sent on errands full of love;
"For us they languish, and for us they die;
"And shall they languish, shall they die in vain?"

To be Sold by **MARTIN BRIMMER**, at Store No. 25, on Long Wharf,—Fayal, Lisbon and Malaga Wine, West India and New-England Rum, Brandy, Philadelphia Flour, Holland's Gin, Chocolate warranted good, sewing silk by the lb. A few Barrels Sweet Oil,

On **FRIDAY** next, the 23d instant, at One o'Clock will be sold by public Vendue, at the Bunch of Grapes, in the Street formerly known by the Name of King Street;

The Prize Ship *Zachariah Bailey*, with all her Appurtenances, burthen about three hundred tons, a fast sailing Ship, very suitable for a Privateer, and pierced for 16 Guns.—Inventory of her Stores may be seen two Days before the sale, at Store No. 1, on Tillet's Wharf.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.
On **TUESDAY**, the 10th of September next, at Ten in the Morning, will be sold by public Vendue on **HANCOCK'S** Wharf, 400 Bales of excellent Cotton, 200 Hhds. of sugar; thirty ditto of Coffee, and a Variety of other Articles, too tedious to mention.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.
Boston, August 17, 1776.

State of the Middle District, ss. To all whom it may concern.
NOTICE is hereby given, That the Maritime Court for the said Middle District, will be held at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, on Friday the 6th Day of September, 1776, to try the Justice of the Capture of the Brigantine named the *Beeser* of about 130 Tons Burthen, lately commanded by Joseph Dean, and her Cargo and Appurtenances against which a Libel is filed, in Behalf of the Officers and Company of the armed Sloop, named the *Tyrannicide*, and the Owners of the same Sloop. And the Owners of the said Brig, or any Persons concerned therein, may appear and shew Cause, if any they have, why the same Brigantine, her Cargo and Appurtenances, should not be condemned.

TIM. PICKERING, jun. Judge of said Court.
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Skeensborough, 28 July, 1776.
DESERTED from my Company, in Col. Greaton's Regiment, Edward Johnson, George Bell, Thomas Whybert, and Elisha Putnam Holton. Johnson is an Old countryman, about 5 feet 9 inches high, professes something of the back sword, carried away with him a new gun and bayonet belonging to the Continent; a new suit of clothes and drew several things out of the Store; he is a well sett fellow, and used to make his home at Needham.—Bell is a stout well set fellow, 5 feet 9 inches high, carried off a suit of clothes, Continental coat and jacket; he deserted from the regular army in the first place, and now he has deserted from the Continental.—Whybert is a short fellow, an old sailor, and liv'd at Mr. John Harris's at Brooklyn.—Holton belongs to or came from Sutton is about 5 feet 8 inches high, light complexion. Whoever will apprehend the above deserters (who went off greatly in debt) and return them to their company, shall have Three Dollars Reward for each or either of them, and necessary charges paid, by

EDWARD PAYSON WILLIAMS, Capt.
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Watertown, August 16, 1776.
DESERTED from my Company, in Col. Greaton's Regiment, William Parks, of Newton, about 24 Years of Age, about 5 feet 10 inches high. He carried off with him a gun belonging to the Continent. Whoever will apprehend said Deserter, and return him to the Subscriber shall have Five Dollars Reward, and all necessary charges paid by

ABNER CRAFT, Capt.

Stay'd away from John Clough, in Boston, a Chestnut coloured Mare, six years old, about 14 Hands high, a small Star in her forehead, her Mane hangs on both sides, with one white hind foot, naturally inclines to pace. Whoever shall return said Mare to Harvard, or give information to Phineas Willard of Harvard, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and all necessary charges paid.

RAN away from the Subscriber the 13th Instant, a Negro Man, named *Constant*, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, about 25 Years of Age: He had on when he went away, a Tow-cloth Shirt and long Trowsers, a Pair of old Shoes and plated Buckles: He carried with him a blue Broad Cloth Coat with red cuffs and cape, and Brass Buttons, and the Button holes work'd with red, and dark brown Cloth Jacket and Breeches, a red Cloth Jacket, a light coloured Surcoat, a white Shirt, a pair large Silver Shoe Buckles mark'd C. I. and a Violin. Whoever will take up said Negro, and convey him to his Master in Boston, shall have **FIVE DOLLARS** Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me the Subscriber,

JAMES IVERS.
All Masters of Vessels and others are cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Negro, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law. N. B. He was seen in Waltham last Wednesday.

Boston, August 15, 1771.
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T O B E S O L D,
A good Cow and Calf. Inquire of the Grinates.

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, Lincoln, N.
A LIBEL is filed before me by the Schooner *Tabaruta* Packet, burthen about forty tons, commanded by Isaac Banks, which vessel is said to be improved in carrying supplies to the fleet and army employed against the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the county of Lincoln. And the Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the Sea Coast of America, and brought into either of the counties of York, Cumberland or Lincoln, will be held at the Meeting house in the Hall Precinct of Pownalborough, on Tuesday the 21 day of September, 1776, at the hour of Ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of said capture, of which this notice is given pursuant to the Laws of the Colony aforesaid, that all persons claiming property in said Schooner, or are any ways concerned therein, may appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the said Schooner with her appurtenances and cargo, should not be decreed for sale.

TIMOTHY L ANDON, Judge of said Court.

AUCTION at Bedford—in Dartmouth.
On **THURSDAY** the 22d of August Instant, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, will begin the Sale of the Prize Ship *Reynolds*, from Jamaica, now lying at Bedford, in Dartmouth and continuing by adjournment, until the whole is sold; containing as follows, viz.

300 Hhds of choice Sagars, 74 Puncheons of Rum; 52 pipes, 10 butts and 4 hogheads Wine; 42 bags of Pimento, 40 Planks and 11 logs Mahogany 16 tons of Ligum Vix, and 7 tons of Tobacco.

Conditions of Sale.—I. That every Bidder shall advance five per Cent on every Bid, and the highest to be the Purchaser.—II. That every Purchaser shall pay down ten per Cent at Earnest Money, and the remainder in five Days after the Purchase, unless Security is given to the Auctioneer for the Payment of the Money in Boston, in ten days after the Sale.—III. If any Dispute arises between two or more Bidders, the dispute in Dispute shall be put up again. J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

THE General Assembly of this State, at their late Session empowered and directed their Treasurer to borrow a Sum, not exceeding £100 000—Any Persons desirous of furnishing the same, may apply to the Treasurer, at his Office in Watertown. Watertown, 8th August, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given to such Persons as were employ'd before the Twenty second of April last, in serving for the Continental Army at Cambridge and Roxbury Camps, or at Dorchester Hills; and those who assisted in removing the Army towards New York, that they bring in their Accounts, with their Vouchers (without which it will be in vain for them to apply) to John Goddard, at his Office, at the House of Mr. Pleaser Baker, Inholder in Brooklyn, in Order for a Settlement; where attendance will be given from Thursday the 15th Instant, to the 1st of September next, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning to Six in the Afternoon, each Day.

JOHN GODDARD, W. M. G.
Brooklyn, Aug 6, 1776.

WANTED a DOCTOR to go on a Cruise for four Months, on Board the Schooner *Elec-American*, mounting 10 Guns and 80 Men, commanded by Daniel Hartshorne, who will sail in 8 Days—Any such Person applying, will meet with suitable encouragement.

N. B. Said Schooner is private Property.
Salem, August 8, 1776.

WANTED, a Quantity of **POTT** and **WHEEL ASH**, for which Cash and a good Price will be given on Delivery. Enquire of Enoch Brown in Roxbury near the Meeting House.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of *Zerobabel Rice*, late of Marlborough, deceased, are desired to settle their Accounts with Samuel Stow of said Marlborough. Executer to said Estate.

To be sold by Auction.
At the House of Mr. Benjamin Burdick, in Marblehead the 20th Instant,

The Ship **ANN** with her Boats and Appurtenances. Also, a Quantity of Bread, and many other articles.

To be SOLD or LET for want of Employ, a Likely, Strong **NEGRO MAN**, about twenty eight Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox. For further Particulars, Inquire of the Printer. Boston, August 8th, 1776.

TO be sold at public Auction, at Bedford, in the town of Dartmouth, at the house of John Gerrish, inholder there, on the 27th day of August current, 35 hogheads of rum, a pipe of wine, 5 casks of nails, one hoghead of bottled wine, and a small quantity of salt; also the schooner *Volant*, about ninety tons burthen.—And on the 30th instant, will be sold at *Homes's Mile*, in Martha's Vineyard, at the house of Isaac Dagget, 17 pieces of blue frize, a quantity of paper, some wearing apparel and books, 2 hogheads of rum, 3 hogheads of molasses, 4 casks of nails, one cask of iron ware, and a quantity of check linnen, oznabrigs and duck.—The sale will begin at each place at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon.

On the 26th day of July last, Stayed or was Stolen away from Dorchester, a sorrel Mare, eight years old, 14 or 15 hands high, paces and trots, but had rather pace, with a long main and tail, a small white spot in her face, shows the white of her Eyes very much, and remarkably spotted round her mouth with cat hairs. Whoever shall take up said Mare and give Information to the wife of David Prouty at Spencer, or to said David Prouty at Nantasket, in Col. Whitely's Regiment, shall have **SIX DOLLARS** Reward and all necessary charges paid by me.

D. VID PROUTY.

TAKEN up on Wednesday last, in Woburn, a sorrel Horse, about 8 years old, about 14 hands high, trots and paces; has one white foot lock, wall'd eyes, with a blaze in his face.—The owner may have him again by applying to Joseph Severns, of said Woburn, and paying charges—Woburn, August 5.

TAKEN up by Abner Ellis of Dedham, on the 31st of July last, a Bay Mare six Years old, about 14 Hands & half high has a long Tail, the Mane hangs mostly on the near Side and has two small Spots of White in her Forehead, a Spot of White on the near Side, a little forward of her Hip Trots and Paces. The Owner may have her again by applying to said Ellis and paying Charges.

POT-ASHES.

POT-ASHES wanted.—Enquire of the Priester

Best German STEEL,

With a variety of other articles in the Hard-Ware way, to be Sold by
DANIEL WALDO,
Near Watertown Bridge.
FOR SALE.

By **CARTWRIGHT & JARVIS,**
Next to the Bunch of Grapes, in King Street, Boston, Spermaceti Candles, Flour, Coffee, Brazil Tobacco, and a small Parcel of Western Goods.

A POCKET BOOK was taken up (with some Money in it) between Col. Tyng's and the Mouth of Concord River. The Owner may have it by applying to William Tenny, Junr. of Hollis. Nokes, May 22, 1776.

ALL Persons that have any Demands upon the Estate of *Eleazer Fogg Peole*, late of Woburn Gentleman, deceased are desired to bring in their Accounts, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make speedy Payment, to
Samuel Thompson, } Admini-
or Simon Carter. } strators.
August 3d, 1776.

ALL Persons having any Demands upon the Estate of *Thomas Reed*, late of Cambridge, Trader, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make speedy Payment to
SAM. THOMPSON } A Torney
for the
Administator.

Woburn, August 3, 1776

JUNE 4, 1776, Stay'd or stolen out of a Pasture in Little-Cambridge, a Bay-coloured Mare, about 6 Years old, with a white Star in her Forehead, a black Main and Tail. The left hind Hoof white. Whoever will bring said Mare to Mr. John Dennie's, in Little-Cambridge, they shall have a handsome Reward for taking her up.

TAKEN up at Waltham, a bright bay horse, about 4 years old, mark'd on the fore shoulder H.B. and a mare about 7 years old, a brown chestnut colour.—The owners, or owner may have each, or either of them by applying to Uriah Cutting, inholder, of Waltham, and paying charges. July 26.

Stayed or stolen from Boston, about the 15th of July, a black Mare, 6 Years old, about 14 Hands high, Trots and Paces, has three white Feet, and a Blaze in her Face, her Mane hangs on the left Side. Whoever takes up said Mare, and will return her, shall have Four Dollars, paid by
SAMUEL PAINE.

TO BE SOLD BY WILLIAMS & VINCENT,

At their Store one Door above the American Coffee House, in King Street, Boston, Wholesale and Retail;

EXCELLENT Red Port, Claret, Cap and Malaga WINES, Jamaica Spirits, West India on New England Rum Brandy, Foreign Oyl Raisin Leaf Sugar, Brown Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Indigo, Auspice Copper Tobacco &c

WHEN the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the honorable John Winthrop Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Middlesex, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of Thomas Cord's late of Concord deceased—Six months being allowed the creditors of said Estate to bring in and prove their claims—Therefore there are to give notice to said creditors, that we purpose to attend that business on the last Monday of this instant and the five following months, from four to eight o'clock P. M. at the house of Captain Ephraim Jones inholder in Concord.

Concord, June 21, 1776. Joseph Lee, } Commis-
David Brown, } oners.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away the first instant, a negro man named **SAMSON** and stole betwixt fifty and sixty pounds in Continental and other bills. He had on when he went away, a blue coat & feather jacket, and white linnen breeches, and stockings, and a new fashion cock'd hat; he is about five feet eight inches high, speaks good English, and is sprightly and active; when he speaks he has a learning under lock with his eyes. Whoever will apprehend said Negro, and return him to Stephen Elliot of Boston, or secure him in any of the Goals and send word to his Master, shall have **TEN DOLLARS** reward, and all necessary charges paid by said Elliot.

Boston, August 5, 1776

STOLEN or Strayed from the subscriber in Cambridge, about the last of May last, a dark brown colour'd, or black Mare, about ten years old, with a white spot in her forehead, and white hind feet, with a hog'd mane, and sprig tail, a natural trotter.—Whoever takes up said mare and returns her to said subscriber, or to William Prentice at Cambridge, or gives information where she may be had, shall have **7 Dollars** reward, and all necessary charges paid by said subscriber. **NICHOL APPLIED.**

JOHN COBURN,

HEREBY informs his Customers and others, that he has removed into Boston again, and carries on the Goldsmith's Business at his Shop in King Street, opposite to the American Coffee House, where they may be supplied with any Articles in the Goldsmith's or Jeweller's way, upon the most reasonable terms: He likewise continues to take Gentlemen and Ladies to Board as usual. N. B. Cash given for old Gold and Silver, and old Gold and Silver Lace.

TO BE SOLD BY

ENOCH GREENLEAF,
At Sudbury, next door to John Noyes, Esq; near Baker's (formerly Bryam's) Tavern.

A Variety of ENGLISH GOODS,
Also,—at the same place is to be Sold, by
GREENLEAF and FIELD,

New England and West India rum, brandy, Malaga &c other wines, loaf & brown sugars, with most kinds of West India goods, as low as the times will admit of.—Also,—barr iron, hallow ware, gindstones, &c.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late company of *Amory and Greenleaf*, are requested immediately to pay their balances to said Greenleaf. Boston, July 8, 1776.

French and Dutch GOODS.

MARTIN BICKER has just received a very good assortment of French and Dutch Goods, which are ready for sale at his shop in Cornhill, Boston, lately improved by John Semple. Among which are,

A very great choice of calicoes, patches, printed linnen, fine lawns, cambricks, silk gauzes, parifects, catguts, gauze aprons, lawn ditto, silk and linnen handkerchiefs, cotton and lince checks, furniture ditto, striped holland, ribbons, black tatts, perfumers, kid gloves, pins and needles, satin Scotch threads, superfine, middling and coarse broad-cloths, trimmings to match, macaroni velvets, plain ditto, breeches patterns, thread and worked hose, bedticks, buckrams, durants, sagathees, duroys, wiltons, white silk damascus, writing paper, castor hats, &c.

N. B. Raccoon skins may be had at the above place, in large or small quantities. (theif.



Containing the freshest Advice,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, September 2, 1776.

Mr. PRINTER,

Take this first opportunity of assuring the publick, that every fact relative to our town meeting of the 25th June last as by me stated in your paper is strictly true, as may be proved by the attestation of the most credible witnesses: And indeed they have never been controverted by any one except a fiddling Anti Independent, who is whining about town and country against me, and has lately signed Sturgis's Gorham, to some auditors of a low prized scribbler in the newspapers. Did I suppose this quondam Capt. had capacity or veracity sufficient to injure my character, I should notice his impertinence.

Though there is another objection against answering him, as he confesses he don't understand argument, which I own with peculiar reference to small boys, I endeavoured to adapt to the low understanding. I am almost necessitated, shall in future treat him and the revilings of that wretched cabal, of which he is the echo, with silent contempt.

I am, the publick's humble servant,
Barnstable, Aug. 22. JOSEPH OTIS.

BOSTON, August 22

Last Wednesday se'nnight the degrees were, by general Diploma, conferred on the Candidates; of which the following is an exemplification, viz.

NATUS Academia Cantabrigie: sis in Nova Anglia, omnibus in Christo fidelibus ad quos prez presentes pervenerint, salutem.

Sciatis quod Nos (consensu et auctoritate Honorandis modum ac Reverendis Academicis Inspectoribus) et presentes ad nuntius Dominos.

Benjamin Bourne
Nathaniel Maynard
David Pulling.

Jacobus Lovel

Jacobus Mann

Plintum Merrick

Georgium Miley

Johannem Prince

Johannem Remmington

Ezraem Repley

Johannem Rogers

Samuelem Sewall

Gulielmum Stearns

Benjaminem Stone

Georgium Thacher

Dean Tyler

Royall Tyler

Benjamin Allen Upham

Jacobus Warren

Ebenezer Wight

Jonathan Willard

Johannem Williams

Samuelem Winslow

Petrum Woodward

Samuelem Woodward

Antedictæ Academiae Alumnos, ad Gradum Primum in Artibus.

Dominos etiam

Samuelem Prentice

Nath Waker Appleton

Josuaem Armsby

Mosem Barnard

Jeremiam Barnard

Stephanum Crosby

Josuaem Eaton

Samuelem Fales

Thimam Farrington

Samuelem Henshaw

Tilly Merrick

Theodorum Parsons

Olivorum Peabody

Eliphalet Pearson

Ebenezer Rockwood

Manasseh Smith

Carolum Stearns

Jacobum Trecothick

Solomon Willard.

Ad Secundum Gradum in Artibus, dantes et concedentes iis omnia insignia jura et privilegia, dignitates ac honores ad Gradus suos spectantia.

In cujus rei testimonium Literis hinc, communi Universitatis Sigillo munitis, Chirographa apponimus Die decimoquarto Augusti, Anno Domini, 1776.

Signed, Samuel Langdon, S. T. D. Praefes.

Nathaniel Appleton, S. T. D.

Johannem Winthrop, Math. & Phil. P.

Andreas Elist, S. T. D.

Samuel Cooper, S. T. D.

Secii.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Falmouth, Casco Bay. August 5. 1776.

Agrey Thomas, Gardnershire.

Bridge Edmund Pownalborough; Bigler Jonathan, Esq; Royalborough; Brewster James, Georgetown.

Dyer Israel, Cape Elizabeth; Dickman Sarah, Georgetown.

Flory John Mentue in King's County, N Scotia; Frizzel Benjamin Pownalborough.

Hubs Obe. Georgetown.

Lover Israel, Harpswell; Lambard James, George town.

Mines James & Christopher, Camden.

Patton John, Bowdoinham.

Ridall Nabby, Falmouth; Roger Geo. Bristol.

Small Richard Capt Falmouth; Small Timothy, Falmouth; Stone Sarah, Georgetown; Shaw John, North Yarmouth; Silvester John Pownalboro'.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Elijah Collins, late of Boston, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment to Ezekiel Price of Boston, attorney to the Ex-ecutor.

ALL persons having any demands on the estate of Mrs Margaret Freeman, late of Watertown, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to John Cookson, administrator, and those indebted to said estate, are desired to make speedy payment.

N. B. Some house furniture, wearing apparel, and a negro man to be sold, belonging to said estate. Watertown, August 23. 1776.

ALL persons who have any demands, and those who are indebted to the estate of Mr. John Leathe, late of Woburn, deceased, are desired to bring their accounts to John Leathe of Medford, administrator to said estate, for settlement of the same.

To be Sold by MARTIN BRIMMER, at Store No. 25 on Long Wharf, — Fajal, Lisbon and Malaga Wine, West India and New England Rum, Brandy Philadelphia Flour, Holland's Gin, Chocolate warranted good, sewing silk by the lb. A few Barrels Sweet Oil!

TO BE SOLD, BY ENOCH GREENLEAF, At Sudbury, next door to John Noyes, Esq; near Barker's (formerly Brum's) Tavern.

A Variety of ENGLISH GOODS, Also, — At the same place is to be Sold, by GREENLEAF and FIELD,

New England and West India rum, brandy, Malaga & other wines, loaf & brown sugars, with most kinds of West India goods, as low as the times will admit of. — Also, — bare iron, hallow ware, grindstones, &c.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late company of Amory and Greenleaf, are requested immediately to pay their balances to said Greenleaf, Boston, July 8. 1776.

JOHN COBURN,

HEREBY informs his Customers and others, that he has removed into Boston again, and carries on the Goldsmith's Business at his Shop in King Street, opposite to the American Coffee-House, where they may be supplied with any Articles in the Goldsmith's or Jeweller's way, upon the most reasonable terms: He likewise continues to take Gentlemen and Ladies to Board as usual.

N. B. Cash given for old Gold and Silver, and old Gold and Silver Lace

To the PUBLIC.

Complaint were exhibited to the committee of correspondence for the town of Westford in 1775 complaining of the Rev. Mr. Hall, of Westford, that he had acted an unfriendly part to his country: The committee attended the complaints, and examined the evidences on which they were grounded on the 22d of said May; and it appeared to the committee, after examination, that said Mr. Hall had acted unfriendly to his country. And altho' Mr. Hall was present at the examination, he made no retraction, nor gave satisfaction to the committee; therefore the committee tho't proper to limit Mr. Hall to his house and land till the then next town meeting (which was soon after), referring the affair for the town to act as they should think proper — The town after hearing the complaints and depositions thereon, judged that Mr. Hall's conduct had been inimical to his country; and as he refused to give satisfaction, they tho't he ought to be treated accordingly, and so voted fully that he should be laid under some restraint.

Since which, it appears that the town has been blamed, especially by some of the Rev. Clergy, of acting too partially towards their Pastor, &c.

Therefore to remove such like objections, the town voted to call in some of the neighbouring town's committees, to examine the said affair, who accordingly attended thereto, and produced the following result.

At a meeting of the committees of correspondence, inspection and safety, of the towns of Dunstable, Littleton, Westford and Acton, at Westford, agreeable to a vote of the town of Westford, passed the 20th of May, 1776.

Being convened, resolved themselves into one joint committee & passed the following votes viz.

1. Voted and chose Major Ebenezer Bancroft chairman.

2. Voted and chose Joseph Jewett clerk. Complaint being exhibited against the Rev. Mr. Willard Hall, as being inimical to the Rights of his country; and having heard and attentively examined the evidences; Mr. Hall having been notified, attended; after debate had thereon, the question being put, Whether Mr. Hall be acquitted of the charge? it passed in the negative, Nemo Con.

Therefore, Resolved, That the Rev'd Willard Hall hath in divers instances shown himself unfriendly to the cause of the United American Colonies.

By Order of the Committee, Ebenezer Bancroft, Chairman. Attest. Joseph Jewett, Clerk.

Westford, June 4. 1776

L O N D O N.

May 10. A certain popular preacher, not far from town, last Sunday, took for his text, these words, from Isaiah xxi. 5. For they shall draw the sword from the drawn sword, and from the bent bow, and from the grievousness of war. Which words he thought to be highly descriptive of the inglorious retreat of the King's troops from Boston. And if it really was true, that these troops had ever turned a house of religious worship into a play house, he thought, where they will they can never expect success in any one endeavor, till by a deep repentance they had conciliated the favour of Heaven.

A most furious quarrel happened last Thursday night at the club in St. Paul's church yard between two of the fugitive clergy from North America; the cause, it is said, was about who should be the Bishop in that country (the idea of a Jesuit being revived) Cooper was much too many for Peters, and would if Tucker and Vardil had not interposed, not only have won the mitre, but have rendered his competitor totally unfit for any episcopal function. Alas! Alas! these men in black are not all of them under the operation of grace.

L O N D O N, May 10.

That America will now raise herself into an independency is now beyond a doubt; and that the people and their riches, will be transplanted hence to that rising land of liberty, is more than a conjecture.

The court faces are very long and grave; they are cautious of confessing particulars, but they shake their heads, and own that General Howe & his navigable army have not been able to rest their weary feet on the earth. Long Island is not totally destroyed, and this not Rhode Island. There is no alternative but the Leeward Isles, which are starving, and these unfortunate men are embarked for an uncertain voyage, with 14 days provisions.

What ever alarm and dread our governors, in the West Indies may be under, on account of the great force the French have there, the information from the East-Indies is equally important. The French have a large force at the Mauritius, with no probable object for its employment, but what must be hostile to us. One of the Circas of Comorandei, brother to the Nabob of Arcot, has taken 500 French officers into his service. This step is not only material, but is very alarming to us, because the English East-India company have the reversion of the Circas's territory. It is probable the view of the French court to prevent the territory coming into our hands, for it lies at the back of Pondicherry, and therefore they are securing a timely possession of it; and are, besides, assembling a considerable force to be ready to act as exigencies may require. Be the view what it will, General Clavering is alarmed at it, and has sent to the Circas to request, that he would dismiss the French officers from his service. The Circas has refused. General Clavering has sent, or preparing to send, a force to compel him. Is any step more probable to bring on a war with France than this? By the time the French minister can officially and officially, take this matter up, we shall be fully and deeply engaged in the present and an impolitic war with America, in which, with all strength, we are ignorantly destroying ourselves.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) Aug 10

A correspondent has favoured us with extracts of letters from officers of rank in Fincastle, from which we learn, that Sunday the 21st of last month (the day before the engagement mentioned in our last) a large party of Indians attacked the Watauga fort, in which were 150 men. They fired briskly on the fort till eight o'clock but without effect, and then retired with considerable loss, as was supposed from the quantity of blood found; but they returned to attack, and were besieging the fort six days after, as a messenger who slipped out informed our men at Holston. A detachment was sent to relieve the fort on Monday the 29th. A party of 100 men of the militia, fell in with a party of the Cherokees, who were 50 miles on the side the island at one of the deserted plantations, and killed five, took one prisoner, and 20 guns. It is worthy of our observation, that in their several skirmishes with the Indians, in all of which we did more execution than in some of the principal actions of the last war, we lost not a man. No one can rest on this, and many other circumstances which have attended the present war with the British tyrant, without acknowledging, that he sees evident proofs of the Divine Interposition in our favour.

B A L T I M O R E, Aug. 14

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Jamaica, to his friend in Liverpool, dated June 13th, 1776, which was lately taken on board one of the Jamaica prizes.

"Without a speedy restoration of peace in America, the African trade must prove a very ruinous commerce, as we can have no supply of provisions in the West Indies, and the Southern Continental Colonies will not purchase any negroes.

N. B. In the account of the sale of 180 slaves, forwarded by the above letter, the prices are as low as 18l. 9s. 6d. and even down to 2l. 17s. 6d.

P H I L A D E L P H I A August 14.

Pay of 3 BATTALIONS in the Continental service.

Colonel, 50 Dollars per Kalendar month.

Lieut. Colonel, 40

Major, 33 1 3

Captain, 26 2 3

Lieutenant, 18

Ensign, 13 1 3

Adjutant, 18 1 3

Quarter-Master, 18 1 3

Surgeon, 25 raised to 33, June 5, 1776.

Matel, 18

Chaplain, 20 raised to 33 1 3, July 5.

Serjeant, 8

Colonel, Drummer } 7 1 3

and Fifer, each }

private, 6 2 3 Light-Infantry the same.

A R T I L L E R Y.

Captain, 26 2 3

Captain Lieutenant, 20

First and second Lieut 18 1 3

Lieut. Fire-worker, 13 1 3

Serjeant, 8 1 3

Corporal, 7 1 2

Bombardier, 7

Matrofs, 6 5 6

Serjeant Major, 9

Quarter Master-Serj. 9

Drum Major, 8 1 3

Fife Major, 8 1 3

Regimental Paymaster 26 2 3

The R A T I O N for each man, as copied from the minutes of the Honorable the Continental Congress, is as follows,

One pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, or one pound of salt fish per day—One pound of bread or flour per day—Three pints of peas or beans per week, or vegetables equivalent, at one dollar per bushel for peas or beans—One pint of milk per man, per day, or at the rate of 1 72 of a dollar—One half pint of rice, or one pint of Indian meal per man, per week—One quart of spruce beer or cyder, per man per day, or nine gallons of molasses per company of one hundred men per week—Three pounds of candles to one hundred men per week, for guards—Twenty four pounds of selt, or eight pounds of hard soap for one hundred men per week.

N E W - Y O R K, August 22.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated the 23th July.

"I have acquainted you by my former from Martinico, of the good disposition the French are in towards the Continent of America, and how willing they are to admit and welcome all vessels from thence; for which they have now and daily import all sorts of goods in demands with you, particularly powder and other warlike stores, which they may purchase and ship without any difficulty: And it is more than probable, that if the Congress declares its independency to the European States, and offers to open their ports to foreigners, your ports will be crowded with them from all parts; and it seems that France only waits for that event, to assist you in your defence.

"We have at present no other news than what is brought by a Dutch ship arrived within two days here from Amsterdam, viz

"That the French, Spanish and Portuguese, are making great preparations for war by land and by sea, as well as the States General.—That the Spaniards had marched an army to the frontiers of Portugal, and had sent to sea a fleet of sixteen sail of the line, the destination of which was not known; and that they send considerable numbers of troops to their colonies.—That the State of Holland had absolutely refused to renew the prohibition for the exportation of powder, &c. to the colonies; or to cede to the English the four Scotch regiments the State have in their service; nor furnish them with a number of men of war which the British court had required of them.—The vexation occasioned by this in the British Ministry, induced them to take several Dutch ships, amongst which are two who sailed from this island, who were carried to London, and another to St. Christophers. In consequence of this, the Dutch have armed forty ships of war, and ordered sixty more to be built with the greatest diligence in their different ports and to raise 20 000 men to augment their land forces, &c.

The above is a true translation of the original which is, and remains in my hands at Philadelphia, August 16 1776

PAUL FOOKS. Interpreter of the French and Spanish languages."

Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, July 29.

"We have lately received a supply of fresh beef, which has been of infinite service, having recovered all our sick, and put the whole army into high spirits. Our marine force consists of eight gondolas and four schooners. We are going from here down the lake, in order to retake St. John's, which Burgoyne has possession of at present. As we have numbers, and our army are determined, I do not entertain the least doubt of success."

We can assure the public, that the foreigners, in Burgoyne's army, are beginning to desert in large numbers. About 60 of them, in a boat, came over to our troops the other day, at Ticonderoga.

Extract of a letter from Independent Point, July 30.

"Three schooners are gone down the Lake, and a fleet and six or eight gondaloes will follow in a few days. 200 carpenters are employed in building more, after the Delaware mould. We have plenty of large guns, and hope soon to have a formidable fleet upon Lake Champlain. Carleton and Burgoyne are at St. John's, likewise busy in preparing a fleet.

A Canadian, a friend of ours, and an officer in the militia, arrived yesterday from St. Francis twelve miles below Sorrel his property being seized by Carleton. He says that Carleton and Burgoyne have not yet ordered the Canadians to attack but have notified them to be ready in September to come with them over the Lake as they intend to drive the rebels out of the country, and winter in Albany. This may be their intention, but I am certain they will find it impracticable. They will have to pass, in the first place, the gondaloes 2dly, Crown Point; and 3dly, the narrows below Independent Point and Ticonderoga. Our fortifications are much stronger than when the French had this post, when with only 3000 French and Canadians, they made such a terrible havoc of the British army in 1758. Good living here at present, having plenty of fresh beef, and excellent bread."

For some days past the British army, on Staten Island, have been embarking on board the transports; so that we expect their whole force before this city every tide. We hope to give them a reception worthy the free born sons of America, and may every freeman of America make this his toast, That New York is now an asylum for American Liberty.

By His EXCELLENCY
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;
General, and Commander in Chief of the army of the United States of North-America

WHEREAS a bombardment and an attack upon the city of New York, by our cruel and inveterate enemy, may be hourly expected: And as there are great numbers of women, children, and infirm persons, yet remaining in the city, whose continuance will rather be prejudicial than advantageous to the army and their persons exposed to great danger and hazard: I do therefore, recommend it to all such persons, as they value their own safety and preservation, to remove with all expedition, out of the said town, at this critical period, trusting, that with the blessing of Heaven, upon the American arms, they may soon return to it in perfect security. And I do enjoin, and require, all the officers and soldiers in the army, under my command, to forward and assist such persons in their compliance with this recommendation.

Given under my hand, at Head Quarters, New-York, August 17, 1776.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

In Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York, at Haerlem, August 17, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the women, children, and infirm persons in the city of New York be immediately removed from the said city, agreeable to General Washington's request of this house, in his letter of this date.

Resolved, That Colonel Lott, Mr. James Beekman, Mr. John Berrien, Chairman of the Committee, be empowered to remove such persons to such place or places in this State, as they shall think proper; and that this Convention will pay the expences incident to the removal and maintenance of such persons as the said Committee shall think in such indigent circumstances as not to be able to remove and subsist themselves.

Resolved, That the General Committee of New-York, be earnestly requested to give all possible assistance to the above gentlemen, in carrying into execution the above resolutions in the most expeditious manner possible.

Extract from the minutes.

ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

WE, the subscribers, being appointed by the Convention of this State, in the above resolutions, give this public notice, to all such poor persons, in this city, who are proper objects, that we will attend that business at the Exchange Room, every morning, from 8 to 12 o'clock, to give permits to them, and procure vessels to remove them to proper places in the country, where they will be accommodated agreeable to the above resolutions.

Abraham P. Lott,

John Berrien,

James Beekman,

John Campbell.

In Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York, August 10 1776.

RESOLVED, That if any of the militia officers in the service of this State, shall, during the present invasion, resign his commission, after having received orders to proceed upon duty from this Convention, or his superior officer, without the permission of the Convention of this State, or shall not repair with all possible dispatch to such place or places as he or they may be ordered to by the Convention of this State, or by his superior officer, shall upon good proof before a general court martial, be rendered incapable of thereafter holding military employment under this State, and that the name of such officer shall be held up in all the public news papers as a deserter of his country's cause. Extract from the Minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.
Our last, came to town, Capt. Alexander
ter, who was taken last January by Lord
more, and returned to Great Britain, from
he got a passage in one of the fleet which
ight out the second division of Hessians, from
he made his escape in a boat on Wednesday
; by him we learn, that the first division of
ign troops sailed the beginning of May, and
second, consisting of 27 sail, the 26th, that
fell in with each other off Sandy Hook, and
is in together on Monday the 12th inst that
made up about 110 sail, and contained 3000
Hans and Waldeckers; and 100 of the English
ads: They were in general healthy, except
le of the scurvy and ich. The English
ps on Staten Island were embarking when he
the fleet, and the foreigners were disembark
to encamp on Staten Island. He also in-
ms that there were 5000 foreigners more to
ow in a third division.
m the best accounts, we find the force at Sta-
ten Island to be
Men,
a. Howe from Halifax with 8000
e Scotch who embarked at Glasgow for
tation 3200, out of which 250 were ta-
en by our Cruisers, 2350
e defeated troops under Cornwallis and
taten from South Carolina, supposed
ot more than 2500
e two divisions of Hessians, Waldeck-
s, and English guards, which arrived
a Monday the 12th inst 9000
d Duamore's scrubby fleet, about 50
hing men, but with negroes, Tories, &c. 150
Total, 22,000

Marines unknown.
ps Asia and Eagle of 64 guns, the Roebuck
hoenix of 44, one bomb, and ab up 20 fri-
s and sloops of war. They have also above
fail of transports. Store ships and prizes.
me persons in calculating the above add 1500,
art of the army destined for Carolina, of whose
al we have not had any account, either at
h Carolina or Staten Island.

NEW YORK, August 26.
uesday last a number of ships with troops on
d failed from Staten Island out of the Nar-
; next day they were followed by many more,
out ten o'clock Thursday morning about
00 men landed between New Utrecht and
esend, on Long Island. Friday a party of
came and took possession of Flat Bush, which
ediately brought on a very hot fire from our
s who are advantageously posted in the woods,
on every eminence round that place.
a advanced party of regulars are encamped a
to the North West of Flatbush Church, and
a battery somewhat to the Westward of Mr.
miab Vanderbelt's, from whence they conti-
to fire briskly on our people, who often ap-
ch and discharge their rifles within 200 yards
eir works. We have had only 4 men wound-
face the enemy landed; but we are certain
y of them fell; one, a Hessian was killed last
lay: Several dollars were found in his pocket,
he had an excellent rifle, and many of the
lars are in rifle dresses.

HARTFORD, August 26
y a gentleman from Norwich we are inform-
that last Friday 3 Ships and 2 Tenders ap-
ed off New London, and soon after came to
hor near Fisher's Island.

VATERTOWN, September 2.
Wednesday last the General Assembly of this
e convened in this Town, agreeable to Ad-
ment.

ast Friday arrived in Town, from Philadel-
a, that most worthy and patriotic Gentleman,
Honorable Samuel Adams, Esquire; a Mem-
of that august and united Body, the right
orable the Continental Congress.

he Congress have received advice from Ti-
deroga, of two deserters from the Brunswick
being got in, who informed of 90 more who
e off with them.

ne Day last Week, the Viper Sloop of War,
nging to the Royal Pirate, and which has
a cruising off Cape Ann some Days, took two
ps, from the Eastward

he privateer sloop Broome, Capt. William
commander, belonging to New-Haven, ar-
d at Dartmouth on Monday last from a cruise,
has taken four valuable prizes, viz.

he ship charming Sally, John Stell, com-
der, bound to Europe from Dominico: the
Ann, John Boyes, Capt. from Tortola,
nd to Lancaster: the Brig Carolina Packet,
k Towell Capt. bound from Antigua to Lon-
: the Brig. John, Capt. Daniel McKay,
nd from Grenada to Dublin; Laden with
n Sugar, Ginger, Cotton, Lignum Vitæ, Fustick.
ast Saturday se'night was chased into Mar-
ead by the Milford frigate, the prize ship Mac

from Tortola bound to London, 350 tons bur-
then, commanded by Capt. Ashburn, laden with
500 hogheads sugar, 44 puncheons rum, 150
bales of cotton, considerable of old copper, a
quantity of turtle, and about 30 tons of fustick.
—She was taken by the privateer sloop Warren,
commanded by Capt. Phillips; and had it not
been for the fort at Marblehead, who fired at the
Milford several times, she would have been in-
evitably retaken.

And on Sunday the above frigate took off Cape-
Ann, a prize brigantine coming into port, said to
be one of Capt White's of Salem, laden with
rum from Grenada. Also, a large sloop which
our informant could not tell where from or who
commanded her.

State of Massachusetts Bay.
NOTICE is hereby given, That Friday the
6th Day of September next, is assign'd for
the holding a General Council.

By Order of the Major Part of the Council,
SAML. ADAMS, Sec'y.
Watertown Aug 30 1776

Mr. EDES.
At a general Court Martial held at Ticonderoga,
the 26th Day of July, 1776, by Order of the Hon.
Major General Gates.

Colonel POOR, President.
MEMBERS.
The four eldest Colonels the four eldest Lieutenants
Colonels, and four eldest Majors of the Northern
Army

CAPTAIN Wentworth was brought before
the Court, and accused of Refusing to go
on duty, when regularly warned by the Adjutant
of the Regiment to which he belong'd

The Court having considered the Evidences,
were of Opinion, that Captain Wentworth was
Guilty—and sentenced him to be cashier'd, and
advertiz'd in the public Papers, as having wilful-
ly neglected his Duty, with a View of being dis-
charged the Service.

Agreeable to this sentence, JONATHAN
WENTWORTH, of Somersworth in Strafford
County, New-Hampshire, late Captain in Col. Poor's
Regiment, is published to the World as a Scound-
rel, guilty of neglecting his Duty—evidently
with a Design of obtaining a Discharge from the
the Service of his Country ——— A Crime 'till
this Day unheard of!

His Countrymen, 'tis hoped, will treat him with
the Contempt merited by so infamous a Conduct.

By the General's Order,
JOHN TRUMBULL Deputy Adjutant
General of the Northern Army.

Head Quarters, Ticonderoga, Aug 25 1776.
[All Printers in the United States of America,
are desired to publish the foregoing in their res-
pective Papers]

A Public Vendue, on Friday the 6th Day of
September Instant, at Bedford in Dartmouth,
will be sold the ship HARRIET, burthened about
300 Tons, (a prime sailer) and the Remains of
her Cargo, consisting of 70 or 80 Casks of Porter,
20 or 30 Casks of choice Vinegar, and 70 or 80
Chaldron of Coal. The sale to begin at Ten
o'Clock, Forenoon.

By order of the General, every man belonging
to Col. Sarjeant's regiment that is absent,
is to return to the Sign of the white Horse, in
Boston, or at Mr. Leithbridge's in Roxbury Street,
on the 9th day of September instant, and there
wait for further orders, or be treated as deserters.
ZACCHEUS THAYER Lieut. of said Regt

JUS: PUBLISHED.
And to be sold by SAMUEL HALL, in School-
Street, Boston;

[Ordered by Authority to be practised by all the
Militia in the State of Massachusetts Bay.]
An easy PLAN of DISCIPLINE for a
MILITIA. By Timothy Pickering jun.
The Second Edition.

WANTED Immediately, *Strong*
Man Servant or Boy.—One that can be well
recommended, may hear of a good Place in
the Town of Boston, by inquiring of the Printer.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any
Demands on the Estate of John Grant, late
of Boston, Gentleman, deceased, are desired to
bring in their Accounts to John Simpkins, Exe-
cutor to said Estate, in order for a speedy settle-
ment.
Boston, August 28, 1776.

To be sold at public Vendue, on Wednesday the
4th of September, at the Dwelling House of
John Grant, late of Boston, deceased, near the
New North Meeting House;

THE Personal Estate of the said Deceased,
consisting of Feather Beds, Bedsteads, a Suit
of Curtains, Looking Glasses Chairs, Tables,
Chest of Drawers, Desk, Pewter and Kitchen Fur-
niture, a parcel of English Goods, and a Number
of Sugar Baker's Moulds, &c. &c.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 4th Instant at Eleven
o'Clock, will be sold by public Vendue, at Store
No. 15. on the Long Wharf,

A Quantity of damaged Oats, Oatmeal and
Ship Bread. J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Sales of
the following Prizes and Cargoes will com-
mence at Providence the 6th of September, at Ten
o'Clock, A. M. and so continuing till sold.

The Ship Jane, Ship Star & Garter, and Ship
Friendship—Cargoes consisting of Sugars, Rum,
Cotton, Indigo, Cocoa, and Spermaceti Oil. The
Terms and Manner of Sale, will be known at the
Time and Place. Providence, Aug 6. 1776.

To be sold at public Vendue, on Thursday the
12 h Instant, at Eleven o'Clock, A. M. at Mrs.
Hodge's Wharf in Salem;

About 70 Hogheads of choice TOBACCO,
and a small Quantity of Naval Stores.
Salem, September 2, 1776.

State of the Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it
Middle District, &c. } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Libels are filed
before me, against the following Vessels, their
Cargoes and Appurtenances; to wit—in Behalf of
Captain Joseph White and his Company, and the
Owners of the Privateer Sloop Revenge, against
the Ship Anna Maria, William Pringle late Master;
and against the Ship Polly, of about 170 Tons
Burthen, Tobias Lear late Master:—In Behalf
of the Captains Tucker and Skinner and their
Companies, of the Continental armed Schooners
Hancock and Franklin, against the Brigantine Per-
kins, burthened about 140 Tons, William Jenkins
late Master:—In Behalf of Captain Wingate New-
man and his Company, and the Owners of the Pri-
vateer Brigantine Hancock, against the Ship Nancy,
burthened about 220 Tons, George Keys late Mas-
ter; and against the Sloop Two Friends, burthen-
ed about 95 Tons:—In Behalf of Captain John
Phillips and his Company, and the Owners of the
Privateer Sloop Warren, against the Ship Hec-
tur, burthened about 400 Tons, George Ashburn late
Master: And in Behalf of Caleb Hog and Wm.
against the Schooner Deberah, burthened about 45
Tons, Samuel Nickerson late Master. All which
Vessels their Cargoes and Appurtenances, so libelled,
are said to have been taken and brought into the
County of Essex. And another Libel is filed before
me by Bartholomew Putnam and Andrew Cabot,
against the Ship Lord Dartmouth, of about 300
Tons Burthen, her Boats, Sails, Cables, Anchors,
Rigging and Appurtenances, and a Chest of English
Goods on board her; all which lately in the Posses-
sion, and under the Care and Command of Captain
Lee, were they say, by them seized and taken
in Danvers, in the County of Essex, in a Part of
the Sea between high water and low water Mark.
And for the Trial of the Justice of these Captures,
the Maritime Court for the said Middle District,
will be held at Salem, in the County of Essex on
Tuesday the Seventeenth Day of September 1776,
at ten o'Clock in the Forenoon; when and where
the Owners of said Captures, or any Persons con-
cerned, may appear and shew Cause, if any they
have, why the same, or any of them, should not be
condemned.

TIM. PICKERING, jun Judge of said Court.
RAN away on the 8 h of July last, from his
Master in Boston, a Negro Man named
POMPEY. He had on when he went away, a
fashionable new cock'd Beaver Hat, a blue Whit-
ney half lapell'd ou tie Jacket, with white Metal
Buttons, and a tawky fash Pocket, a blue & white
strip'd under Waistcoat, white Leather Breeches,
with blue yarn Stockings, and Brass Buckles in
his Shoes. He is about 24 Years old, stout and
strong made, his natural Colour quite Black, but
when challeng'd and he going to Lie, his Eyes
will twinkle, and his Face change Colour. 'Tis
apprehended he is at Work, or tarking about in
some of the Country Towns. Whoever will bring
said Negro to the Printer, that his Master may
have him again, shall receive Three Dollars, and
all reasonable Charges paid.

But the first of August ran away from me the
sub'iber, a negro man named Newport, a-
bout 5 feet 5 inches high, speaks good English had
on a brown homespun round tail jacket, tow shirt,
towel trousers and a pair of Veseysen breeches.
Said Negro is fear'd in his temple, which was done
in Guinea; he had a felt hat on. All officers of
privateers are forbid inflicting said Negro and all
other officers of the United States are so bid inflicting
said Negro; he is about 34 years of age. Whoever
will take up said Negro, and convey him to me, or
confine him in any of the State goals, so that I may
have him again, shall have FIVE DOLLARS re-
ward, and all necessary charges paid by me,
TILLEY HIGGINS, of Berwick, in York County

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Middlesex, ff. August 20, 1776

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that a Court for the Probate of Wills, &c. in the said County, is to be held at Cambridge on the second Tuesday, and at Concord on the last Tuesday of each Month, until farther notice.

DUNCAN INGRAHAM, jun.

ONCE more requests of those indebted to him to make payment; upon failure they may depend their Notes will be put in suit without further notice—Apply to him at his Store in Union Street, where he has for sale, a quantity of Womens Lys made callimanco shoes, a choice parcel of Jamaica Sugars & a few English Goods.

Dip'd Tallow Candles per Box, Tallow by the barrel, crown soap, hard soap by the 100wt. soft soap by the barrel, to be sold by *Joseph Lovering* near Dr. Byles's Meeting house fourth end, or at *John Lovering's*, at the lower end of King-Street Boston

Stolen from on board the Schooner Lady Washington, three swivel guns. Whoever will discover the Thief, so that he may be apprehended, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars by applying to John Bradford, of Boston.

TO be told by the Subscriber, a good Chocolate Mill, which will go with a Horse and grind 120wt. of Chocolate in a Day. Said Mill consists of three good Kettles, with twelve Peltles in a Kettle well Leaded, nine Dozen Pans, one good Nut cracker, a good Mustine for to clean the shoes from nuts. Any Person wanting the same, may apply to **GEORGE FEGHEM**, near Watertown Bridge.

Merrymack, August 9, 1776.

WHE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the honorable John Winthrop, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Middlesex, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of William Nutting, late of Groton, gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims & prove their debts—Public Notice is hereby given. That we shall attend that business on the last Monday of this and the five following months, from two to eight o'clock, P. M. each day, at the house of Mr. Melan Child, inholder in said Groton.

Groton, Aug. 8, 1776. *Ephraim Russell,* Commis-
Jacob Grogg, sioners

Watertown, August 23, 1776

DESERTED from captain Joseph Keith's company, in colonel Willard's regiment, on their march to Crown Point, an Indian Fellow, named Isaac Barnabas, about 30 years old, 5 feet high. Whoever will take up said Indian, and return him to said company, shall have all necessary cost paid, by me, *Joseph Keith, Captain.*

A likely black **HORSE**, warranted sound; suitable for either saddle or carriage, to be sold. Inquire of the printer

Stay'd or taken from Charlestown fields on or about the 9th day of his instant, a small black Mare, well built, with a blaze in her forehead, and several marks on her back, a trotter, about nine years old. Whoever shall take up said Mare and bring her to Samuel Carter of Charlestown, or David Wood, jun. at Lunenburg, shall have Three Dollars reward, and necessary charges paid. *DAVID WOOD, jun.*

Merrymack, Aug. 17, 1776

TAKEN up in my stable, a light chestnut colour'd Horse about 4 years old, with a white spot on his nose, his mane cut, his head feet white, about 12 or 13 hands high and paces, some fetter gauld on one of his hind feet; the owner may have him again paying charges

Merrymack Aug 27.

SAM'L GIBSON,

LIBEL being filed before me against the Brigantine *Betsy*, *Benjamin Wormstead*, Master, burthen about 115 tons, said to be improved in carrying supplies to the fleet and army employed against the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the County of Lincoln. This notice is given pursuant to the laws of this Colony, that the Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be infesting the sea coast of America, and brought into either of the Counties of York, Cumberland or Lincoln, will be held at the meeting house, in the East Precinct, in Pownalborough, on Thursday the fifth day of September, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of said capture, that all persons claiming property in said vessel or cargo, or any ways concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the Brigantine, her appurtenances & cargo should not be condemned.

Lincoln, ff.

ALIBEL being filed before me against the Brigantine *Betsy*, *Benjamin Wormstead*, Master, burthen about 115 tons, said to be improved in carrying supplies to the fleet and army employed against the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the County of Lincoln. This notice is given pursuant to the laws of this Colony, that the Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be infesting the sea coast of America, and brought into either of the Counties of York, Cumberland or Lincoln, will be held at the meeting house, in the East Precinct, in Pownalborough, on Thursday the fifth day of September, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of said capture, that all persons claiming property in said vessel or cargo, or any ways concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the Brigantine, her appurtenances & cargo should not be condemned.

Timothy Langdon, Judge of said Court.

On **TUESDAY**, the 6th of September next, at Ten in the Morning, will be sold by public Vendue, on *HANCOCK's* Wharff,

400 Bales of excellent Cotton, 200 Hhds. of Sugar, thirty ditto of Coffee, and a Variety of other Articles, too tedious to mention.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Boston, August 17, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

By *Jerathmeel Pierce*,

Leather-Dresser, near the North Bridge in Salem, A Small Parcel of Beaver; also a Quantity of Raccoon Skins, cheap for Cash.

STRAY'D from the Subscriber the Beginning of April last, a Bay Mare, about 14 Hands and half high, Paces and Trots, about 14 or 15 Years old; had a Sore on the hind Part of her Back; 'tis suppos'd she is gone to Worcester—Whoever will bring or send said Mare to the Subscriber shall have a handsome Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

SOLOMON HOWARD.

Little Cambridge, August 16, 1776

State of the Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it
Middle District, ff. } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Maritime Court for the Middle District, will be held at Boston in the County of Suffolk on Thursday the fifth Day of September, 1776, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon, to try the Justice of the following Captures, to wit,—of the Sloop named the *Label*, of about 70 Tons Burthen, lately commanded by one Nathaniel Kirk and her Cargo and Appurtenances:—of the Ship called the *Peggy*, of 240 Tons Burthen, lately commanded by one James Kennedy, and her Cargo and Appurtenances:—of the armed Schooner called the *Dispatch* of about 90 Tons Burthen, lately commanded by one John Goodridge, and her Cargo and Appurtenances:—of the Sloop called the *Hannibal*, of about 60 Tons Burthen, lately commanded by one William Fitzpatrick and her Cargo and Appurtenances:—of the Ship called the *Earl of Errol*, of 270 Tons Burthen lately commanded by one John Bartlett, and her Cargo and Appurtenances:—and of the Schooner called the *Patty*, of about 70 Tons Burthen lately commanded by one John Collins, and her Cargo and Appurtenances. Against which Vessels, their Cargoes and Appurtenances, Libels are filed before me, they having been bro't into the Middle District aforesaid; and the Owners of the same, or any Persons concerned may appear and shew Cause, if any they have, why the said Vessels, or any of them, with their Cargoes and Appurtenances, should not be condemned.

TIM. PICKERING, jun. Judge of said Court.

State of the Massachusetts Bay } To all whom it
Middle District, ff. } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Maritime Court for the said Middle District will be held at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, on Friday the 6th Day of September, 1776, to try the Justice of the Capture of the Brigantine named the *Betsy*, of about 115 Tons Burthen, lately commanded by *Joseph Deco*, and her Cargo and Appurtenances; against which a Libel is filed, in Behalf of the Officers and Company of the armed Sloop named the *Tyrannicide* and the Owners of the same Sloop. And the Owners of the said Brig, or any Persons concerned therein, may appear and shew Cause, if any they have, why the same Brigantine, her Cargo and Appurtenances should not be condemned.

TIM. PICKERING, jun. Judge of said Court.

State of the Massachusetts Bay }
Eastern District, ff. }

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Libels are filed before me, against the arm'd Schooner *Margarita* burthen about 50 tons, *James Moore* late Commander, against the Sloop *Unity*, *Isabella* *James*, late Master, burthen about 80 tons, against the Sloop *Polly*, burthen about 90 tons, *Nathaniel Horton*, late Master, against the armed Schooner *Diligent*, burthen about 100 tons, *Lieut. John Knight* late Master, and her arm'd Cutter, the *Taimagush*; against the Schooner *Susannah*, burthen about 25 tons. — *Philips* late Master, all which Vessels, their Appurtenances and Carrees were taken (for carrying supplies to the Enemies of the United States of America, and infesting the Sea Coast) and brought into the Eastern District aforesaid, and the Maritime Court for said District will be held at the Meeting House in the East Precinct of Pownalborough, on Monday the Ninth Day of September, 1776, at the hour of Ten in the Forenoon, to try the Justice of the said Captures; and all Persons claiming property in said Vessels or Cargoes, or are any ways concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same Vessels, or either of them, with their Appurtenances and Cargoes should not be condemned.

Timothy Langdon, Judge of said Court.

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, Lincoln, ff. **A**LIBEL is filed before me against the Schooner *Falmouth Packet* burthen about 100 tons, commanded by *Isaac Danks* which vessel said to be improved in carrying supplies to the fleet and army employed against the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the County of Lincoln. And the Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the Sea Coast of America, and brought into either the Counties of York, Cumberland or Lincoln will be held at the Meeting House in the East Precinct of Pownalborough, on Tuesday the 3d of September, 1776, at the hour of Ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of said capture; which this notice is given pursuant to the Laws of the Colony aforesaid, that all persons claiming property in said Schooner, or are any ways concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Schooner with her appurtenances and cargo should not be decreed forfeit.

TIMOTHY LANGDON Judge of said Court

ALIBEL is filed before me against the Schooner *Falmouth Packet* burthen about 100 tons, commanded by *Isaac Danks* which vessel said to be improved in carrying supplies to the fleet and army employed against the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the County of Lincoln. And the Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the Sea Coast of America, and brought into either the Counties of York, Cumberland or Lincoln will be held at the Meeting House in the East Precinct of Pownalborough, on Tuesday the 3d of September, 1776, at the hour of Ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of said capture; which this notice is given pursuant to the Laws of the Colony aforesaid, that all persons claiming property in said Schooner, or are any ways concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Schooner with her appurtenances and cargo should not be decreed forfeit.

TIMOTHY LANGDON Judge of said Court

ALIBEL is filed before me against the Schooner *Falmouth Packet* burthen about 100 tons, commanded by *Isaac Danks* which vessel said to be improved in carrying supplies to the fleet and army employed against the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the County of Lincoln. And the Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the Sea Coast of America, and brought into either the Counties of York, Cumberland or Lincoln will be held at the Meeting House in the East Precinct of Pownalborough, on Tuesday the 3d of September, 1776, at the hour of Ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of said capture; which this notice is given pursuant to the Laws of the Colony aforesaid, that all persons claiming property in said Schooner, or are any ways concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Schooner with her appurtenances and cargo should not be decreed forfeit.

DESERTED from my Company, in Col. *Griffin's* Regiment, *Edward Johnson*, *George Bell*, *Thomas Whybert*, and *Eliza Putnam Holt*. *Johnson* is an old countryman, about 5 feet 9 inches high, professes something of the back swim, carried away with him a new gun and bayonet belonging to the Continent, a new suit of clothes and drew several things out of the Store; he is a sett fellow and used to make his home at Needham. — *Bell* is a stout well set fellow, 5 feet 9 inches high, carried off a suit of clothes Continental and jacket; he deserted from the regular army the first place, and now he has deserted from the Continental. — *Whybert* is a stout fellow, an old sailer, and liv'd at Mr. *John Harris's* at Braintree. — *Holt* belongs to or came from Sutton is about 5 feet 8 inches high, light complexion. Whoever will apprehend the above deserters (who were greatly in debt) and return them to their company shall have Three Dollars Reward for each or other of them, and necessary charges paid, by

EDWARD PARSON WILLIAMS, Co.

Watertown, August 16, 1776.

DESERTED from my Company, in Col. *Griffin's* Regiment, *William Parks*, of Newbury about 24 Years of age about 5 feet 10 inches high. He carried off with him a gun belonging to the Continent. Whoever will apprehend said Deserter and return him to the Subscriber shall have Five Dollars Reward, and all necessary charges paid. *ABNER CRAFT, Capt.*

RAN away from the Subscriber the 13th Instant, a Negro Man, named *Constant*, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, about 25 Years of Age. He had on when he went away, a Tow Cloth Shirt and long Trowsers, a Pair of old Shoes and plated Buckles: He carried with him a blue Broad Cloth Coat with red cuffs and cape, and Bra Buttons, and the Button holes work'd with red and dark brown Cloth Jacket and Breeches, red Cloth Jacket, a light colour'd Surtout, white Shirt, a pair large Silver Shoe Buckles, mark'd C. I. and a Violin. Whoever will take up said Negro, and convey him to his Master in Boston, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me the Subscriber, *JAMES IVERS.*

All Masters of Vessels and others are cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying said Negro, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law. N. B. He was seen in Waltham on Wednesday. Boston, August 15, 1771.

STRAY'D away from John Clough, in Boston, a Chestnut coloured Mare, six years old, about 14 Hands high, a small Star in her forehead, her Mane hangs on both sides, with one white hind foot, naturally inclines to pace. Whoever shall return said Mare to Harvard, or give information to Phineas Willard of Harvard, shall have Ten Dollars Reward, and all necessary charges paid.

TO BE SOLD,
A good Cow and Calf. Inquire of the Printer.

Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, September 9, 1776.

At a Meeting of the Committees of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, for the several Towns in the County of Middlesex, assembled at Concord, in said County, August 20, 1776. Present the Committees of Thirty-two Towns, and about One Hundred Members.
Resolved, and chose the Hon. James Prescott, Esq; Chairman.

Chose Oliver Prescott, Esq; Clerk.
Then passed the following Resolves unanimously.
WHEREAS confederacies are judged to be formed or forming in many parts of the country and may be strengthened, and many other great inconveniences ensue from such persons who are inimical to the cause of American Liberty

*Resolved, That we will use our best efforts to prevent such persons assembling together for such purposes, and restrain them from intercourse with each other or with the officers or privates sent into this country, or any of these States, as prisoners, by confining them to their towns or farms, or laying them under bonds by committing them to close custody, or otherwise, as may be judged proper, agreeable to the orders of this State: And that all such as are notoriously inimical, (whatever their pretensions may be) shall be disarmed, and confined to the limits of their town or farms until properly released from said confinement by said committee. And whereas divers wicked persons intending to defraud the inhabitants of these States, and for the sake of base and unlawful gain, have forged, altered and uttered diverse notes and bills of the United States, and the other American States, and have also diverse artificers and much law cunning, to depreciate the value of our paper currency, to the great damage of the good people of these States &c. Therefore, *Resolved* That we will use our utmost efforts in discovering all such frauds, and bringing to condign punishment all such wicked persons as aforesaid, agreeable to the laws of this State.*

It is recommended to the Committees of Safety in the several towns in the county aforesaid that such persons as are prisoners and have hired themselves out for their support, be not permitted to go out of the limits of such towns until the time of their contract be fulfilled; unless some other person go with them at the order of the committee of such town where they reside — That their respective masters see that they keep good hours, and conduct themselves well in their families — That the said prisoners be not allowed to frequent public houses, and have no spirituous liquors on the Sabbath, on any pretence whatsoever; and that they be not permitted to dwell with any person judged to be inimical to the American States.

It is also recommended to the several towns in the county aforesaid, that may be defective, that they procure as soon as may be, their town stock of powder, and furnish the poor in their several towns with fire arms, as are not able to equip themselves, agreeable to the order of this State. And whereas there are diverse persons in these States now on parole, who frequently visit the officers and privates who are prisoners in the several towns, to the great danger and inquietude of the good people of this State:

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the committee of leading be desired to acquaint the honorable board therewith, and desire that all such towns have officers quartered in them may be excepted from said parole, that so all such intercourse may be prevented for the future.

It is also recommended, that the committees of the several towns in this county, desire their Representatives to use their utmost influence in the General Court, to procure an order of this State, that all persons travelling through the same shall be passed denoting their friendliness to the same in States; and make provision for the taking and examining all suspected persons.

And we do hereby bear testimony against all mobs, riots and disorderly proceedings, and will

endeavour to suppress all vice, immoralities and profaneness.

Voted, That a committee be appointed to call county meetings for the future if occasion requires and that they write to the committees of the several towns, and inform them in said notification for what purpose said meeting is called. — Then chose Ephraim Wood, Esq; Jonas Haywood, Esq; and James Barrett, Esq; a committee for that purpose.

Voted, That the clerk be desired to transmit an extract from the minutes to the Publisher of the Monday and Thursday paper.

Extract from the Minutes.

OLIVER PRESCOTT, Clerk.

Committee of Observation Stenborough, Charlotte-County, July 8, 1776.

THE committee for this town having had due process against Lieut. Daniel Brandage of this town according to the association of the Continental Congress, and finding him obstinately friendly in opposition to the spirit of said Association — hereby give notice to the public, that he may be treated with all that neglect and contempt which is so justly his due, for his irreconcilable enmity to the rights of American Liberty.

By Order of the Committee,

Garret Keating, Chairman.

Attest James Burroughs, Clerk.
The following Act passed the General Assembly of this State in its present Session.

In the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy six

An Act to prohibit the exportation of Lumber for a limited Time.

WHEREAS many and great inconveniences may, at this critical time, arise to this and the other United States of America, if a speedy and effectual prohibition of the exportation of lumber and other materials for building, from each and every port, harbour or place within the limits of this State is not immediately effected:

Be it therefore enacted by the Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same That no person or persons whatsoever shall take or load on board any ship or vessel within this State, any oak or pine timber, plank, boards, joists, clapboards or shingles, or other wooden materials suitable for building, with intent to convey the same out of this State, or to transport the same by water from any port or harbour therein, excepting all such lumber as shall be transported from place to place, for the sole use and by order of this or any other of the United States of America, or any person employed by them for that purpose. And that no ship or vessel already loaded with any such lumber as aforesaid, in any port or harbour within this State, shall be permitted to depart with any such lumber on board from any such port or harbour, to any other port or harbour within this State, or to any port, harbour or place without this State. And every such ship or vessel which shall load as of or depart, or attempt to sail or depart from any port, harbour or place within this State, shall, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel and furniture, be forfeited and disposed of as in this act is herein after provided.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid That it shall and may be lawful for any armed ships or vessels commissioned by the American Congress, or by any of the United States of America, to surprise, take, seize and bring into any port or place within this State, any ship or vessel which shall have sailed from any place within this State in violation of this act, wholly, or in part laden with lumber as aforesaid and be found on the High Seas. And the several Maritime Courts already erected within this State, are hereby authorized to try the justice of such captures, in the manner and for as other ships or vessels are triable in the same Courts; and in case

of confiscation to order distribution thereof, one moiety thereof to the captors, and the other moiety to and for the use of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid That any owner or freighter of any ship or vessel that shall, in violation of this act, sail and depart from any port or harbour within this State, in part or wholly laden with lumber as aforesaid, and the same ship or vessel shall not be taken or seized in consequence of this act, every such owner or freighter shall forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred pounds to be recovered in the Inferior Court, in the County from whence the said vessel sailed, and applied as hereafter by this act is directed. *Provided always* That no action shall be sustained in any Court of Record within this State, unless the same were commenced within twelve months after the offence committed.

Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid That the committees of correspondence, inspection and safety of the several towns and plantations within this State, are hereby authorized, directed and empowered to see that this act is duly observed and kept within their respective precincts and prosecute to effect all violations of the same, and to recover the penalties thereto annexed, in which case one moiety of the penalty shall accrue to this State, and be lodged in the public treasury of the same, and the other moiety to and for the benefit of the town or plantations where the offence is committed, after deducting the reasonable charges of prosecutions.

This act to be in force, and take place in all parts of this State, excepting the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, from and after the fourth day of September instant. In the counties of York and Cumberland from and after the ninth day of September instant, and in the county of Lincoln, from and after the tenth day of September instant, and to be in force until the twentieth day of November next, and no longer.

L O N D O N, May 20.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar.

May 23 "A very sharp action has happened off the half moon battery here between a Spanish man of war and frigates, and about 12 sail of the Emperor of Morocco's cruisers, which lasted about two hours, when four of the latter were sunk, and their crew perished; the others were taken by the Spaniards and carried into Cadiz.

P. S. Admiral Mann sent two of his Squadron to inform the commander of the Spanish Squadron, that it was contrary to the rules and articles of war, to engage or take any ship or vessel whatever under a neutral garriçon, and to insist on the Moors being released. The Spaniards, however, would not release his prizes; on the English man of war persisting in their demands, fired into them, when an engagement began, and several broadsides were exchanged; but the Spaniards being superior in numbers and force, the ships belonging to the Admiral were obliged to sheer off and return into this bay."

We are assured, that France has been some time negotiating with the American Congress, offering the most advantageous terms of assistance.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction at Ten o'clock on Friday the 15th Instant, at Col. HANCOCK'S Wharf, a few Hogheads of choice West-India Rum; sundry Casks of Vinegar, Pease and Oilmeal, a few Hides of choice mottled Bees, and sundry other Articles.

WILLIAM GREENLEAF, Sheriff.

To be sold at public Vendue, on Thursday the 12th Instant at Eleven o'clock, A. M. at Mrs. Hodge's Wharf in Salem;

About 70 Hogheads of choice TOBACCO, and a small Quantity of Naval Stores.

Salem, September 2, 1776.

B E R L I N, May 11.

A Courier arrived here the 8th instant, from Petersburg, who brought the melancholy news, that the Grand Duchess of Russia was delivered, the 26th ult. of a dead Prince, whom she survived only four days. The Duchess was a Princess of Hesse Darmstadt, and sister to the Spouse of the Prince of Prussia. She was in the 21st year of her age.

L O N D O N, May 16, 17 and 18.

By the last mail which arrived on Friday, it appears, that the Court of Naples, besides the two ships at war long since engaged by them in his Majesty's service, and which they have been careful not to send off immediately to join the Spanish fleet, the moment it should be possible, have several in the Mediterranean are also to transfer the whole of their naval forces into the service of that Crown, for which they are to fit out as soon as possible.

In the mean time the Eugene St. Michael and L. de Cadix, of 70 guns each, sailed from Cadix on the 5th of February as privateer cruises off the Cape St. Vincent. These vessels follow the next day by two frigates, the St. Germain and St. Catharine. The Prince's of 70 guns, with the Penelope of the same force, sailed after them on the 5th of March; but in getting out of the bay, the Prince's ran on a rock, and received considerable damage in her rudder and upper works, which obliged her to return. On the 11th of March the regiment of Brussels embarked at Cadix, with which that of Spain, sailed some few days before, is not to open its orders till arrived in a certain latitude. Such are the armaments already made on the side of the Spaniards not to mention much greater nearly ready in the port of Cadix.

On the French side, besides the Toulon fleet, 17 sail are fitted out at Brest, among which is one of 70 guns, and two of 64 the rest frigates; and on board these, which were ready on the 20th ult. the Duke de Chateaux, after joining the Toulon fleet, was to proceed to Cadix, to join both that to the Spaniards. As these facts are notorious, will any writer hereafter pretend to say that there is nothing to be apprehended from France and Spain?

A proclamation, it is said, will soon be issued to declare all persons traitors and rebels who oppose the cause of the colonies. As the number of those obnoxious people is very great, it is thought our guards will not be able to detain them, and a new building, under the inspection of Mr. ———— architect with the advice and assistance of Messrs. Adams and Kitchie, will be erected for that purpose.

When the next embarkation of the Hessians takes place, there will be no less than 60,000 men (b) sea and land) in these vice in North America.

L O N D O N, May 20.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, May 17.

"Yesterday arrived off the Star four transports from London, who are waiting here to sail with the rest of the fleet for America as soon as possible. This day orders came down here from London to search every ship that sails from this port, and not to suffer any ship to sail to America without a particular order."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 19.

"This morning arrived at Spithead two transports which remain with the Diamond and Ambuscade men of war, bound for America, when the second division of Hessian troops shall arrive."

The loss of the Thunder Bomb, is computed at 30,000.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia March 19.

"The Congress have raised fifteen regiments here, one in the lower counties, and three in New Jersey, of 700 men each; the people entered readily, and have 375 61 per month. Our army consists of two ships, two brigs, two flps and a schooner since the 18th of February, but their destination is a secret."

"Col. Prescott having put Col. Allen in irons, the Congress by way of reprisal put Prescott in goal: He lay there for some time, but because of some old wounds which he had, he was released, and is now under a guard at the New Tavern."

It is reckoned there are about eighty commissioned Officers prisoners in this & the other Colonies.

No ships of war are to be sent yet; it would not be safe for one or two to approach this city, nor even come in the river, as the flanking battery of 10 guns 28 pounders, is landed, and a great number of fireballs provided. We have 23 boxes of one gun each, 10 boxes of 2 1/2 and a chain and boom at the river mouth. There are 10 frigates, 100 fowls, 32 and 24 guns, and building here and a ship of 17 guns, 15 guns, and nearly ready; and 26 1/2 guns, 100 pounds, and 120 1/2 pounders; 1000 men, 1000 men, and 1000 men, been landed."

The Congress have brought 1000 men, 1000 men, and 1000 men, been landed."

to be to negotiate the treaty between his Britannic Majesty and the Empress of Russia, for her to send 30,000 of her forces to assist the British troops to subdue the American rebels if wanted.

Several ships are fitting out in the river by the merchants in order to carry over to their different plantations in the West Indies a sufficient quantity of provisions, which they used to be supplied with from North America.

It is a certain fact, that full one-third part of the American regiments have none but French arms. A gentleman lately arrived from Philadelphia, saw 3600 stand of arms publicly landed on the wharf in that city from Nantes.

By a gentleman just arrived from New York we are informed that the Congress have lately ordered an exact list of their several armies to be laid before them, which amounted to 70,000 on actual service, and that 30,000 more were disciplining.

From the same gentleman we learn, that their troops are very much in want of officers; but as to private men, there are not better disciplined troops in Europe.

There are advices in town which say General Clinton has met with a repulse in North Carolina.

H A L I F A X, July 30.

By the Captain of a vessel just arrived from Barbados we are informed, that the inhabitants of that island are in a most starving condition, many families not having the common necessities of life — Provisions not being to be had at any price.

Sunday arrived a vessel in 11 weeks from London by her we learn, that the 1st division of the foreign troops was not arrived at Portsmouth when he sailed, but they expected.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, August 31.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Col. Artlee's Battalion, of Pennsylvania, August 27.

"Yesterday about 120 of our men went as a guard to a place called Red Lion, on Long Island; about 11 o'clock at night the sentries cried two men coming up a water mill path, upon which our men fired upon them; the enemy then retreated, and about one o'clock advanced with 2 or 300 men, and endeavored to surround our guard; but they being watchful gave them two or three fires and retreated to alarm the remainder of the Battalion (except one Lieutenant and about 15 men who have not been heard of since yet). About 4 o'clock this morning the alarm was given, by beating the alarm, when the remainder of our battalion, accompanied by the Delaware and Maryland battalions went to the place where our men retreated from. About a quarter of a mile on this side, we saw the enemy when we got in to the woods (our battalion being the advance guard) amidst the incessant fire of their field pieces loaded with grape shot, which continued till ten o'clock. The Marylanders on their left flank and we on their right kept up a constant fire amidst their cannon, and saw several of them fall; but they being too many for us we retreated a little, and then made a stand. Our Lieut. Col. Parry was shot through the head, and I was under the necessity of retreating with him to this place, in order to secure his effects, since which I have heard the enemy are within 600 yards of our lines; which I think will cost them some number of men before they gain them."

Extract of a letter from New York, August 27.

"I lie down in the midst of confusion to tell you that our people have been engaged with the enemy on Long Island all this morning and are at it yet. We cannot get at particulars. Those who have come over say, the enemy have lost the most men. Lieut. Col. Parry, of one of the Pennsylvania battalions, is killed; he died heroically, urging his men on against the enemy. Your kinsman, Hermanus Rutgers was killed yesterday. Several of the enemy's ships have attempted coming up this morning, but both wind and tide are a head, and they are hitherto baffled. Our men on the island behave bravely. Heaven send them victory."

Thirty five minutes past twelve noon. Firing still continues with intermissions. A man of war coming up said to be the Roebuck, has just lost by a flaw, all she gained last tack. Several fires have been kindled on the island. I believe our people set fire to her grain, &c. to prevent the enemy's getting possession of them. Captain Farmer of Col. Mills's regiment, is slightly wounded in the foot, and brought to this city. I think some men of war will be up next time.

P. S. The 8th battalion of New York, Col. Lasher and the Pennsylvania and Maryland battalions behaved with the greatest bravery, even to a fault. They were commanded by Lord Sterling. I fear some of our bravest officers from the Southward are among the slain. We forced the enemy into their lines. Parry is killed, Capt. Farmer is slightly wounded, and Major Abel of New York, killed."

A letter from New York, August 25, 8 o'clock, P. M.

"This minute returned from our lines, Long Island, where I left his Excellency the General, — from him I have it in command to inform Congress, that yesterday he went there and continued till evening when from the enemy having landed a considerable part of their force and many of their movements, there was reason to apprehend they would make in a little time a general attack. As they would have a wood to pass through, before they could approach the lines, it was thought expedient to place a number of men there on the different roads, leading from whence they were stationed, in order to harass and annoy them on their march. This being done early this morning a smart engagement ensued between the enemy and our detachment which being unequal to the force they had to contend with, have sustained a pretty considerable loss, at least many of our men are missing among those that have not returned are Gen. Sullivan and Lord Sterling. The enemy's loss is not known certainly, but we are told, that such of our troops as were in the engagement and have come in say that they had many killed and wounded. Our party brought off a Lieutenant, Sergeant and Corporal, with 20 private prisoners. While these detachments were engaged, a column of the enemy descended from the woods, and marched towards the center of our lines, with a design to make an impression, but were repulsed. This evening they appeared very numerous about the skirts of the woods, where they had pitched several tents; and his Excellency inclines to think they mean to attack and force us from our lines by way of regular approaches, rather than in any other manner. To day five ships of the line came up towards the town, where they seem very desirous of getting, as they turned a long time against an unfavorable wind; and on my return this evening I found a deserter from the 23d regiment, who informed me that they designed for as the wind will permit them, to come up to give us a severe cannonade, and to silence our batteries if possible."

Extract of a Letter from Long Island, Wednesday, Dry break.

"I have the pleasure to inform you I have survived a very warm engagement yesterday. Our battalion has suffered much, a great number of both officers and men are killed and missing. We retreated thro' a very heavy fire, and escaped by swimming over a river, or creek rather, my horse was killed, as I touched a mill all the way. Numbers of men got drowned. I have lost an officer and but few men. Captain Verzey and Lieut. Butler fell early in the engagement. We are now all safe in our lines & forts. The affair yesterday was only a skirmish on the island about three miles from our works. The particulars cannot give you but we were decoyed, and at one surrounded, I am convinced, with 10,000 men."

Extract of a Letter from New York, August 28.

"Yesterday proved a very distressing day on Long Island — Great numbers killed on both sides and I fear (tho' we cannot get certain accounts) that numbers of our people are taken; however, I am told they continue in high spirits. The General's Sullivan, Sterling and Parsons, went out of the lines too far, and were all missing this morning with many others. An intelligent man just now come over the ferry says, General Sullivan got in this morning and brings an account that General Sterling is killed, but he don't know any thing of General Parsons. It appears as difficult getting certain intelligence here as it can be with you. On the whole, I believe our troops behaved with spirit, and have not yet given way in their skirmishing to any equal number of the enemy, and have kept them from getting up to their lines and forts, which are well manned to receive them, should they get so far. I believe the enemy have got all the force they can spare from Staten Island on Long Island."

N E W Y O R K, August 29.

The great, the important day, big with the fate of America and Liberty seems to draw near! The British troops began to land on Long Island last Thursday, nearly their whole force, supposed to be more than 20,000 British and foreign troops. They marched through the small town of New Utrecht, in their way to Flat Bush, another town about five miles from this city, near which they encamped; but were much harassed by our riflemen. Scouting parties were sent from our army to the adjoining woods, but were rather scanty in their numbers considering the extent of ground they had to guard. The British forces, in three divisions, taking three different roads, and the advantage of the night, almost surrounded the whole of our out parties, who though encircled with more than treble their number, bravely fought their way through the enemy killing great numbers of them, and brought off some prisoners. The New York first battalion behaved

with great bravery. Lord Stirling's brigade
in the hottest of the enemy's fire; it con-
sisted of Col. Miles's two battalions, Col. Atlee's,
Smallwood's and Col. Hatch's regiments;
were all surrounded by the enemy, and had
to fight their way through the blaze of their fire
they fought and fell like Romans! Lieut. Col.
of the Pennsylvania musquetry, was shot
through the head, as he was giving orders to
communicating his men. The major part of Col.
Atlee's and Col. Piper's regiments are missing.
For Davis and his Mate were both taken pri-
soners as they were dressing a wounded person in
the woods. Col. Miles is missing (a truly amia-
ble character) and supposed to be slain. General's
Sullivan and Sullivan are thought to be killed.
Parsons, with seven men, came in yesterday
morning, much fatigued being for ten hours in
almost danger of falling into the enemy's
hands. Our killed, wounded and missing are in-
imated to be about 1000; but for our encourage-
ment the missing are hourly coming in. Gen-
eral, of the British troops, from good intelli-
gence, is among the killed: his hat with his name
on it, was found lying near the dead body: the
hat had gone thro' and thro' the hat, and car-
ried some of his grey hairs with it—Thus fell the
hero, who boasted in the British House of Com-
mons, he would march through America with
50,000 men, having only marched five miles on
Long Island with an army four times the number.
Our guards have retreated to the main body
of the army within the lines. The British army
has two encampments about a mile from our
lines, and by their manoeuvres, this plain, they
intend to attack us by surprise, and storm our
entrenchments. Our men show the greatest bra-
very and wish to come to action. The fighting con-
tinued yesterday all the day.

The alarm was so great last Tuesday, (occasi-
ed by the attack of the British troops) the day
passed for fasting, humiliation and prayer in
this state, for imploring Divine assistance in for-
cing the new government, that the churches
were not opened nor public worship performed.
Yesterday in the afternoon, a great hail and
a storm came on, attended with thunder and
lightning; at which time, the ministerial army
attacked our lines on Long Island, at three differ-
ent places, with their utmost force; but the im-
punity of the soldiers of the United States, re-
sisted with that vigour becoming a free peo-
ple, repulsed them; that they were obliged
immediately to retreat precipitately, with great
loss; the particulars of which, we have not as
yet been able to learn.—At the same time some
of the British men of war, made an attempt to come
to the city, as they also did the day before,
but the wind at both times entirely obstructed them;
All their attempts we hope Heaven will still
continue to render abortive.

Following is the substance of an intercepted
letter written by Lieut. Col. Zedwitz, to William
Tryon, Esq; late Governor of New York.

After presenting his compliments in a formal
manner to Lord Howe and begging the contents
of his letter to be explained to him; he proceeds,
to profess a consciousness, that the world will cen-
sure him for his treachery in corresponding with
the enemy of those in whose service he had enga-
ged: But he apologizes for himself by appeal-
ing to the Governor, as a person who knew he
had been forced to accept his commission for fear
of ruin to himself and family; and as he had en-
gaged through compulsion (a most villainous lie,
or he solicited for it) from a rebellious mob, he
offers, that he can be under no obligation to con-
form to his engagements. Besides this he ob-
serves, that previous to his entrance in the conti-
nental army, he took the Governor's advice: on
the occasion, and promised to do all he could in
his new capacity, for his Majesty's service.

He next declares that ever since his return from
Canada, he had been laying plans for the perfor-
mance of his promise, and was in a fair way of
doing something, when Forbes and the Mayor
were detected in their conspiracy, which obliged
him to lay aside his schemes; as Forbes had in-
discreetly mentioned to the court on his trial, a
message from Governor Tryon to him, to wit,
"that he would make his fortune, if he would
execute a certain commission." This he says,
rendered him suspected, and for the present frus-
trated his designs.—However, as an instance that
he was returning into favour, he informs the Go-
vernor, that G. W. had lately employed him to
translate a paper into High German which was
to be printed and distributed among the Hessian
troops.—He advises to keep a good look out.

In the next paragraph he invents this abomi-
nable falsehood, that he had lately seen four vil-
lains at General W's house, with 14 bottles of a
mixture as black as ink, with which they were to
poison the watering place on Staten Island, and
were to receive a recompence of 1000l. each from
the General.

He then informs, that a person always near the
General, who was a friend to the King though
an intersticed one, had offered to furnish him with
weekly returns of the strength and detail of the
army till December, for the sum of 4000l. ster-
ling, to be paid before hand in hard gold,—that
he had proposed a reward of 2,000l. sterling,
which was agreed to, and he therefore desires, (if
the plan be agreeable) that the money might be
immediately conveyed to him.

He concludes with informing them, that he
shortly expected a full Colonel's commission, with
the command of the three forts up the North-
River.

The wickedness of this despicable man was dis-
covered by the person whom he engaged to convey
his letter.—He endeavoured to debauch one Steen
who being a German, in but indifferent circum-
stances, and unemployed in our service, he ima-
gined would be a proper instrument for his pur-
pose. But Steen perceiving his intention, and
being an honest man, and a friend to the coun-
try only used him with a seeming compliance,
till he got his letter into his hands; and then,
with no delay, laid it before the General.

Zedwitz on his trial acknowledged the letter
to be his own, but pleaded that it was intended
merely as a trick upon the enemy, to extract from
them 2,000l. sterling in lieu of certain expenses
he had put himself to in raising a regiment in
Germany, at the request of the Marquis of Gran-
by, for which he had never been reimbursed.

The verdict of the Court Martial is not yet
known; but 'tis supposed he will suffer according
to the demerit of his crimes.

B O S T O N, Sept. 5

Monday and Tuesday last the British tyrant's
frigate *Milford*, was seen in our bay, and to have
two schooners and 2 ship as prizes: She has ta-
ken the continental privateer *Warren*; Capt. Burk,
and is continually cruising between Cape Cod
and Cape Ann, that we apprehend she will inter-
cept all our trade. 'Tis hoped that some of the
American frigates will come this way, and rid our
coast of this intuman plunderer.

Our intelligence from Halifax are, That Gen.
M. Ely commanded there, and had with him near
1000 troops chiefly marines; that they were un-
der apprehensions of an attack from the Indians;
that the refugee Tories were so alarmed, they were
preparing to go off for London in the ship *Prin-
cess Royal*, that was retaken—such as Dr. Gar-
dner and family, Foster Hutchinson and wife, Ro-
bert Hallowell and family, Mr. Millepierre, and
Lady Draper, &c. &c. that in addition to
those ingrates formerly mentioned as joining Gen.
Howe's army, are the following—Henry Liddle,
John Burroughs, sail maker, Archibald McNeil,
jun. William Hill, baker, Francis Skinner, Hugh
Gordon, Dr. Sullivan, Anti Gallop, Cambridge,
young Jones who broke out of Concord goal, Shar-
win, saddler, and Robert Jeweller, John Patton,
blacksmith, Andrew Cezneau, Francis Johnsonot,
Levret Salmonfall, Hews Hatch, John Mansfield,
breeches maker, Charles Low, Parker and Phillips,
painters to the royal artillery, and Campbell of
Worcester; and that the following prisoners are
still confined in one room, among felons, thieves,
robbers, negroes, soldiers, &c. which we here pub-
lish for the satisfaction of their anxious friends.

James Lovell and Rich. Carpenter, of Boston.
Consider Howland, master, and Jacob Taylor,
mate of the privateer brig *Washington*.

Bigelow, Kemp Peake & Jeffions, Bunker's Hill.
Corporal Cruise and Cornelius Turner, Rifle Men.
David Wells, Dorchester Neck.

Captain Francis Prester, of Philadelphia.
Corporal Jeremiah Low, of Fredericksburg.

Colonel Ethan Allen, Bennington.
Serjeant Levi Munson, Wallingsford.

Serjeant Zechariah Brinsmade, Woodbury.
Corporal Charles Steward, Stanford.

Corporal Roger Moore Salisbury.

Corporal Samuel Lewis, William Gray, David
Goss and Adonijah Maxum, Sharon.

Ebenezer Mac and Levi Barnum, Norfolk.
John Gray, Arlington.

Isaiah Flower, New Hartford.

Barnabas Cane, Stratoga.

Preston Deaton, Stillwater.

In the Hospital.

Amos Green, Norwich.

Jonathan Mayhew, Goshen.

William Drinkwater, New Milford.

In the King's Yard

John James Burkie, (a Swiss,) New-York.
Twelve Canadians.

Not one of Col. Allen's men died till after their
return from England, then Anthony Belisle, a Ca-
nadian died off Cape Fear.

All in the goal but S. Mions, are well and in good
spirits; but wishing greatly for an exchange.

W A T E R T O W N, September 9.

Died at Hingham, on the 21st ult. of an Apo-
plexy, Deacon *Cushing*, generally lamented.

The Saturday's New York Post brought the
Paper nor Letters, so that we cannot give a par-
ticular account of the situation of our army there
—Various are the Reports, and as we chafe not
to amuse our Readers with any account which
cannot be depended on, they must patiently wait
till our next, (if it does not sooner arrive) when
we doubt not of giving them one, which we hope
will be to their satisfaction.—'Tis certain our
Troops have evacuated Long Island, and made
such a safe Retreat as would have done Honor to
the greatest General in Europe.—We hear they
are determined to defend New-York, if possible,
otherwise to burn it.—The Enemy's shipping we
hear, began cannonading and bombarding New-
York last Monday, and continued it all Tuesday,
which is the latest Intelligence from thence.

Extract of a letter from Cork, dated 25th March
1776—to a Gentleman at Kingston.

"Your 200 Barrels Pork have been laid in at
a reasonable Time. That Article is now worth
from 58s. to 63s. per Barrel, and all other kind
of Provisions are advanced proportionably: So
great is the Demand for the use of Government—
But it will not rest here: In a little time if the
Troubles continue, no Provision will be had in
this Kingdom, for any Money—So that you will
do well to act with Caution in the Sale of your
Pork.

The Friends of the following Masters of Vessels
are hereby made acquainted of their being well,
viz. Edward Sejeant, Nathaniel Giddings, and
Edmund Roberts of Piscataqua, and Nathaniel
Leech of Marblehead.

Choice COTTON-WOOL, FLEECE-
WOOL and Wash Leather to be sold as reason-
able as can be afforded, opposite the Printing Office
in Watertown.

NOTICE is hereby given. That a small Boat,
lately taken into the Custody of the Commit-
tee of Inspection of this Town, supposed to be
from Dorchester by some Deserters from the Army,
and such a Boat being wanted by some Gentlemen
of this Town when fitting out a Privateer, the
Committee consented they might improve by ap-
plying, describing the Boat, and paying Charge
of Advertisement shall receive the Value, on ap-
plying to the Subscriber.

FRANCIS FELTON, Clerk of Committee
(of Inspection.

Marblehead, Sept 5 1776.

State of the Massachusetts Bay, To all whom it
shall come, Greeting.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the mari-
time court for the Southern District will
be held at Plymouth, in the county of Plymouth,
on Tuesday the first day of October, 1776, at
the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice
of the following captures, viz. of the ship called
the *Argo*, of about 170 tons burthen, lately com-
manded by William Cockran, and her cargo and
appurtenances; of the schooner called the *Three
Brothers*, of about 60 tons burthen, lately com-
manded by David Smith, and her cargo and ap-
purtenances; of the sloop called the *Elizabeth*, of
about 30 tons burthen, lately commanded by
Thomas Ludlow, jun. and her cargo and appur-
tenances; of the brigantine called the *Frederick*,
of about 140 tons burthen, her cargo and appur-
tenances, lately in the possession, and under the
care and command of Edmund Conle; seized &
taken in the port of Dartmouth, in said district,
on a part of the sea, between high water and low
water mark; of the schooner called the *Sperma-
ceta*, of about 90 tons burthen, and her appurte-
nances, lately in the possession, and under the
care and command of John Peas; seized and ta-
ken in the port of Nanucket, in said district, on a
part of the sea, between high water and low wa-
ter mark.—Against which vessels, their cargoes
and appurtenances Libels are filed before me,
they having been brought into the Southern Dis-
trict aforesaid; and the owners of the same, or
any persons concerned may appear and shew cause,
if any they have, why said vessels, or any of them,
with their cargoes and appurtenances should not
be condemned.

NATHAN CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

BROKE into my Inclosure, on Tuesday the
27th ultimo, a Pair of, pale red and white
feers about four years old; also a red cow, with
a white face, and a bar on her horns. The owner
or owners may have them again by applying to the
subscriber in Newton, and paying charges

JEREMIAH WISWALL.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by SAMUEL HALL, in School-
Street, Boston, and at the Printing Office in
Watertown.

An easy PLAN of DISCIPLINE
for a MILITIA. By Timothy Pickering, jun.
Second Edition.

Pittsfield, August 26, 1776.

Last Friday died here in the 40th Year of his age, after an illness of about 36 days, the Rev. Mr. Caleb Barnum, late Minister of the gospel in Taunton, much respected, and greatly lamented.

As this valuable person was much a stranger to this part of the country, we shall speak of him only in his last sickness and death, which seemed to verify that inspired observation, "The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more to the perfect day."

He engaged in the Civil service as Chaplain to Col. Groat's regt. stationed before Boston some time in February last. After the precipitate flight of the Ministerial Rebels from Boston in March following, he went with the regiment to New York, and from thence soon after to Montreal where he was inoculated for the Small Pox. In this Northern tour, he underwent various fatigues from several causes in a heroic manner. After the retreat of the army to Ticonderoga, he was there taken sick with the bilious cholic about the 18th of July, and obtained such relief from it, that on account of the ill state of his health, having obtained a dismission from the army on the 24th, he was making the best of his way home.

He arrived at this place August 2d, in a weak state, where he languished of a bilious fever till the 23d and then died.

During this season of distress, aggravated by divers moving considerations, he maintained an unclouded serenity of mind, the most exemplary patience and submission to the will of heaven. Not a repining word was uttered by him. He received the report of his physicians, of the great hazard of his case, with agreeable firmness & composure of mind. Such sweetness of temper, such tranquillity of spirit, such serenity and peace in the near views of death and eternity, such patience under pain and entire submission to God's disposing will, manifested at once the power of the supports and consolations which he enjoyed, and the excellency of the christian religion, "mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." He acknowledged that his hopes were not built upon what he had been or done, but upon the free grace of God in the salvation of sinners.

He discovered gratitude to God in his last sickness, and great trust and confidence in him to take care of, support and provide for his wife and children.

He bore his dying testimony against the practice of enslaving the negroes, and called witness to the purity of his intentions in regard to his own negro servant, and sufficiently justified his past & present intentions towards him.

Being asked his present views in the approach of death as to the goodness of the American cause, in which he had been engaged, and by means of which he was now about to die; replied, He had no doubt of the justice and goodness of that cause, and that had he a thousand lives he should be willing to lay them all down in it.

He was interred yesterday afternoon with great respect, when a funeral sermon was preached from those words, John xivth chapter, and xxviiith verse. *If ye loved me, ye would rejoice because I said I go unto the father. For my father is greater than I.* He has left a widow and seven children to lament their irreparable loss.

Died at No. 4 of the Small Pox, Lieutenant Col. Archelaus Fuller, of Middleton, in the county of Essex.

By order of the General, every man belonging to Col. Sarjeant's regiment that is absent, is to return to the Sign of the white Horse, in Boston, or at Mr. Lethbridge's in Roxbury street, on the 9th day of September instant, and there wait for further orders, or be treated as deserters.

ZACCHERUS THAYER, Lieut. of said Regt.

Massachusetts, 10th of 20, 1776

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that a Court for the Probate of Wills, &c. in the said County, is to be held at Cambridge on the second Tuesday, and at Concord on the last Tuesday of each Month, until further notice.

WANTED Immediately,

A Man Servant or Boy.—One that can be well recommended, may hear of a good Place in the Town of Boston, by inquiring of the Printer.

ALL Persons indebted, to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of John Grant, late of Boston, Gentleman, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to John Simpkins, Executor to said Estate, in order for a speedy settlement.

Boston, August 28, 1776.

PETER ROBERTSON,

POST rider from Amherst to Boston, requests those who are indebted to him for News Papers would make speedy payment, in order to enable him to fulfill his engagements.

State of the Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it
Middle District of } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that Libels are filed before me, against the following Vessels, their Cargoes and Appurtenances; to wit—in Behalf of Captain Joseph White and his Company, and the Owners of the Privateer Sloop Revenge, against the Ship Anna Maria, William Pringle late Master; and against the Ship Polly, of about 170 Tons Burthen, Tobias Lear late Master:—In Behalf of the Captains Tucker and Skimmer and their Companies, of the Continental armed Schooners Hancock and Franklin, against the Brigantine Perkins, burthened about 140 Tons, William Jenkins late Master:—In Behalf of Captain Wingate Newman and his Company, and the Owners of the Privateer Brigantine Hancock, against the Ship Nancy, burthened about 220 Tons, George Keys late Master; and against the Sloop Two Friends, burthened about 95 Tons:—In Behalf of Captain John Phillips and his Company, and the Owners of the Privateer Sloop Warren, against the Ship Isaac, burthened about 400 Tons, George Ashburn late Master: And in Behalf of Caleb Hog and West, against the Schooner Deberah, burthened about 43 Tons, Samuel Nickerson late Master. All which Vessels, their Cargoes and Appurtenances, so libelled, are said to have been taken and brought into the County of Essex. And another Libel is filed before me by Bartholomew Putnam and Andrew Calot, against the Ship Lord Dartmouth, of about 300 Tons Burthen, her Boats, Sails, Cables, Anchors, Rigging and Appurtenances, and a Chest of English Goods on board her; all which, lately in the Possession, and under the Care and Command of Captain Lee, were they say, by them seized and taken in Danvers, in the County of Essex, on a Part of the Sea between high water and low water Mark. And for the Trial of the Justice of these Captures, the Maritime Court for the said Middle District, will be held at Salem in the County of Essex, on Tuesday the Seventeenth Day of September, 1776, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon; when and where the Owners of said Captures or any Persons concerned may appear and shew Cause, if any they have why the same, or any of them, should not be condemned.

TIM. PICKERING, jun. Judge of said Court.

RAN away on the 3th of July last, from his Master in Boston, a Negro Man named POMPEY. He had on when he went away, a fashionable new cock'd Beaver Hat, a blue Whitney half lapell'd on side Jacket, with white Metal Buttons, and a tawny slash Pocket, a blue & white striped under Waistcoat, white Leather Breeches, with blue yarn Stockings, and Brass Buckles in his Shoes. He is about 24 Years old, stout and strong made, his natural Colour quite Black, but when challeng'd and he going to Lie, his Eyes will twinkle, and his Face change Colour. 'Tis apprehended he is at Work, or lurking about in some of the Country Towns. Whoever will bring said Negro to the Printer, that his Master may have him again, shall receive Three Dollars, and all reasonable Charges paid.

About the first of August ran away from me the subscriber, a negro man named Newport, a bout 5 feet 5 inches high, speaks good English, had on a brown homespun round tail jacket, tow shirt, tow long trousers, and a pair of Moose skin breeches. Said Negro is scar'd in his temple, which was done in Guinea; he had a felt hat on. All officers of privateers are forbid insisting said Negro, and all other officers of the United States are forbid insisting said Negro; he is about 34 years of age. Whoever will take up said Negro, and convey him to me, or confine him in any of the State goals, so that I may have him again, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges paid by me.

TILLEY HIGGINS, of Berwick, in York County.

ALL persons having any demands on the Estate of Mrs. Margaret Freeman, late of Watertown, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to John Cookson, administrator, and those indebted to said estate, are desired to make speedy payment.

N. B. Some house furniture, wearing apparel, and a negro man to be sold, belonging to said estate.

Watertown, August 23, 1776.

ALL persons who have any demands, and those who are indebted to the estate of Mr. John Leathe, late of Woburn, deceased, are desired to bring their accounts to John Leathe of Medford, administrator to said estate, for settlement of the same.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Elijah Collins, late of Boston, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment to Ezekiel Price of Boston, attorney to the Executor.

DUNCAN INGRAHAM jun.

ONCE more requests of those indebted to him to make payment; upon failure they may depend their Notes will be put in to without further notice—Apply to him at his shop in Union Street, where he has for sale, a quantity of Womens Lyn made callimanco shoes, a chon parcel of Jamaica Sugars & a few English Goods.

Dip'd Tallow Candles per Box, 1 allow

the barrel, crown soap, hard soap by the 100

soft soap by the barrel, to be sold by Joseph Love

ing, near Dr. Byles's Meeting house, fourth cor

or at John Lovering's, at the lower end of King

Street, Boston.

Stolen from on board the Schooner Lad Washington, three swivel guns. Whoever discover the Thief, so that he may be apprehended, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars by applying to John Bradford of Boston.

to be sold by the subscriber, a good Choco late Mill, which will go with a Horse and grind 120wt. of Chocolate in a Day. Said Mill consists of three good Kettles, with twelve Pestle in a Kettle, well Leaded, nine D. zen Pans, a good Nut cracker, a good Mulline for to clean the shells from nuts. Any Person wanting the same, may apply to GEORGE FECHER near Watertown Bridge.

Merrymack, August 7, 1776.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the honorable John Winthrop Esq; Judge of Probate for the county of Middlesex, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of William Nutting late of Groton, gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims & prove their debts.—Public Notice is hereby given, That we shall attend that business on the last Monday of each and the five following months, from two to eight o'clock, P. M. each day, at the house of Mr. Moses Child, innholder in said Groton.

Groton, Aug. 8, 1776. Ephraim Russell, Commis Jacob Grogg, srs.

Watertown, August 23, 1776

Deserted from captain Joseph Keith's company, in colonel Willard's regiment, on their march to Crown Point, an Indian Fellow named Isaac Barnabas, about 30 years old, 5 feet high. Whoever will take up said Indian, and return him to said company, shall have all necessary cost paid, by me, Joseph Keith, Captain.

A likely black HORSE, warranted sound; suitable for either saddle or carriage, to be sold. Inquire of the printer.

Stray'd or stolen from Charlestown fields end about the 9th day of this instant a small black Mare, well built, with a blaze in her forehead, and several marks on her back, a trotter, about nine years old. Whoever shall take up said Mare, and bring her to Samuel Carter of Charlestown, or David Wood, jun. at Luxemburg shall have Three Dollars reward, and necessary charges paid.

Luxemburg, August 17, 1776

KEN up in my lockure, a light chestnut colour'd Horse, about 4 years old, with a white spot on his nose, his mane cut, his hind feet white, about 12 or 13 hands high and paces, some fetter gauld on one of his hind feet; the owner may have him again paying charges.

Merrymack Aug. 21. SAM'L GIBSON,

TO BE SOLD, BY ENOCH GREENLEAF, At Sudbury, next door to John Noyes, Esq; near Baker's (formerly Bryam's) Tavern.

A Variety of ENGLISH GOODS, Also,—At the same place is to be Sold, by GREENLEAF and FIELD,

New England and West-India rum, brandy, Malaga & other wines, loaf & brown sugars, with most kinds of West India goods, as low as the times will admit of.—Also,—barr iron, hallow ware, grindstones, &c.

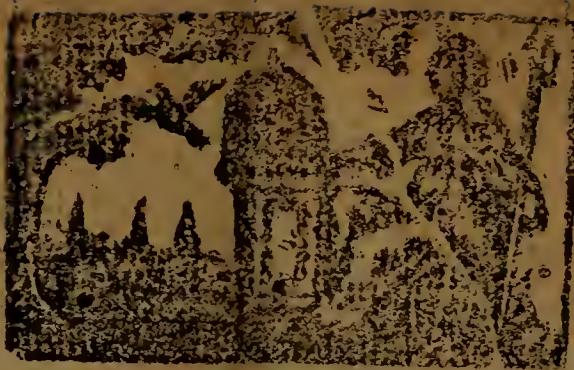
N. B. All persons indebted to the late company of Amory and Greenleaf, are requested immediately to pay their balances to said Greenleaf.

Boston, July 8, 1776

JOHN COBURN,

HEREBY informs his Customers and others, that he has removed into Boston again, and carries on the Goldsmith's Business at his Shop in King Street, opposite to the American Coffee-House, where they may be supplied with any Articles in the Goldsmith's or Jeweller's way, upon the most reasonable terms: He likewise continues to take Gentlemen and Ladies to Board as usual.

N. B. Cash given for old Gold and Silver, and old Gold and Silver Lacc.



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, September 16, 1776.

In COUNCIL, September 2, 1776
WHEREAS by a Resolve pass'd by the General Court the 29th April last, the Officers of Vessels in the Colony Sea Service, were allowed to enlist Men out of the Companies raised for the Defence of the Sea Coasts, and the Officers of the said Companies were thereby directed to permit any of their Men to enlist into the Colony and Continental Sea Service only and to enlist others to supply Vacancies occasioned thereby, as soon as may be:

And whereas such Liberty, or Allowance, which was then given to the Officers of Vessels in the Colonial and Continental Service has been found to be very detrimental, having weakened and very much exposed to the Enemy many of our Harbours and Towns on the Sea Coast; and many of the Officers of the Sea Coast Companies after much Expence of Time and Money to raise their Companies, have had their Men taken from them to their great Loss and Damage, and thereby been discouraged from further recruiting; and some Parts of the Sea Coast may, this Practice is allowed, be left destitute of all defence and thereby become a Harbour for our Enemies, which would not only further distress our Trade but involve us in many other Difficulties: Therefore, Resolved That the aforesaid Resolve of the 29th of April, be, and is hereby discontinued, and made null and void.

Set down for Concurrence.

John Avery Dep Sec'y.
the House of REPRESENTATIVES, Sep
tember 2 1776
Read and concurr'd

J. WARREN, Speaker.
true Copy. Attest. John Avery Dep Sec'y.
This Day Published.

Sold by John Gill, and Powells and Willis,
in Queen Street, Boston, and by B. Edes, in
Watertown.

THE FALL OF
BRITISH TYRANNY,
AMERICAN LIBERTY TRIUMPHANT,
The first Campaign.

Tragi Comedy, of Five Acts, containing
twenty six Scenes, among which are the
following viz.

A pleasing scene between Roger and Dick, two
pher's near Lexington.

Clarissa, &c. A very moving scene on the
death of Doctor Warren &c. in a chamber near
Boston, the morning after the battle at Bunker's
Hill.

A humorous scene between the Boatswain, and
sailor on board a man of war, near Norfolk in
Virginia.

Two very laughable scenes between the Boat-
lin, two Sailors and the Cook, exhibiting spec-
imens of sea-fairing oratory, and peculiar elo-
quence of those sons of Neptune, teaching To-
Convents and black Regulars; and between
Kidnapper and the Boatwain.

A very black scene between Lord Kidnapper
Major Cudjoe.

A religious scene between Lord Kidnapper,
plain, and the Captain.

A scene, the Lord Mayor, &c. going to St.
Paul's with the address.

A droll scene, a council of war in Boston, be-
tween Lord Boston, Admiral Tomblstone, Elbow-
um, Mr Coper, General Clinton and Earl Percy.

A diverting scene between a Whig and a Tory.

A spirited scene between General Pretest, and
Colonel Allen.

A shocking scene, a dungeon, between Colonel
and an officer of the guard.

Two aff-cting scenes in Boston, after the fight,
the regulars from Lexington, between Lord
messenger, and officers of the guard.

A patriotic scene in the camp at Cambridge,
between the Generals Washington, Lee, and Put-
&c. &c.

With a dedication, preface, address of the God
of Liberty to the Congress, dramatic perso-

na, prologue, epilogue, and singing in praise of King
Tammany, the American Saviour.

A truly dramatic performance, interspersed
with wit, humour, burlesque and serious mat-
ter, which cannot fail of affording abundant en-
tertainment to readers of every disposition.

Mr. PRINTER.

THE State of our Government I think is al-
arming. I don't mean from our enemies
of Britain, I am fells afraid of them, than of our
enemies among ourselves—They are the most
dangerous—The Tories are the persons I most
dread—All the government almost except our
country are, Tories—They, I mean the Tories are
every where crying out for a new government to
make men pay their debts—that was one obj-ction
we had to the old government; and yet those
unfeeling Tories would fain bring us into the same
state again—Strange that men of common sense
don't understand the nature of liberty better Who
e joys liberty if he is obliged to pay his debts? The
greater part with us, if they were called up-
on to pay their debts, could enjoy no liberty at all,
for they would be shut up in prison—Let any bo-
dy once be shut up in goal, and see then if he ever
desires the blessing of such government again.

We of this country are the only true sons of li-
berty—we have put an end to our courts, I don't
say of justice, but for compelling men to pay their
debts and we thereby enjoy the sweets of liberty,
and can trespass with impunity.

We now can have money in our pockets for
spending or buying what we want, we can leave
good estates to our children, if these times of li-
berty continue, but if not, we shall be miserable
all our lives and our children will curse us after
our death—It is true we did not love to own our
motives for stopping the courts while we acknow-
ledged the tyrant of Britain, but made use of the
word liberty for a cloak, and because the Tories
have been so numerous in all parts of the govern-
ment, we have been obliged to cloak our views
ever since—accordingly at another time when the
Tories were a going to set up courts, the great
peltis of human society we pretended the fees were
too high—when the government had gratified us
in lowering the fees to the utmost of our wishes
we had no pretence then, but that the courts
should not use the king's name—The General
Court were so good as to gratify us in that matter
by altering the stile—now the only pretence is
that we have not a good form of government, and
we will not have courts till that is altered—I
suppose that will be changed very soon but we
shall then have one good pretence left, which is
that we do not like a form of government when
courts are set up and men are forced to pay their
debts—If our General Court does establish such
a form of government, we shall think them all to-
ries—we shall never like it and for our own sakes
as well as for the sake of our posterity, we are de-
termined never to submit to it.

A Berkshire Man.

M A D R I D. April 30

The courier dispatched by our Court to Lisbon,
to demand a complete satisfaction for the hostilities
which the subjects of his most faithful Majesty have
committed and still continue to commit in America,
is not yet returned, and the public is very cu-
rious to know in what manner the differences ar-
rised on that account will be settled, in the mean
time we learn from Carthagea, that the regi-
ments of foot in garrison there viz. that of the
Prince Cantabra, Arvagon, Soria, Majorca, and
the Swiss regiment of the Baron de Thurn, had
received orders to march to Ciudad Rodrigo, on
the frontiers of Portugal; that they expected a
small French squadron with the Duke de Chartres
on board, and that they were actually arming a
new man of war of 70 guns.

Bayne, May 4. Letters from Barcelona, dated
April 27, advise, that they were fitting out, at
Carthagea, two ships of war of 12 and 10 guns, and

eight at Cadiz besides six frigates; but their desti-
nation was a secret. The letters further report,
that six regiments are on their march for Estremadu-
ra on the borders of Portugal; but others say
they are to march for the camp at St. Roch; but
all's conjecture.

Hague, May 12. Letters from Hanover of the
14th of this month advise, that some alteration
has been made respecting the march of last divisi-
on of the troops of Hesse and Brunswick; that the
first began to march with the regiment of Wal-
deck, the 10th of this month, and the other was
to march the 15th; that these troops were to go
directly to Ritzebortel, where they can embark with
more ease than on the Elbe or the Weser, where
the water is sometimes shallow at this season; it is
still uncertain when the ships will be ready to sail.

L O N D O N, May 25.

The following address to his Majesty was mo-
ved for on Thursday in the House of Commons
by Mr. Hantly, and seconded by Sir George Sa-
ville, by which the public will be convinced that
the Minority members were desirous to hold them-
selves in readiness to take into consideration any
proposals that might be received from America,
tending to a reconciliation with the mother coun-
try.

“That an humble address be presented to his
Majesty, setting forth, that his faithful Commons,
in compliance with the sentiments and recom-
mendations of his Majesty's most gracious speech
at the opening of the present session, have been
reduced to support his Majesty with very great
and expensive armaments, both by sea and land,
together with many powers of coercion and pun-
ishment of such of his Majesty's subjects in Am-
erica as are in a state of resistance to his authority.

That his faithful Commons, reposing them-
selves implicitly upon the wisdom and moderati-
on, of his Majesty's Councils, and without any
communication of the detail of matters and trans-
actions in America, either from the governors of
the provinces, or the commanders of his Majesty's
forces, or any communication of authentic papers
from any of the public officers corresponding with
the plantations: which might be explanatory of
the views, temper, forces, connections public pro-
ceedings, number and disposition of the people
discontented and in arms, have adopted mea-
sures in general confidence of the recommenda-
tion of his Majesty's most gracious speech from
the Throne, without specific materials of infor-
mation, his Majesty not having thought proper
to refer any such to this House.

That his Majesty's faithful Commons having
thus reposed a boundless trust in the wisdom of his
Majesty's Councils, think themselves so much the
more bound to their constituents, and to their
country, to watch that the powers which they
have intrusted to his Majesty, may not be igno-
rantly or destructively applied by his Ministers;
and as the events of this a serious and important
year may probably be decisive to the future uni-
and well being of his Majesty's dominions; and
as the advice of parliament, at the shortest notice,
may be of the utmost importance for the salvation
of these kingdoms; and as a continued series of
of unsuccessful and unpromised events have at-
tended the execution of his Majesty's Councils for
many months past, from the loss of Ticonderoga
till the retreat of his Majesty's forces from Boston,
which seem to betray either ignorance or conceit
ment of the operating causes which have produ-
ced such unexpected events, and which have oc-
casioned a general disquietude and alarm.

“That his faithful Commons humbly intreat
that his Majesty will be most graciously pleased
not to prorogue the present parliament, but suf-
fer them to continue sitting by adjournments du-
ring the summer, that they may be ready to re-
ceive, from time to time, such information of the
transactions in America as his Majesty shall think
proper to lay before them, to watch and to pro-
vide for every important event at the earliest op-
portunity.”

Thursday last returned from a cruise of about 7 weeks, the *Tyrannicide* privateer, commanded by Capt. Fisk. — During this cruise he took a ship of about 250 tons burthen, laden with rum and sugar, bound from Grenada for London, which was soon after retaken, with 12 of Capt. Fisk's hands on board — Capt. Fisk took from the prize all their letters; many of which mention the deplorable state of that Island, on account of the necessities of life — Also a few London papers to the 10th of June, from which we have extracted the following articles, viz.

June 4. Private advices brought by the *Swallow*, say, Williamsburgh in Virginia was taken by Sir P. Parker and the fleet that sailed from hence last Christmas.

The affair between the *Glasgow* of 20 guns, and Commodore Hopkins's fleet, is variously told; a gentleman who came passenger in the *Packet*, says, that Hopkins, on his return from taking the island of Providence, met the *Glasgow*, a bomb and two tenders, that he took the three last, and that the *Glasgow* out sailed him, or she would possibly have shared the same fate.

The *Swallow* packet, which is just arrived at Falmouth, from New York, left that place on the 3d of May and not on the 10th of April. She was only 28 days on her passage, which tallies exactly with the above date.

June 6. We hear his serene highness the duke of Brunswick has been pleased to appoint captain O'Connell, of his own regiment, (a subject of his Britannic Majesty) aid de camp general to general de Reidesel, commander in chief of the Brunswick troops in America. He is now going to join the general in Canada.

Yesterday the duke of Montagu kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed governor to the Prince of Wales, and the Bishop of Osnaburg; his Grace was afterwards admitted one of his Majesty's most honorable privy council, and took his seat accordingly.

Sir Charles Thompson, on being appointed sub-governor, and captain Hotham, on being appointed secretary, also kissed hands.

The same day the rev. Mr. Arnold kissed his Majesty's hand on his being appointed sub-preceptor to the prince of Wales.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, May 8.

"Three American vessels were bro't in here yesterday by two of our cruizers, which they took just before they reached the Bay of Cadiz. They are laden with corn, flour, &c.

"The admiral, in consequence of some intelligence he has received from the seamen taken in the American vessels, who have entered on board his ship, sent to England for a reinforcement of light cruizers."

When all the troops that are gone out arrive in America, it is said that the *Royal Standard* is to be hoisted in three different parts of the country, when, it is thought, many thousand people, friends to government, finding themselves likely to be well supported (who were afraid before to declare themselves) will flock to it.

It is said, General Lee was taken (but the time not mentioned) crossing a ferry to Virginia, and that Lord Lord Dunmore, who had information of his route, and knowing that this ferry must be his only course, sent a frigate to watch it, who took him & 30 rifle barrel men, in a small schooner, supposed to be the first embarkation of an expedition, intended to counteract Lord Dunmore's operations. [A known falsity.]

On Saturday last his Majesty came to town when it was dusk from Richmond, and without any attendants but his footmen, on account of the dispatches received from America, so very anxious was he for the news.

Augustus said, give me my Legions, Varus! Another Augustus will perhaps say, ye evil Counsellors, give me my Colonies.

June 8. Yesterday morning two officers, one in the army, and the other in the navy, arrived at Lord George Germaine's house in Pall Mall, with dispatches from General Hew at Halifax, with advice of the arrival of the forces under his command at that place from Boston.

The King is to keep a court this summer at Richmond (a circumstance hitherto unusual) for the benefit of holding immediate conferences on any dispatches that may arrive from America, and not to wait as formerly for the return of expresses to bring the Cabinet letters from their respective country houses; accordingly Lords North, Germaine, Suffolk, &c. have taken temporary residences in the neighbourhood of Richmond and Kew for that purpose.

A correspondent observes, that we have as yet turned the Tables on ourselves during the American war; for (says he) instead of raising taxes on the Americans, (the object of the war) we have been obliged to tax ourselves, and that so enormously, that continuing it another year without

better success, may draw this nation to the verge of a general bankruptcy.

Extract of a Letter from New York, April 18.

"The day before yesterday several gentlemen of the first character in America embarked on board an armed vessel in this port. They carry proposals from the Congress to the Courts of France, Spain, and Portugal, and likewise to the States of Holland, inviting them to trade with them. Several thousand Provincial troops from General Washington's army arrived here yesterday; there are amongst them some German officers and three engineers."

Extract of a Letter from Barbados, April 16.

"Yesterday the schooner *Granby*, of 10 carriage guns and 14 swivels, in the service of government bro't into this port three American Sloops and a Snow, all laden with corn, rice, and flour; they were bound for Cape Francois."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, August 31.

The following Letters and Orders are published by order of the Hon. Congress of the American States.

Head Quarters, New York, 17th August 1776.

My Lord,

BEING authorized by Congress, as their Commanders in every department are, to negotiate an exchange of prisoners and presuming, as well from the nature of your Lordship's command, as the information Gen. Howe has been pleased to honor me with, that the exchange in the naval line will be subject to your Lordship's direction, I beg leave to propose the following mode of exchange for your Lordship's consideration, viz. "Officers for those of equal rank, and sailors for sailors."

If the above proposal should be agreeable to your Lordship, I am charged, in a particular manner, to exchange any officer belonging to the British navy, in our hands, and of equal rank, for Lieutenant Josiah, who was lately made prisoner in a ship retaken by the *Cerberus* frigate.

The reason, my Lord, of my being charged to propose the exchange of Lieut. Josiah in preference to that of any other officer, is, that authentic intelligence has been received, that regardless of his rank as an officer, he has not only been subjected to the duties of a common seaman, but has experienced many other marks of indignity.

As a different line of conduct, my Lord, has been ever observed towards the officers of your navy, who have fallen into our hands, it becomes not only a matter of duty but of right in me to mention this to your Lordship, to the end that an enquiry may be made into the case above referred to.

From your Lordship's character for humanity, I am led to presume, that the hardships imposed on Lieut. Josiah are, without either your knowledge or concurrence, and therefore most readily hope, that upon this representation, your Lordship will erjoin all officers under your command to pay such regard to the treatment of those that may fall into their hands, as their different ranks and situation may require, and such as your Lordship would wish to see continued by us to those who are already in our power, or who may hereafter by the chance of war be subjected to it.

I have the honor to be, my Lord

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Howe, Admiral and Commander in Chief of the British navy in America. (Copy)

Eagle, off Staten Island, August 19, 1776.

SIR,

CONCURRING with the propositions yet have been pleased to make in your favor of the 17th for an exchange of prisoners in my department, viz. "Officers for those of equal rank, and sailors for sailors," I will take the liberty to propose an officer of the same rank for Lieut. Josiah, when he arrives.

The *Cerberus* being absent, I have no other information respecting the situation of Mr. Josiah, than what is communicated in your letter. But the matter, you may be assured, shall be enquired into, and every attention paid to the rules of propriety, as well as the dictates of humanity, on all such occasions.

Principles and conduct form the true distinction of rank amongst men; yet, without a competent habit in the manners of the world, they are too liable to meet with unmerited disregard. But insult and indignities to parties of whatever rank, who are become parties in these unhappy disputes, cannot be justified, and are, I persuade myself, as much disapproved of by every officer under my command, as they can never cease to be by me.

I am, with great personal respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, HOWE.

To General George Washington, &c. &c. &c.

Sept. 4 Monday last arrived here General Sullivan, who was taken in the late action on Long

Island; he is permitted to come here by General Howe, to settle an exchange of prisoners.

Extract of a letter, dated Cape Francois, Aug 10, 1776.

"Although our government appears here in profound tranquility, letters of undoubted authority just arrived from France, inform us that an armament is now fitting out at Brest of two sail of the line, twelve frigates, and fourteen thousand land forces, and it is presumed their destination is for this place. I think this armament will occasion no uneasiness to your continent, as France has from the beginning shown such a partiality favour of your cause, and now does in a more open manner. You have none but zealous friends in this island, and if there are any Tories, they are from your parts here. The American vessels have our ports open to them, and they will be protected."

NEW-HAVEN, September 4.

By advice of a Council of War last Thursday Night and Friday Morning the whole of our army then on Long Island, returned to New-York and bro't off, it is said, all their camp equipage, cannon, stores &c. Their return was conducted with such secrecy, that it was not discovered by the enemy till all our army and baggage were gone, and only three persons, who left the island last in a batteau, fell into their hands — Samuel and Sunday, our troops on Governor's Island and Red Hook evacuated our fortifications there, bro't off their cannon, &c. notwithstanding a very heavy fire from the enemy on Long Island, in which we lost some men.

We hear, that the main body of the enemy's army are now encamped near Hell Gate; they have transported a number of boats over land, and it is supposed they intend to cross and land a little above their encampment, and attack our army near King's Bridge, where we are making great preparations to receive them.

General Sullivan and Lord Stirling, who were both missing after the battle on the 27th ult. are both alive and well; the former having, on his parole, obtained leave to go to Congress, last Saturday passed New-York on his way to Philadelphia. It is said his business is to obtain an exchange for himself and Lord Stirling, for General Prescott a prisoner at Philadelphia, and General McDonald a prisoner in North Carolina.

Since our troops have evacuated Long Island the Tories and Regulars treat the friends to their country with the greatest severity. Col. Woodhull, late President of New-York Congress, for refusing to give up his side arms was wounded on the head with a cutlass, and had a bayonet thrust through his arm.

By some people who left Huntington last Monday, we hear, that the inhabitants of Suffolk county were to resign up their arms yesterday.

Our loss in the battle on the 27th ult. remains yet uncertain, the calculations being from 600 to 1000. Col. Huntington's regiment is said to have suffered much, there being missing 6 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 21 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 126 rank and file.

Yesterday 64 women landed at Milford from Long Island and we hear numbers are coming off daily to the continent.

Col. Zedy has had his trial and has been acquitted by a casting vote. — He is yet held a prisoner.

Capt. Redfield of Killingworth, on his return from New-York, was taken by one of the frigates, who burnt his vessel, and after detaining him a few days he was dismissed. — There was another person in the vessel, whom they detained.

NEW LONDON, Sept 6.

Last Saturday 8 of the enemy's men of war came up the river & lie before New-York within gun shot, but there had no shot passed between them when our last account came from thence.

Numbers of the distressed inhabitants of Long-Island who are friendly to America, have arrived at this place and other towns on the sea coast.

PROVIDENCE, Sep. 7.

Thursday last arrived here a prize schooner, taken by the *Joseph* privateer, Capt. John Field, in consort with a letter of marque, commanded by Capt. Joseph Tillingshast, both of this port: She was in the ballast, and bound from Grenada to Liverpool, in Nova Scotia.

Capt. Biddle of the *Andrew Doria*, in the service of the United States, we hear has taken 4 valuable prizes, one of them said to be a large ship, which Lord Dunmore was sending to England, with 15000 bushels of wheat. Two of the prizes have arrived safe in port.

We learn that Capt. Jabez Whipple, in the privateer *Independence*, of this place has taken three valuable prizes, viz a ship, brig and sloop, and convoyed them into a safe port.

BOSTON, September 12.

Notice is hereby given, that the Lecture this

is turned into a day of Prayer; more especially on account of the critical state of our military operations.

Capt. Gill in a small privateer schooner from his port, has taken and sent into Plymouth, a brigantine from Antigua bound for Enspe, laden with rum and sugars. She was first taken by a Connecticut privateer but the people rebelled and took her, and had her in possession three days before Capt. Gill came up with her.

We hear a privateer from Salem has taken a brigantine from Cork, loaded with provisions for New-York, and sent her into some port at the Atlantic.

We hear from New York, that the Roebuck of 4 guns Capt. Parker, in attempting to get up at River, thro' Heli gate, got very roughly handled, being hauled 15 times.

We learn from undoubted authority, that the homer Sally. Capt. Roach, which lately went to Piscataqua to Halifax as a flag with some prisoners was on her arrival there made a prize, and all the hands put on board a man of war.

The standing militia of Connecticut, together with the troop of light horse on the east side of Connecticut River, are ordered to march with the most expedition to West Chester, near New-York, where it is imagined the enemy will make an attempt to land from Long-Island.

Yesterday night was sent into this Harbour the Lee, C. P. Waters a ship from the East-Ind, bound for Halifax, laden with cord wood.

We hear that a snow, laden with rum and sugars, was carried into Cape Ann last week.

W A T E R T O W N. September 16

ALL Military Commissions bearing Date in the Year of the King's Reign, were by laws of this State to have ceased on the 19th Instant, & altered in regard to such Date &c. But we are the General Court, to prevent a Delay in the present Military Movements, is passing a Resolution continuing in Force for a further limited Time, such Commissions, till the said State notwithstanding.

A letter from New London, mentions, That Dr. Franklin, John Adams and Edward Rutledge Esquires, are appointed by the Congress in consequence of General Sullivan's message, to wait Lord and General Howe.

Various yet are the Accusations to the killed & wounded on both Sides, at the late Battle on Long Island. — It is said for certain, that the Loss of the United Troops of America does not exceed 5 Killed Wounded and Missing chiefly the latter; and that the Loss of the Enemy killed does amount to less than 1500. Some doubt that number. It is probable by our next we shall have at least a more exact Account. The Enemy has kept up an almost incessant Fire from their batteries opposite Hell Gate; but we have not heard of any Loss.

By the Post from Ticonderoga, we learn, That they are in Daily Expectation of an Attack from General Burgoyne.

Last Sunday night was taken, and carried to Gloucester by two small boats, a brigantine from Ireland, bound for Halifax, laden with beef, &c. She parted company with 12 other vessels this day on which she was taken, bound for the above port.

1ST of Prizes lately taken and carried into the West Indies, by some of the Military Privateers.

The Brigantine Hester, John Marshall, Master, longed to New York, was taken on the Coast of Guiana the 12th of May 1775 and carried into Antigua by the Sloop Weasel Sam Warren Commander, the 12th of June. Her Cargo consisted of Dry Wax, Dry Goods and Wood.

The Brig Duff Captain Knapp, from Guadaloupe, and to Newfoundland with Rum, Sugar and Staves, was carried into Basseterre Road the 3d May by the Pomona Sloop of War Capt. Eastwood.

May 8 Brig Hero. Capt. Jones, from Cuba, in one Ballast, taken off Eustatia, by the Pomona, arrived at St. Kitts this Day.

11th The Sloop Two Brothers, Sansford Thorpe, Master, from Ocracock for St. Croix, with 100 Oak Staves and Heading, taken by the Pomona, arrived at St. Kitts this Day.

June 19 The Sloop Fanny Capt. Worth, from Coast of Braziletto bound to St. Eustatia, laden with Spermaceti Oil, &c. arrived at St. Kitts, & was taken by the Pomona.

20th The Sloop Prince of Orange. Eber Waterhouse, Master, from Guadaloupe, laden with Sulphur & a small Quantity of Powder, taken by the Pomona and sent up to Antigua.

23d The Brig Regibus, Captain Booker, from Russia bound to Amsterdam, laden with Sugar & Coffee; but it is imagined she has a Quantity of Powder and Warlike Stores in Sugar Casks, taken off St. Eustatia by the Pomona, arrived at St. Kitts this Day.

Taken by the Portland, Thos. Dumaresque, Esq;

Commander two Days after he left the Port he was Conveyed for, and carried into Antigua, the Sloop Salley, of 90 Tons, Giles Buckingham, Master, from Philadelphia bound to St. Croix, taken in Latitude 24:00 North, Long 62:30 West. Her Cargo consisted of 650 Barrels of Flour, 300 Kegs of white Biscuit, a few Barrels of Beef and Pork a great Quantity of Staves and Heading; also a new four wheel'd Wagon, with Iron Axes, Brass Bushes for the Wheels, and Harness complete.

Two Days after was taken by the Portland's Tender, and carried into Antigua the Brig Resolution, of 250 Tons, Robert Stacy, Master, from Piscataqua bound to Martinico, laden with Lumber. When she was taken she was within Musket Shot of Port Royal Harbour.

July 17. The Schooner Fox, — Buckmaster, from New London for Curacao taken by the Sea-Ford, Capt. Colepoice, arrived at St. Kitts this Day.

Also the Brig Betty — Dresser, Master, from N. Carolina for St. Eustatia, laden with Lumber, taken by the Pomona.

19th. Sloop Marie Capt. Surley, from St. Croix for St. Eustatia, her Cargo consisted of 21 Hhls Rum, taken by the Pomona.

A Sloop from New London, with Oxen, Horses and Lumber, taken by the Pomona, sent in a Tortoise.

And The Sloop —, Capt. Butterfield, from St. Eustatia for Bermuda, laden with Rum, taken by the Pomona.

The Firing heard last Saturday morning, was occasioned by the safe Arrival of a fine Prize Ship of 300 Tons at Cape Ann. The Contents of her Cargo at present unknown to us.

T H E Selectmen inform the Public, That by the Return of the Committees appointed to enquire into the State of the Town respecting the Small-Pox, there are now but Eighteen Persons Affected of that Distemper, and those chiefly in the Outskirts of the Town — They are in so far recovered, that the Selectmen are determined to take off the Guards from the Neck and the Forties after Wednesday next; at which Time according to present Appearances, the Town will be free of Infection.

John Scollay, } Select-Men
Ebenezer Storer, } of
Samuel Austin, } the Town
Henry Brewster, } of
John G. Conant, } Boston

Sept 14.

It is hereby notified and Retainers of the Town of Boston, and other Towns in the County of Suffolk who have not recognized, are hereby Notified to appear at the Court House in Boston on Tuesday and Wednesday, being the 24th and 25th days of September instant, at Ten o'clock before one or each of said Days, in order to recognize as the Law directs.

By order of the Justice,
EZRA KILL PRIME Clerk

I OBE S. L., of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, or Jacob Ashton, of Salem — A few Hops and a few TORACCO — Also a small Quantity of choice TURPENTINE — Sept 12.

ON the 12th and 13th Instant, between the Hours of Two and Five o'Clock in the Afternoon in the House of the Widow Mary Shed in Roxbury, was broke open, and from thence stole two Womens Pockets, containing 49 Spanish milled Dollars, 3 English Crowns, and 4 Dollars in small Silver, and 44 Dollars in Continental Bills, a small Silver Snuff Box marked E S, several Notes of Hand, and two Letters directed to Oliver Shed. Whoever shall apprehend or take up said Thief, with the above mentioned, shall have **TWENTY DOLLARS** Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. — If the Thief's Conscience smites him, and will not let him in it shall be kept a profound secret.

M R EDEN,

IN your paper of the 19th instant, I observed a malevolent & fallacious advertisement, signed by Capt. Abner Craft, against me, as a deserter from his company, in Col. Gratton's regiment. — As to trying to insinuate into the minds of the public, that I had embezzled, or carried off in a clandestine manner, a gun belonging to the Continent. — But lest he should blind the eyes of the public, and continue to treat me in so scandalous a manner, I would inform the public (as I informed him some time before his advertisement) that being unable at, and after the time the regiment marched from New-York (by reason of bodily indisposition) to follow the company, was recommended to the honorable General Ward for a discharge from the army by Dr. Morgan, director general of the Continental Hospital, who discharged me accordingly. As to the gun which he says I carried off, was one that he left me to march with; but as I could not follow the army, and knew not where to leave it at New-York with safety, I brought it to Watertown, where it has remained ever since, and only wait his reception.

I am the public's humble servant,
Wm. PARKS, Lieut.

Noddles Island, Aug 29, 1776.

Thursday last the General Assembly of this State passed a Resolve for raising every fifth Man in the Line, (a few Sea Port Towns excepted) to march for New York to the immediate assistance of our Brethren there.

ON WEDNESDAY the 25th September Instant, at Ten in the Morning, will be sold by public Vendue, at Beverly, opposite Salem,

T H E Ship ISABEL, and all her Cargo, consisting of 600 Hogsheads and Tierces of Muscovado Sugars, 150 Bales of Cotton, 40000 Cheens of Rum, 30 Tons of Fustick, and four Carriage Guns of 4 Pounders, with Carriages, completely equip'd. **J. RUSSELL**, Auctioneer.

The Ship will be put up easily at One o'Clock.

T O be sold by **JAMES MUCKFORD**, of Marblehead,

Two Hundred and odd good Blankets, fit for Soldiers, cheap for Cash

A Journeyman **BAKER** may hear of good Employment, by inquiring at the Printing Office in Watertown.

State of the Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it
Southern District, } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Maritime Court for the said Southern District, will be held at Plymouth, in the county of Plymouth, on Thursday the 3d day of October, 1776, to try the justice of the capture of the ship called the Charming Sally, of about 300 tons burthen, lately commanded by John Steele, and her cargo and appurtenances; of the snow called the Ann, of about one hundred and eighty tons burthen, lately commanded by John Bowes, and her cargo and appurtenances; of the brigantine called the John, of about 90 tons burthen, lately commanded by Daniel McKay, and her cargo and appurtenances, libels are filed before me in behalf of the officers and company of the armed ship called the Broom, and the owners of the same ship; And the owners of the aforesaid vessels or either of them, or any persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the said vessels, or any of them, with their cargoes and appurtenances should not be condemned.

N. CUSHING Judge of said Court

State of the Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it
Southern District, } may concern.

NO TICE is hereby given, That the Maritime Court for the said Southern District will be held at Plymouth in the county of Plymouth on Friday the fourth day of October, 1776 to try the justice of the capture of the Brigantine called the Carolina Packet of about 150 tons burthen, lately commanded by John McDonnell, and her cargo and appurtenances; against which a Libel is filed in behalf of the officers and company of the armed schooner named the Independence, and the owners of the same schooner. And the owners of the said Brigantine, or any persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Brigantine, her Cargo and Appurtenances should not be condemned.

N. CUSHING Judge of said Court

W E are subscribers and promoters of a business by the honorable John Winthrop, Esq; judge of probates for the county of Middlesex to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Anne Wheeler, late of Ashby, deceased; four months being allowed the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims — Therefore these are to give notice to said creditors, that we propose to attend that business on the third Tuesday of this instant, and the two following months; and also the fourth month to be attended on the third and fourth Tuesday, from One to Eight o'Clock, P. M. at the house of Ebenezer Stone, innholder in Ashby.

Ashby, Sept. Ebenezer Stone, Commis-
2 1776. Stephen Gibson, sioners.

T O be sold by the subscriber, a good Farm lying in Southborough, about two miles from the Meeting House, containing about 150 acres of land, the improvements principally well ed in, well accommodated with tillage, mowing, and pasturing, and buildings suitable for the premises. Said Farm will keep about 20 head of cattle. Whoever has a mind to purchase the same, may come into possession of the premises four time next winter. **ASAH EL BLETHERS**, Southborough, September 9, 1776

STRAYED on Tuesday night, the 10th inst. a sorrel Horse with a blaze in his face, and a wart on a nub beside of his throat, near the jaw bone, as big as a large walnut; some white spots on his back, about middling far bigness, and about five years old. Whoever will take up said horse and convey him to Abijah Stratton, in Natick, shall have **Ten Dollars** reward, all necessary charges paid and no questions asked.

September 11, 1776.

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From undoubted authority, we can assure the public, that 15,000 wt. of pure lead has been got from our mines in the back country; which, after being cast into bullets, we hope will be unerringly directed against our enemies.

An express from South Carolina arrived this morning, who brings advice that General Clinton with his troops, escorted by Sir Peter Parker's shattered Squadron, departed from Charlestown the 3d of this instant. They had been moving off for several days, and were supposed to be bound part for Virginia, the rest farther northward. In going over Charlestown bar, a row battery that was sent to annoy them made prize of a brig transport, having on board a whole company of the Royal Highland emigrants; the Captain only escaped. The same day a boat from General Clinton's ship was taken, with nine sailors in her.—General Lee is expected here in a few days.

The advisers since our last from the back country are, that the Cherokee and Creek Indians, to the number of between 6 and 700, are encamped in Carter's valley, from whence they send out parties against the settlements, some of which had penetrated near 100 miles on this side of the Big island, carrying destruction wherever they come, by burning houses, fences, fields of wheat and other grain, and turning droves of horses into the corn fields. Upwards of 1000 head of horses have been drove off, and a great number of cattle; the sheep and hogs they shoot down. They had killed and scalped 18 men, one or two women, and several children; some of the people were most barbarously murdered. Two shocking to relate. The ruined settlers had collected themselves together at different places, and fortified themselves, 400 and upwards at Major Shelby's, about the same number at Captain Campbell's, and a considerable number at Am's Eaton's.—The fort at Wataugah, which was besieged by 400 savages, is now relieved, the Indians having abandoned their enterprise upon upon the appearance of Col. Russell with about 300 men. In all the skirmishes with the Indians, our people have continually worsted them, and, in the whole, have scalped 27, and badly wounded many others, as was discovered by the tracks of blood. A man from the frontiers of Georgia had arrived in Fincastle, who declared upon oath, that he saw upwards of 100 people buried in one day, who were killed by the Creek Indians.

Aug. 17 By an express from Col. Russell of Fincastle, we learn, that on his approaching the Wataugah fort with the men under his command, the Indians retired precipitately; however, not without losing one man and having two wounded, by a party that pursued them. The fort was thus fortunately relieved after a fortnight's close siege, during the greater part of which time our people lived on parched corn. There were supposed to be about 500 women and children in this little fort, who fled there for shelter on hearing that the Indians were marching into that part of the country. We lost not a man in this long affair, except 4 or 5 who ventured out to drive in some cows; those were found scalped.

The number of Indians concerned in the different ravages lately committed in Fincastle, amount to 6 or 700, some say 800; and yet, sudden as their attack was, they murdered in all their butchering parties but 18 persons, and wounded 6, whilst our men killed in the skirmishes with them 26 on the spot (as many were carried off dead) took one prisoner, and wounded at least as many as they killed. As the Cherokees have been so completely checked in their career, and we understand from Fort Pitt, that the northern Indians are not disposed to attack us in that quarter, and have only engaged not to suffer us to march thro' their country against Detroit, we may hope that there is not much to be dreaded from the terrible combinations of Indians, we have been threatened with by our enemies.

H A L I F A X, September 6.

Friday last arrived his Maj. Ry's frigate Milford, Capt. Burr, from a cruise, and bro't in a prize schooner, loaded with fish and lumber for the West India market.—Also, the Prince's Royal, a homeward Jamaica ship, loaded with rum, sugar, and other valuable articles, which having parted her convey, fell in (off the Bermuda islands) with a letter of marque schooner in the American service of 6 guns, and some swivels, bound to Santa Croix, who took her and put an officer and 12 men on board. But after they had her in possession 16 days, she fell in with the Milford, in Boston bay, who retook her; but the prize master and his men took to their boat and got on shore before the Milford came up.

Arrived the schooner—Capt. Roach, in 7 days from Portsmouth, (New Hampshire) by whom we learn, that General Howe has landed the King's troops on Staten Island, lying between New York and the Jersey, where they are encamped.

And to be sold by SAMUEL HALL, in School-Street, Boston, and at the Printing Office in Watertown.

[Ordered by Authority to be practised by all the Militia in the State of Massachusetts Bay.]

An easy PLAN of DISCIPLINE for a MILITIA. By Timothy Pickering jun. The Second Edition.

Choice COTTON-WOOL, FLEECE-WOOL, and Wash Leather, to be sold as reasonable as can be afforded, opposite the Printing Office in Watertown.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a small Boat, lately taken into the Custody of the Committee of Inspection of this Town, supposed to be bro't from Dorchester by some Deserters from the Army, and such a Boat being wanted by some Gentlemen of this Town when fitting out a Privateer, the Committee consented they might improve her, first having her appraised by a Boat builder. The Owner by applying, describing the Boat, and paying a charge of Advertisement, shall receive the Value by applying to the Subscriber.

FRANCIS FELTON, Clerk of Committee of Inspection.

Marblehead, Sept. 5, 1776.

BROKE into my Inclosure, on Tuesday the 27th ultimo, a Pair of pale red and white Heers, about four years old; also a red cow, with a white face, and a bar on her horns. The owner or owners may have them again by applying to the subscriber in Newton, and paying charges.

JEREMIAH WISWALL.

State of the Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it Southern District, ss. } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the maritime court for the Southern District will be held at Plymouth, in the county of Plymouth on Tuesday the first day of October, 1776 at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of the following captures, viz. of the ship called the Argo, of about 170 tons burthen, lately commanded by William Cochran, and her cargo and appurtenances; of the schooner called the Three Brothers, of about 60 tons burthen, lately commanded by David Smith, and her cargo and appurtenances; of the sloop called the Elizabeth, of about 30 tons burthen, lately commanded by Thomas Ludlow, jun. and her cargo and appurtenances; of the brigantine called the Frederick, of about 140 tons burthen, her cargo and appurtenances, lately in the possession, and under the care and command of Edmund Cottle; seized & taken in the port of Dartmouth, in said district, on a part of the sea, between high water and low water mark; of the schooner called the Spermaceti, of about 90 tons burthen, and her appurtenances, lately in the possession, and under the care and command of John Pear; seized and taken in the port of Nanucket, in said district on a part of the sea, between high water and low water mark.—Against which vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances Libels are filed before me, they having been brought into the Southern District aforesaid; and the owners of the same, or any persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why said vessels, or any of them, with their cargoes and appurtenances should not be condemned.

NATHAN CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

Middlesex, N. August 20, 1776

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that a Court for the Probate of Wills, &c. in the said County, is to be held at Cambridge on the second Tuesday, and at Concord on the last Tuesday of each Month, until further notice.

WANTED Immediately,

A Man Servant or Boy.—One that can be well recommended, may hear of a good Place in the Town of Boston, by inquiring of the Printer.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of John Grant, late of Boston, Gentleman, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to John Simpkins, Executor to said Estate, in order for a speedy settlement.

Boston, August 28, 1776.

JOHN COBURN,

HEREBY informs his Customers and others, that he has removed into Boston again, and carries on the Goldsmith's Business at his Shop in King Street, opposite to the American Coffee-House, where they may be supplied with any Articles in the Goldsmith's or Jeweller's way, upon the most reasonable terms: He likewise continues to take Gentlemen and Ladies to Board as usual.

N. B. Cash given for old Gold and Silver, and old Gold and Silver Lace.

PETER ROBERTSON,

POST rider from Amherst to Boston, for those who are indebted to him for News Papers would make speedy payment, in order enable him to fulfil his engagements.

TO BE SOLD, BY

ENOCH GREENLEAF At Sudbury, next door to John Noyes, Esq; ne Barker's (formerly Bryam's) Tavern. A Variety of ENGLISH GOODS.

Also.—At the same place is to be sold, by GREENLEAF and FIELD, New England and West India rum, brandy, M. laga & other wines, loaf & brown sugars, with several kinds of West India goods, as low as the time will admit of.—Also.—barr mow, hallow ware grindstones, &c.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late company of Amory and Greenleaf are requested immediately to pay their balances to said Greenleaf.

Boston, July 8, 1776.

State of the Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it Middle District, ss. } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Libels are filed before me, against the following Vessels, their Cargoes and Appurtenances; to wit—in Behalf of Captain Joseph White and his Company, and the Owners of the Privateer Sloop Revenge, against the Ship Anna Maria William Pringle late Master:—In Behalf of the Captain Tucker and Skinner, and the Companies, of the Continental a mid Schooner Hancock and Franklin, against the Brigantine Perkins, burthened about 140 Tons, William Jenkins late Master:—In Behalf of Captain Wingate Newman, and his Company, and the Owners of the Privateer Brigantine Hancock, against the Ship Nancy burthened about 220 Tons, George Keys late Master; and against the Sloop Two Friends burthened about 95 Tons:—In Behalf of Captain John Phillips and his Company, and the Owners of the Privateer Sloop Warren, against the Ship Isaac burthened about 400 Tons George Ashburn late Master: And in Behalf of Caleb Hoy and West, against the Schooner Deborah, burthened about 45 Tons, Samuel Nickerson late Master. All which Vessels, their Cargoes and Appurtenances, so libelled, are said to have been taken and brought into the County of Essex. And another Libel is filed before me by Bartholomew Putnam and Andrew Coker, against the Ship Lord Dartmouth of about 300 Tons Burthen, her Boats Sails Cables, Anchors, Rigging and Appurtenances, and a Chest of English Goods on board her; all which, lately in the Possession, and under the Care and Command of Captain Lee, were they say, by them seized and taken in Danvers, in the County of Essex, on a Part of the Sea between high water and low water Mark. And for the Trial of the Justice of these Captures, the Maritime Court for the said Middle District, will be held at Salem in the County of Essex, on Tuesday the Seventeenth Day of September, 1776, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon; when and where the Owners of said Captures or any Persons concerned may appear and shew Cause, if any they have, why the facts, or any of them, should not be condemned.

LEE, were they say, by them seized and taken in Danvers, in the County of Essex, on a Part of the Sea between high water and low water Mark.

And for the Trial of the Justice of these Captures, the Maritime Court for the said Middle District, will be held at Salem in the County of Essex, on Tuesday the Seventeenth Day of September, 1776, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon; when and where the Owners of said Captures or any Persons concerned may appear and shew Cause, if any they have, why the facts, or any of them, should not be condemned.

TIM PICKERING jun. Judge of said Court.

RAN away on the 8th of July last, from his Master in Boston, a Negro Man named POMPEY. He had on when he went away, a fashionable new cock'd Beaver Hat, a blue Whitney half lapell'd outside Jacket, with white Metal Buttons, and a tatty fish Pocket, a blue & white striped under Waistcoat, white Leather Breaches, with blue yarn Stockings, and Brass Buckles in his Shoes. He is about 24 Years old, Brown and strong made, his natural Colour quite Black, but when challeng'd and he going to lie, his Eyes will twinkle, and his Face change Colour. 'Tis apprehended he is at Work, or lurking about in some of the Country Towns. Whoever will bring said Negro to the Printer, that his Master may have him again, shall receive Three Dollars, and all reasonable Charges paid.

About the first of August ran away from me the subscriber, a negro man named Newport, a bout 5 feet 5 inches high, speaks good English, had on a brown homespun round tail jacket, tow shirt, tow long trousers, and a pair of Moose skin breeches. Said Negro is scar'd in his temple, which was done in Guinea; he had a felt hat on. All officers of privateers are forbid insisting said Negro, and all other officers of the United States are so bid insisting said Negro; he is about 34 years of age. Whoever will take up said Negro, and convey him to me, or confine him in any of the State gaols, so that I may have him again, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges paid by me.

TILLY HIGGINS, of Berwick, in York County.

THE Boston- AND COUNTRY



Gazette, JOURNAL.

Foreign and Domestic.

Containing the freshest Advices,

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, September 23, 1776.

[Omitted last Week for want of Room]
B. EDES.

last Monday's paper I observed sundry resolutions of the committees of correspondence, in the county of Middlesex in general session assembled. The matter suggested in said resolutions (excepting what respects their convening together) was to me highly agreeable, as it gave full evidence of their patriotism, and zealous avowals to serve their country. I heartily wish a sense in this regard may be adopted: But never evident their patriotism may be: how worthy of notice their suggestions yet I think mode & channel in which they were originated and were exhibited to public view, are highly proper. Committees of safety, &c. are officers by, and known by the Law, therefore the must be their rule. They are town officers, in the same manner as the select men are; in business is to inspect the political behaviour of their townsmen, and use their endeavours to press every effort of the enemies of their country, and whatever else is of the same complexion, for the committees of several towns to stem together, and organize themselves into a body, resembling a Congress, or General Assembly, exhibiting their doings under the name of resolutions without their name, and beyond their sphere. When the powers of government in this State are suspended by the enemies of our peace, such legal measures were necessary, and tended greatly to the salvation of America; but when a suspension was at end, and the forms of execution, of legislative and executive government resumed and restored, the reason and necessity of county conventions came to a period — that committees of correspondence &c. now we to do, is to take care of the enemies of the state, in their several towns, and to give all necessary information to each other and to proper magistrates.

County conventions, at this time of day, can do no good, and may be productive of lessing only. If in their resolutions they coincide with the doings of the Legislature, it is nugatory, because the business may as well be done without them, and charge saved.

But on the other hand, should their resolutions clash and interfere with the sense of the General Assembly, the State must be divided against itself.

By the same rule that 100 members are collected in one county, a proportionable number may be collected in the whole State which (to say the least) would be DOUBLE the number of the General Court. And no reason can be given why a State Convention of committees, &c. may not take place, as well as a county assembly. Should this convention proceed to publish resolutions, different from the acts and the intentions of the Legislature, founded on mature and solemn deliberation, they (the Court) must be under duress, and in continual fears, of the consequence of which at least must be formidable!

I hope and trust, as the General Court are the creators of committees that they will define their power, and limit their jurisdiction; for at present it is unlimited, which cannot be affirmed of any constitutional part of State administration.

I am no friend to mysteries in government—a rule within a rule—a wheel within a wheel! The use of government should be unperplexed with intricacies, and the same should be affirmed of the law.

SPECULATOR.

County of Middlesex Sept. 14

To the Inhabitants of the STATE of the Massachusetts Bay.

From the following wild Notes, any Thing can be collected that will be of service to the State, the Writer's End will be answered.

It is generally said, that every man that pays to the support of government, ought to have a voice according to what he pays, how much, and to what use his money shall be put.

But as the law has stood in this State concerning Town voters in some towns half that pay, and in all towns some that pay, are excluded voting; neither do any vote according to what they pay. But to illustrate the present mode of voting;

Suppose a town to consist of only 29 voters, 15 of which set in the last valuation at just £20 each, just so much as to make them lawful voters besides their polls; 13 of the others are set at £40 each; and the other one at £60. In the same town, at a legal town meeting for that end, it is proposed to make a grant of £900; the 15 men vote to grant it, and the other 14 vote against it; the 15 men being the major part of 29, it will be called a lawful grant; so that the 15 men, tho' they pay but £300 of the £900 shall grant away the money from the 14 men, who must pay £600 contrary to their minds. Is that just and equal?

Which might in some measure be remedied in the following way. Let each poll that pays be numbered 10 or 15, and other estate for every £1 number 1; and so on for the whole that each pays. Or let the last Province tax be the rule of voting, instead of the last valuation; let each poll a man is taxed for number 1, and be that is taxed besides the poll in the same province tax as much as a poll number 1 for his poll and 1 for his estate, his number will be 2; and he that pays for 2 polls and as much besides his polls, his No. will be 4, and so on each being numbered, and vote according to what he pays, as in proprietary meetings, according to interest.

The difficulty when they make the province tax, may make a list of each man's name that is taxed, and his number set against his name; which list to be the rule of voting in each town meeting. And each man knowing his number, may write his name and number on one side of his paper vote, and the name of the man he votes for on the other side thereof; or if a sum of money is named to be granted, each may write his name and number on one side, and yea or nay on the other side; and would not be more equal to make two thirds, instead of a bare majority, an affirmative of a vote?

In the Netherlands, of which Holland is a part, the States General consist of deputies from every province, and are usually 20 or 30 in number; every province has no more than one voice; and whatever resolution the States General take, must be confirmed by every province, and by every City and Republic in that province, before it has the force of a law.

In an assembly of the States of a particular province, one dissenting voice prevents their coming to any resolution.

In some of the States of Switzerland, all the males above 16 years old vote; and the Legislature can pass no law without the consent of their constituents.

In some of the States of Genoa, every male that is 16 years of age, votes in the choice of the legislative and executive; and three quarters of the legislative must agree to every law that is made.

But to return to this State affairs:—It might prevent undue measures to obtain a seat in the House of Representatives, if every one at their choice of Representatives, were to choose 3 or 4 candidates for each Representative they are to choose; after which the selectmen may write each candidate's name on pieces of paper of a like size, and put in a box and (proceed as in choosing a petitioner) the first man that his name is drawn out, to be the Representative for the year ensuing. What the necessity of having more than one branch to be the Legislature of this State? Are we not all one body, and one general interest? Is not the good of the whole, the good of all?

What is the odds of 30 men being a branch by themselves, or the same 30 men being a part of the 300 Representatives of the whole State?

It may be said that if the 30 have a negative on all that the 300 does, it may prevent many irregularities that the 300 might run into: But are you sure the 30 will be perfect men and never

make any mistakes? Is it not more likely that 30 men may make a mistake than 300? If 30 men are more likely to be always right than 300 what need of any more than 30 at all? the charge to the province will be much less to pay 30 only, than 300.

But should there be two branches, and the 30 have the negative of all that the 300 does, and should prevent their doing any business, the consequences might be bad indeed.

On WEDNESDAY the 25th September Instant, at Ten in the Morning, will be sold by public Vendue, at Beverly, opposite Salem,

THE Ship ISAAC, and all her Cargo, consisting of 600 Hogheads and Tierces of Mescovado Sugars, 150 Bales of Cotton, 40 Puncheons of Rum, 30 Tons of Fustick, and four Carriage Gyps of 4 P. uaders, with Carriages, completely equip'd. J. RUSSELL, Auction'r.

On TUESDAY 8th of October, at ten in the Morning, will be sold by public Vendue, at Plymouth,

THE Brigantine Carolina Packet, and all her Cargo, consisting of 151 Hhds. 12 Tierces, and 10 Barrels of Sugars, 10 Hogheads Rum, and 14 Tons of Lignum Vitæ and Fustick.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On FRIDAY the 11th of October, at Ten in the Morning, will be sold by public Vendue, at Bedford, in Dartmouth,

THE Cargoes of the Ship Charming Sally, Snow Ann, and

Brig John, consisting of, 634 Hogheads 51 Tierces, and 61 Barrels of Sugar; 1.8 Bales of Cotton; 90 Hogheads of Rum; 40 Bags of Ginger, and 25 Tons Fustick.

The sales will begin precisely at 1 o'clock on each of the above Days.—Those who intend to be Purchasers, are requested to attend in Time, lest they meet with the same Disappointment that some others did at Bedford, not long since.—

Please to observe, That the Ship ISAAC will be put up at Beverly, at One o'clock, on the Day of Sale—and the other Vessels, at the same Hour and Place of Sale, of their respective Cargoes.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

INOCULATING HOSPITAL.

Wm. Aspinwall & Leml Hayward

TAKES this method to acquaint the Publick that they have under their Care, at Sewall's Point in Brooklyn, an Inoculating Hospital for the Small Pox with very large and suitable Accommodations, and a large and convenient Dwelling House, at a Distance from the Intention of said Hospital, in which their patients may tarry until it is certain they have received the Infection: More than 100 Persons are now Patients in said Hospital and as good accommodations remain for as many more.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the proprietors of Pearsfown, so called in the County of Cumberland, at their meeting on the 25th day of March. A. D. 1776, Voted, That a tax of twenty four Shillings should be raised on each proprietor's right, for the payment of the Rev. John Thompson's salary, and other charges of bringing forward the settlement of the township: And every proprietor is hereby notified and requested to pay that tax to Ephraim Jones, Esq; proprietor's treasurer, or to our the subscribers, proprietors or trustees, on or before the 28th day of January next.

And further notice is hereby given, that the lots and after rights, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, of all such as shall neglect or delay to pay said tax by the time aforesaid, will be sold by public vendue, to be held at the house of Wm. Shattuck innholder, in said Paimouth, on the 9th day of the same month of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon: Said public vendue to be continued from time to time, if found necessary, till all delinquent proprietors rights are sold.

Falmouth,
August 26,
1776

Theo. Bradbury,
Enoch Lloyd,
Joseph Noyes.

The new act with respect to Stamp duties, that after the 3 day of July, 1776, an additional duty of 1s is laid on all indentures, bonds, &c. heretofore liable to a shilling stamp. After June 1, 1776, an additional duty of 6d. on every pack of playing cards, and 2s. 6d. on every pair of dice made for sale. After July 5th, 1776, an additional duty of one halfpenny on every sheet or half sheet of newspapers. Commissioners made provide a new stamp, to denote the several duties; and after July 5, 1776, all vellum, &c. liable to the new duty, to be carried to the stamp office, &c. before it is printed or wrote on; the duties to be paid into the hands of the Receiver General of the duties on stamped vellum: Commissioners to furnish the several parts of the kingdom with stamped vellum, parchment, &c. the price, whereof to be settled yearly, and stamps may be altered and renewed, with like remedy as by any former law. Persons counterfeiting or selling with counterfeit stamps, to suffer death as felons; and any one selling cards to be played with, after the cover has been broke open, to forfeit for each pack 5l.

The following inscription is over the door of a house in a small village in the Isle of Ely:—
“Shaving done at a penny each—Hare and powdered into the bargain—Old Redding Riting and Spelin taught according to the Rules of Grammar, and care taken of there morels at 6d a week—
N. B. Godfrys Cordial, Rtd rures, Rud Herens, Potatos, sallages and other Gardin stuff, to be sold by there umble servant, James Gruby.”

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, March 3d.

“Two of his Majesty's frigates, one of 32 guns and the other of 24, fell in in the night of the 19th instant, with three American privateers off this port, when a very hot engagement ensued; the latter determined not to give or take quarter, hoisted the bloody flag at their main top, cast heads, and nailed their ensigns to their flag staffs, (which were St. George's) however, after a conflict of 7 glasses, wherein there was great slaughter on both sides, the King's frigates sheered off.”

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, June 7.

On Wednesday and yesterday upwards of 500 horses were shipped on board the Dutch transport. An accident happened by one of the horses falling out of the slings, which killed him; and several, we hear, died on board the ships at Spit head, but not of any contagious disorder.

“Several troops of Burgoyne's Light Horse are come here, in order to embark on board the transports for America.”

H A L L E A T, August 13.

Saturday night last arrived below, and Sunday morning came up to town. His Majesty's frigate Liverpool, from Head Quarters, and brought in with her a Jamaica ship, and an Antigua brig retaken; also, a Philadelphia sloop, bound to some part of New-England. We are informed that General Howe and the army under his command are encamped on an island near New York, called Staten Island.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) Aug 30.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown July 29, 1776.

“Now at anchor off Charlestown Bar, the Bristol of 50 guns, experiment of 50 guns, with a small sloop supplied to be armed, acting as a tender; the Pelican transport ship, still having part of the Experiment's cannon or stores on board; another transport ship and a brigantine, which have discharged the Bristol's cannon and stores they had on board.

“Within the bar at anchor, the Active of 32 guns, Sphyrax of 20 guns, and the Pigot hospital ship.

“Sailed from the bar, on Wednesday last, a frigate of 20 or more guns, which arrived the day before, and steered to the Southward. The Syren of 28 guns yesterday morning steered the same course.

A correspondent wishes some able hand would undertake to describe General Lee's march from Boston to Charlestown, and would point out the remarkable circumstances of his meeting General Clinton at New York, the day he arrived there; of his finding him in Hampton road when he came to Virginia; of Clinton's leaving Cape Fear just after his arrival in North Carolina, and of his unlucky meeting at Fort Sullivan. The world must have an high opinion of General Lee's activity and vigilance, when they read of his march of more than 1100 miles, and of the circumstances attending it throughout; and Clinton himself must look on General Lee as his evil genius, thus hunting him along a coast of such vast extent, and meeting him at last at Philippi.

Master Alex. Silver, a little gentleman who was taken at Norfolk gathering strawberries in a garden, and discharged, and again taken at Gwin's Island, in the sloop Lady Charlotte tender, and who is said to be a relation of Capt. Squire's, was put to school in this city by order of the Council, and is now very happily situated.

A letter from Hillsborough, North Carolina,

dated Aug. 1, informs us, that the Indians have committed some outrages on the frontiers of that province, have put to death many individuals, and murdered several families; but we hope their career is before this time stopped by some thousands of the militia that were marching against them.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.

In CONGRESS S, August 28, 1776.

Resolved, That there be an inspector or inspectors sufficiently qualified to judge the goodness of gun powder, who shall examine every cask of gun powder manufactured, or to be purchased on account of the United States, by the most approved method of ascertaining the quality of gun powder, the said inspector or inspectors to receive one eighth part of a dollar for every hundred weight of powder, he or they shall so examine.

That no gun powder be received into the public magazine, for the use of the United States of America, or delivered from the powder mills for that purpose, but such as have been approved of by the public inspector, as to its quickness in firing, strength, dryness, and other necessary qualities.

That the inspector mark each cask approved with the letters U. S. A. and such other marks as are necessary to distinguish the several sorts of gun powder.

That every maker of gun powder mark every cask in which he shall pack his gun powder with the first letters of his name.

That gun powder be put into no cask but such as are well seasoned and dry.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislatures of the several States of America to cause suitable inspectors to be appointed to examine and determine the quality of all gun powder manufactured within their jurisdiction, and that no person be allowed to vend any gun powder manufactured in any of the States of America, unless the same, in the judgment of such inspector shall be of sufficient quality, and to make such laws for executing this or any other regulations for promoting the manufacture of good gun powder, as to them may seem most convenient.

That the Continental agents be empowered and required to inspect or appoint some suitable person or persons to inspect all gun powder manufactured or purchased in, or imported into the respective States, wherein they reside, on account of the United States, except in those States where an inspector is appointed by Congress.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, (South Carolina) July 21.

“You are undoubtedly informed before this, that that detestable villain Stewart has prevailed upon the Cherokees to take up the hatchet against our countrymen. This however does not in the least intimidate us, our people march forth against the savages with all the alacrity and cheerfulness you can conceive, and with a full determined resolution to exterminate the whole tribe. The damage done to us by them is yet trifling. A number of the heads of the Tories in this province, when they heard of the breaking out of the Indians, wrote to our governor and told him that they never dreamt the King would descend to such low and diabolical designs, that they were now willing to do every thing in their power to assist their brethren in America.—These are men of influence on the frontiers and will be very useful against the Indians.”

July 27. “In a little brush with the Indians the other day, our people were successful, killed, wounded and took prisoners a considerable number.—Col. McIntosh, of Georgia, with a party of his regiment went out a few days ago to reconnoitre the situation of the two young Wrights, who are posted on St. Mary's river, which separates Florida from Georgia. When he came within two miles of their fort, he was fired on from an out post of theirs, our Colonel returned the fire, kill one and took nine prisoners, upon which the fort fired an alarm gun; the man of war below hearing this, immediately detached a barge with a lieutenant and nine men, all these the Colonel thought proper to seize upon. In the brig lately taken here with Highlanders on board was found about 600l. sterling worth of goods.

July 31. “There is now an expedition determined on to Florida, where the enemy have about 1000 men posted at St. Augustine.”

N E W Y O R K, September 9.

Since the retreat of our army from Long Island, the enemy have extended themselves a considerable length on the shore, bordering the sound, and on Tuesday a large number of them landed on Blackwell's Island, about three miles from this city, but the shot from our batteries soon made them recross the river. On Wednesday a ship, (supposed to be a frigate) passed between Governor's Island and Red Hook, and that night got up the sound, abreast of the Island the enemy had

been drove from; when, under cover of her, they the next day again came over to land in bodies. This brought on a brisk cannonade near two hours, in which the ship sustained some damage in her hull, &c. as obliged her to close in with the Long Island shore, for fire from our shot and bombs. At the same time this attack, a firing also began from the enemy's batteries on Long Island, opposite the city which was returned with such spirit by our people their fortresses at and about the ship yards, that they gave us little or no annoyance since that quarter.

Several men of war now lie within gun shot of our main battery, and the greatest part of the fleet behind Governor's Island, tho' they have very favourable winds to come up to the city.

Thursday a Barge was seen in the East River founding the Channel where it is obstructed scuttled Vessels, but soon made off as it is supposed she observed. People at the main Fort preparing to give her a suitable situation.

Saturday Night our Guard Boats for observing the Motions of the Fleet, fell in with those of the Enemy, when a smart Attack began, and for some time, but the latter being reinforced with several Tenders, obliged ours to return to their station.

N E W H A V E N, September 11.

Last Sunday morning the enemy opened a battery on Long Island when they began a most serious cannonade on our fortifications at Hell Gate, which was returned with spirit on our side; was still going on last Monday noon, when last Accounts came away at which Time we only one man killed, and three slightly wounded.

We have advice from Long Island, that General Howe has ordered the militia there to muster in which draughts are to be made, if a sufficient number of volunteers do not appear to fight against their American brethren.

Thursday last came to town General Wood.

A LIST of the Names of such Officers as Prisoners with the Enemy, and have by a Flag Truce, sent for their Baggage and Cash.—The Friends are desired to send to the House next day to General Putnam, their Trunks, &c. properly directed, and to leave their Cash at the General's that they may be sent by the first Flag.

First Pennsylvania Battalion.

Col. Miles, Col. Piper, Capt. Brown, Capt. Phillips, Lieut. Scott, Lieut. Gray, Lt. Spear, Lieut. Drapach, Lt. Macpherson, Lt. Lee, Lt. Broadhead, Lt. Davis, Lt. Werts, Lt. Topham, Dr. John Darr, Dr. Joseph Davis, Col. Lutz, Capt. Craw, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Young, Major Bird, Capt. Heston, Of Col. Kachline's Regiment, Capt. Grass, Lt. Lewis, Lt. Middel, Lt. Shoemaker, Of Col. L. Sher's Battalion.

Adj. Hoogland, Lt. Troop, Lt. Duncomb, Mr. Van Waggenen—a Volunteer, Mr. Gilliland, ditto, Of Col. Smallwood's Battalion.

Mr. Wright, Capt. Bowie, Lieut. Butler, Lieut. Fiske, Lieut. Ridgely, Lieut. Sterritt, William Goss, James Fernandez, Lieut. Dent.

Of Col. Huntington's Regiment.

Lt. Wakepeace, Capt. Brewster, Ensign Lynn, Ensign Chapman, Ensign Hinshon, Ensign Bradsher, Lt. Orcutt, Ensign Higgins, Capt. Buffell, Lt. Gillet, Lt. Gay, Adj. Hopkins, Dr. Holmes, Col. Clark, Of Col. Atlee's Regiment.

Col. Atlee, Capt. Howell, Capt. Nice, Capt. Herbert, Capt. Murray, Lt. Finay, Lt. Harsien, Lt. Henderson, Dr. Young—Volunteer, John Towns, Col. Johnson's Regt. Mr. Callender, Capt. of Artillery, Mr. Kearn's, Delaware Battalion, Major Welles, of Col. Wylls's Regiment.

Thursday next is appointed by authority to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer throughout this State.

By a Gentleman from Albany since our last we are informed that General Schuyler had received intelligence from Gen. Gates at Ticonderoga, that a heavy firing had been heard at that place, which continued, with some intermissions for several days, supposed to be between General Arnold, at the head of the American fleet on that station, and a party of the enemy; but no return had been made to the General when the express came away, no further particulars have as yet been obtained.

Our last verbal Intelligence from New York, is, as late as Thursday noon—a constant and heavy cannonade was kept up from the enemy's fortifications near Hell Gate, which was as warmly returned from our Forts on the opposite shore. No material injury had then been sustained on our side.

N E W L O N D O N, Sept. 13.

By the New York Post we learn, that in consequence of General Sullivan's message to Congress, that body have appointed three Commissioners to treat with General Howe, on some matters of importance, viz, D. St. Franklin, John Adams, Esq; and Rutledge, Esq;

Yesterday returned here from a cruise, the armed schooner Spy, Capt. Robert Niles, belonging to the State of Connecticut, and bro't in with him

the schooner Mary and Elizabeth, commanded by Capt. Bruce, bound from Barbadoes to Halifax; her cargo consists of 52 hogheads of rum, and 8 casks of sugar — About 18 days ago Capt. Niles took the ship Hope, Capt. Quince, bound 270 tons, bound from St. Vincent to London; her cargo consists of 257 hogheads of sugar, 32 puncheons of rum, some molasses, cocoa and coffee; and may be daily expected into some port.

Yesterday arrived at New London, a sloop with a number of the distressed inhabitants of Long Island, with their effects, &c. They brought with them 100 small arms, taken from the Tories.

One day last Week the Roof of the Powder Mill in Hartford, was blown off by Means of some Powder taking Fire, when one of the Workmen was killed.

NEW YORK September 9.

In Congress August 30th, 1776

RESOLVED, That the communication of intelligence with frequency and dispatch from one part to another of this extensive continent is essentially requisite to its safety; that therefore there be employ'd on the several post-roads a pinder for every twenty five or thirty miles, whose business it shall be to proceed through his stage three times in every week, sending on immediately on receipt of the mail, and travelling with the same by night and by day, without stopping until he shall have delivered it to the next rider; and that the post-master general be directed, either by the use of way bills or by such other means as he shall find most efficacious to prevent delays in the riders, or to discover where they happen, that such dilatory riders may be discharged.

And as it is requisite that the Deputy Post Masters should attend with punctuality at their several offices, for the receipt and delivery of letters.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the assemblies and conventions of these states, to consider how far it may be consistent with the policy and good of their respective states, to exempt such deputy post-masters from those public duties which may call them from attendance at their offices, and to proceed therein as to their wisdom shall seem best.

Extract from the minutes

(Copy) Charles Thompson, Secy.

In consequence of the foregoing resolution of Congress, "for the more frequent and speedy communication of intelligence," &c. William Laddard, Esq; Secretary of the General Post Office, arrived here on Saturday Morning last, on his way thro' the Northern States, in order to carry into immediate execution that necessary and important business.

We hear that the Deputy Post Master of this city hath received Orders to remove his Office immediately from Dobbs's Ferry to head quarters, so that the obstruction that correspondence hath lately met with, will now, in a great measure, be removed.

NEW P O R T September 9

The sloop —, Captain Lever, belonging to New York, arrived at our mouth last Thursday in weeks from France, by whom we learn that America was not a very free trade there, and that the French only waited for a Declaration of Independence from this country, when they were determined to strike some capital blow.

We learn by the above vessel, that the carpenters were so closely engaged in the ship yards they could scarcely procure a single hand to do a day's work on her; that Mr. Dean from the most honorable General Congress was at the French court, and that letters from the Congress from ship, came in this vessel which were dispatched forward last Friday morning.

B O S T O N, Sept. 25

Yesterday arrived in this Harbour from Swansey (where they were lately built) two armed ships in the service in this State, having 12 Carriage Guns, 6 Pounders, 20 Swivels, and 75 Men each.

Dobb's-Ferry, Sept. 12

"Seven hundred of the enemy have landed at Fort Oswego; and half the militia of Albany county are ordered up to Fort Stanwix."

W A T E R T O W N, September 23.

On Sabbath morning, the 15th inst. was consumed by lightning, a large barn, belonging to Mr. Abner Ellis, of Dedham, containing hay, grain &c. to a very considerable amount. Yesterday Se'night arrived at Newbury Port the Brig. Georgia Diana, Peter Rigan, Master, bound from Grenada to London, taken by the Fishing-boat Privateer, Nathaniel Osborne, having on board 250 hogheads rum and sugar, and 20 children of coal, &c. &c.

Monday last returned to Plymouth Captain Sampson, after a short Cruise, in which he has taken 5 Prizes; three or 4 of which are arriv'd in Port.

On Monday evening last, was sent into Capt.

And, by Capt. Coas of the Warren privateer, a brig of about 120 tons, mounting 8 carriage guns and 10 swivels; she was from the Coast of Guinea, but last from Tobago, with some Elephant's teeth, and gold dust. When she left Capt. Coas, he was in chase of a ship.

The ship which the Warren sent in last Saturday, was from Tobago, bound to London, called the Picary, Capt. Breckholt Cleveland commander, having on board 325 hogheads of sugar, 50 hogheads of rum, 160 bales of cotton, 118 pipes, 27 hogheads and 10 quarter-casks Madeira wine, and some indigo.

We hear from Cambridge, that the Duddiean Lecture is to be preached there in the College-chapel, on Wednesday next 3 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Morrill of Wilmington, on the subject of *The Gospel Revelation*.

The Council & Assembly of the State of New Hampshire have appointed Thursday the Fifth Day of October next, to be observed as a Day of public Humiliation, Fasting & Prayer, throughout the State.

The Hon. Matthew Thornton Esq; of Londonderry is chosen a Member of the Honorable Continental Congress, for the State of New Hampshire, in the Room of Col. John Langdon who has resigned.

The ship, after noon arrived in Boston harbour, Wait Raichbun, prize master to the ship Venus, from Honduras, of near 400 tons, taken by Elijah Freeman Paine, in the schooner eagle, from Providence, on the 23d. August at night in lat 35; long 57. Her cargo consists of 160 tons of ship logwood, 400 logs of mahogany, and 150 weight of turtle shell. The next day Capt. Paine espy'd a brigantine, gave chase, and took her; she was from Virginia, bound to Hamburg, laden with tobacco, belonging to one Smith of that place; but by the papers and letters found on board, it appear'd she was design'd for London.

The New York mail informs, that on Monday last about 5000 of the enemy landed about 7 or 8 miles above New York, when a body of our troops attack'd them, kill'd about 500, took a number of prisoners, four field pieces two standards, and a number of small arms. Our loss in this affair 'tis said is about 100 killed.

The same Day two of the Enemy's Frigates in attempting to get up the North River, were burnt by our People.

A letter from New York mentions, that when the Tories on Long Island went to congratulate General Howe, on his success in driving the rebels from the city, he replied, "That he shou'd they ought rather to condole with him on the loss of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED brave men, and three Generals."

Extract of a letter from New York, dated Dobb's Ferry, September 16.

"Several Persons have come up here who inform, that they landed yesterday at Turtle Bay (about 4 miles to the Eastward of the city on the East River) and at Harlem about 8 miles to the Eastward of the city: you know I told you before that I expected this. It is difficult forming an opinion about these matters but for my own part I cannot help thinking the enemy have got near their ne plus ultra, as it does not appear to me that their men of war can be of any more service to them."

Extract of a letter from Dobb's Ferry, New York, Sept. 16, 1776.

"I believe it may be depended upon that the enemy have landed at Harlem on New York Island, 8 miles east of the city and at Turtle Bay, 4 miles nearer to the city, both on the east river. It is said they are in possession of the city itself, but it wants confirmation; however, they may be when they please, as the possession of our late lines on Long Island and their shipping give them the absolute command of it."

Camp Mount Independence, opposite Ticonderoga, September 4, 1776

On the 31st ult. departed this life of a bilious disorder, Col. William Bond. He met the last enemy with the greatest calmness and intrepidity. In his death our country has lost a true patriot and most vigilant officer of tried bravery. The first of this instant his remains were escorted with military parade to the place of burial in the front of the regiment, where the Rev. Ebenezer David delivered a funeral oration, and made a prayer. After which the corps was interr'd, and the Colonel's character honored by the discharge of three 24 pounders from the fort, and the usual volley's from the musketry. The whole was conducted in a manner suitable to the occasion.

Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga dated Mount Independence, Sept. 15.

"The 7th inst. our Fleet lying across the Lake against a place called the Isle of St. Host, they sent a boat ashore with 18 Men to cut fascines for some use on board; as soon as they got on shore they

set their Guns against a rock, when a sloop took two Men as a Centry, while the others were at work. He had not placed them before he saw an Indian within half a stone's throw. The Indian hailed the sloop, saying, Who is there? The sloop answered, Who are you? To which he replied, I'm a Cognegawa. Then the sloop and men run on board and push'd off the Boat as soon as possible; but the Indians were too nigh for them; for they came so nigh as to near Tomhawk them. The sloop had a match in his hand, just going to fire a cannon charg'd with shot, when an Indian fir'd and cut the match off, so that he could not fire: They then discharg'd their 18 pieces, but do not know whether they killed any. After which the sloop fired a considerable number of cannon into the woods, which soon scattered the Savages. In this action, we had three men killed, and 5 wounded, tho' not mortally. — After the sloop found they had fled, there went a number on shore, but could find nothing but one faced hat. Our people are making strong here as fast as possible. — This accounts for the firing lately mentioned on the Lake.

We have now Twelve Vessels and Row Gallies on Lake George, and three more will be completely fitted this Week. They carry 75 Men each.

Wednesday last the General Assembly of this State, adjourn'd to the 9th of October next.

On THURSDAY the 3d of October next, at Eleven in the Morning, will be sold by public Vendue, at Mr. William Fleet's Store, on the Long Wharf.

THE Ship Queen of England, and her Appurtenances, together with her Cargo, consisting of 800 Barrels of Pork and 270 Firkins Butter. J. RUSSELL Auctioneer.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE the 3d of October, on the Hon. John Hancock's (alias the Continental) Wharf.

A variety of English goods, 30 pipes Fayal wines, Sherry, white and red Port, with Claret and Porter in bottles, a Quantity of choice Indigo; a Parcel of choice Pigal Tobacco; house furniture, some Plate and a Parcel of fine Mutton hams — At the same time and place will be Sold the Brig PERKINS about 110 Tons.

THE Register of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, notifies all whom it may concern, that he has opened an Office near the Rev. Mr. Haven's Meeting House in Dedham.

Sept. 16 1776

To be sold by BENJAMIN CHURCH, at the usual Place, at the South End, Boston, on Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock, Forenoon.

A Variety of Furniture, as Table Chairs, Feather Beds and Bedding, Desks, Cases of Drawers, some Plate, &c. &c.

JOSHUA BLANCHARD,

Sells by Wholesale or Retail, at his Store & Wine Cellar, Dock Square, Boston;

MADEIRA, Teneriffe, Fyall, Lisbon, Cacao-ville Claret, old Red Port, and Sweet Wines, fine old French Brandy, West India and New England Rum, Jamaica Rum and old Louisiana Spirits, Porter, Vinegar, Brandy, Holland's Geneva, Brown Sugar by the Hoghead or Barrel, Lin Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Cotton Wool, Ginger, with a general Assortment of Groceries. West India and New England Rum, Brown Sugars in Barrels at Watertown Bridge, enquire of Mr. John Clark, or at Mr. Ezekiel Hall's Distill House, Hollands' Gin in Cases.

Stray'd or stolen on Sunday Night last, from S. Capt. John Dexter's Pasture in Malden, a dark sorrel Horse 15 & half hands high, trots all, 7 years old. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to Daniel Parker in Newton, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

Malden Sept. 12. DANIEL PARKER.

Stray'd or stolen from Prospect Hill, the last of August, a brown Horse, about 7 years old, lost one eye, has a swell face — Also a black Colt, about 4 years old, has a thick neck — Likewise a red Colt, lost last May, about three years old, black mane and tail, off hind foot white. Whoever shall bring them to William Kettle, at Concord, Baker, or Samuel Ireland, at Prospect Hill, shall have Three Dollars Reward for each, and all necessary Charges paid. WILLIAM KETTLE.

Stray'd from the pasture of Mr. Ebenezer Baker, at the Punch Bowl, in Brooklyn, on Monday the 2d. of this inst. September, a black Mare, about three years old, with a grey spot on the off side her belly. Whoever will return said mare to said Baker, or to Samuel Waters of Sutton, shall have Four Dollars reward for their trouble, and all necessary charges paid.

This Day Published.
And sold by John Gill, and Penners and Willis,
in Queen Street, Boston, and by B. Edes, in
Watertown.

THE FALL OF
BRITISH TYRANNY,
OR, AMERICAN LIBERTY TRIUMPHANT,
The last Campaign.

A Tragic Comedy, of Five Acts, containing
twenty six Scenes, among which are the
following, viz.

A pleasing scene between Roger and Dick; two
shepherds near Lexington.

Clarissa, &c. A very moving scene on the
death of Doctor Warren, &c. in a chamber near
Boston, the morning after the battle at Bunker's-
Hill.

A humorous scene between the Boatswain, and
a Sailor on board a man of war, near Norfolk in
Virginia.

Two very laughable scenes between the Boat-
swain, two Sailors and the Cook, exhibiting spe-
cimens of sea-fairing oratory; and peculiar elo-
quence of those sons of Neptune, teaching To-
ries, Convicts and black Regulars; and between
Lord Kidnapper and the Boatswain.

A very black scene between Lord Kidnapper
and Major Cudjoe.

A religious scene between Lord Kidnapper,
Chaplain, and the Captain.

A scene, the Lord Mayor, &c. going to St.
James's with the address.

A droll scene, a council of war in Boston, be-
tween Lord Boston, Admiral Tomblstone, Elboro-
Room, Mr Caper, General Clinton and Earl Percy.

A diverting scene between a Whig and a Tory.

A spirited scene between General Prescott, and
Colonel Allen.

A shocking scene, a dungeon between Colonel
Allen and an officer of the guard.

Two affecting scenes in Boston, after the flight
of the regulars from Lexington, between Lord
Boston messenger, and officers of the guard.

A patriotic scene in the camp at Cambridge-
between the Generals Washington, Lee, and Put-
nam &c. &c.

With a dedication, preface, address of the Col-
leagues of Liberty to the Congress, dramatic per-
formance, prologue, epilogue, and song in praise of King
Tammany, the American Saint.

A truly dramatic performance, interspersed
with wit, humour, burlesque, and serious mat-
ter, which cannot fail of affording abundant en-
tertainment to readers of every disposition.

THE licen'd Inholders and Retailers of the
Town of Boston, and other Towns in the
County of Suffolk who have not recognized, are
hereby Notified to appear at the Court House in
Boston on Tuesday and Wednesday, being the
24th and 25th days of September instant, at ten
o'clock before noon on each of said Days, in order
to recognize as the Law directs.

By order of the Justices,
EZEKIEL PRICE, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD, by Bartholomew Furness, or
Jacob Ashton, of Salem—A few Hogheads
of choice TOBACCO. Also a small Quan-
tity of choice TURPENTINE. Sept. 12.

ON Thursday the 12th instant, between the
Hours of Two and Five o'Clock in the Af-
ternoon, the House of the Widow Mary Shed in
Roxbury, was broke open, and from thence stolen
two Womens Pockets, containing 49 Spanish mill'd
Dollars, 5 English Crowns, and 4 Dollars in small
Silver, and 44 Dollars in Continental Bills, a
small Silver Snuff Box marked E. S. several Notes
of Hand, and two Letters directed to Oliver Shed.
Whoever shall apprehend or take up said Thief,
with the above-mentioned, shall have TWENTY
DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges
paid.—If the Thief's Confession smites 'em, and
will return it it shall be kept a profound Secret.

TO be Sold by JAMES MUCKFORD,
of Marblehead,

Two Hundred and odd good Blankets,
fit for Soldiers, cheap for Cash.

A Journeyman BAKER may hear of good
Employment, by inquiring at the Printing Office
in Watertown.

TO be sold by the subscriber, a good Farm
lying in Southborough, about two miles
from the Meeting House, containing about 150
acres of land, the improvements principally wall-
ed in, well accommodated with tillage, mowing,
and pasturing, and buildings suitable for the pre-
mises. Said Farm will keep about 20 head of
cattle. Whoever has a mind to purchase the
same, may come into possession of the premises
some time next winter. ASAHEL MATHEWS,
Southborough, September 9, 1776.

Mr. EDES,
IN your paper of the 19th instant, I observed a
malevolent & fallacious advertisement, sign'd
by Capt. Abner Craft, against me, as a deserter
from his company, in Col. Gratton's regiment—
Also trying to insinuate into the minds of the
public, that I had embezzled, or carried off in a
clandestine manner, a gun belonging to the Con-
tinent.—But lest he should blind the eyes of the
public, and continue to treat me in so fear-daleous
a manner, I would inform the public, (as I infor-
med him some time before his advertisement,) that
being unable at, and after the time the regi-
ment marched from New-York (by reason of bo-
dily indisposition) to follow the company, was re-
commended to the honorable General Ward for
a discharge from the army by Dr. Morgan, di-
rector general of the Continental Hospital, who
discharged me accordingly. As to the gun which
he says I carried off, was one that he lent me to
march with; but as I could not follow the army,
and knew not where to leave it at New York with
safety, I brought it to Watertown, where it has
remained ever since, and only waits his reception.

I am, the publick's humble servant,
Wm. PARKS, Lieut.

Noddles, Island, Aug. 20, 1776.
WE the subscribers being appointed Commis-
sioners by the honorable John Winthrop,
Esq; judge of probates for the county of Middle-
sex, to receive and examine the claims of the seve-
ral creditors to the estate of Ames Wheeler, late
of Ashby, deceased; four months being allowed
the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove
their claims—Therefore these are to give notice
to said creditors, that we propose to attend that
business on the third Tuesday of this instant, and
the two following months; and also the fourth
month to be attended on the third and fourth
Tuesday, from One to Eight o'Clock P. M. at
the house of Ebenezer Stone, inholder in Ashby.
Ashby, Sept. 2, 1776. Ebenezer Stone, Commis-
Stephen Gibson, sioners.

SEARCHED on Tuesday night, the 30th inst.
a ferret horse, with a blaze in his face, and a
wart on a nub beside of his throat near the jaw
bone, as big as a large walnut; some white spots
on his back about middling for bigness, and about
five years old. Whoever will take up said horse
and convey him to Abijah Stratton, in Narick,
shall have Two Dollars reward, all necessary char-
ges paid, and no questions asked.

September 11, 1776.
State of the Massachusetts Bay, To all whom it
Southern District, &c. may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Mari-
time Court for the said Southern District,
will be held at Plymouth, in the county of Ply-
mouth, on Thursday the 3d day of October, 1776,
to try the justice of the capture of the ship called
the Charming Sally, of about 300 tons burthen,
lately commanded by John Steele, and her cargo
and appurtenances; of the snow called the Ann,
of about one hundred and eighty tons burthen,
lately commanded by John Bowes, and her cargo
and appurtenances; of the brigantine called the
John, of about 90 tons burthen, lately com-
manded by Daniel A. Kay, and her cargo and appur-
tenances, libels are filed before me in behalf of
the officers and company of the armed ship called
the Broom and the owners of the same ship:
And the owners of the aforesaid vessels, or either
of them, or any persons concerned therein may
appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why
the said vessels, or any of them, with their cargoes
and appurtenances should not be condemned.

N. CUSHING, Judge of said Court.
State of the Massachusetts Bay, To all whom it
Southern District, &c. may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Maritime
Court for the said Southern District will
be held at Plymouth in the county of Plymouth on
Friday the fourth day of October, 1776, to try the
justice of the capture of the Brigantine called the
Carolina Packet of about 150 tons burthen, lately
commanded by John McDonnell, and her cargo
and appurtenances; against which a Libel is filed
in behalf of the officers and company of the armed
schooner named the Independency, and the own-
ers of the same schooner. And the owners of the
said Brigantine, or any persons concerned there-
in, may appear and shew cause, if any they have,
why the same Brigantine, her Cargo and Appur-
tenances should not be condemned.

N. CUSHING, Judge of said Court.
BROKE into my enclosure, on Sunday the
27th ultimo, a Pair of pale red and white
heers, about four years old; also a red cow, with
a white face, and a bar on her horns. The owner
or owners may have them again by applying to the
subscriber in Newton, and paying charges.
JEREMIAH WISWALL.

JUST PUBLISHED.
And to be sold by SAMUEL HALL, in School
Street, Boston, and at the Printing-Office in
Watertown.

[Ordered by Authority to be printed by all the
Militia in the State of Massachusetts Bay.]

An easy PLAN of DISCIPLINE
for a MILITIA. By Timothy Pickering jun.
The Second Edition.

Choice COTTON-WOOL, FLEECE-
WOOL, and Wash Leather, to be sold as reason-
able as can be afforded, opposite the Printing Office
in Watertown.

Middlesex, ff. August 20, 1776
PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that a Court
for the Probate of Wills, &c. in the said
County, is to be held at Cambridge on the se-
cond Tuesday, and at Concord on the last Tues-
day of each Month, until farther notice.

State of the Massachusetts Bay } To all whom it
Southern District, &c. } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the mari-
time court for the Southern District will
be held at Plymouth, in the county of Plym-
outh, on Friday the first day of October, 1776,
at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice
of the following captures, viz. of the ship called
the Argo, of about 170 tons burthen, lately com-
manded by William Cockran, and her cargo and
appurtenances; of the schooner called the Three
Brothers, of about 60 tons burthen, lately com-
manded by David Smith, and her cargo and ap-
purtenances; of the sloop called the Elizabeth,
about 30 tons burthen, lately commanded by
Thomas Ludlow, jun. and her cargo and appur-
tenances; of the brigantine called the Frederick,
of about 140 tons burthen, her cargo and appur-
tenances, lately in the possession and under the
care and command of Edmund Cottle; seized and
taken in the port of Dartmouth, in said district
on a part of the sea, between high water and low
water mark; of the schooner called the Sperma-
cet, of about 90 tons burthen, and her appurte-
nances, lately in the possession, and under the
care and command of John Peas; seized and
taken in the port of Nanucket, in said district, on a
part of the sea, between high water and low wa-
ter mark.—Against which vessels, their cargoes
and appurtenances libels are filed before me
they having been brought into the Southern Dis-
trict aforesaid; and the owners of the same, or
any persons concerned may appear and shew cause,
if any they have, why said vessels, or any of them,
with their cargoes and appurtenances should not
be condemned.

NETHAN CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a small Boat
lately taken into the Custody of the Commis-
tee of Inspection of this Town, supposed to be
from Dorchester by some Deserters from the army,
and such a Boat being wanted by some Gentlemen
of this Town when fitting out a Privateer, the
Committee consented they might improve her, by
having her appraised by a Boat builder. The Owner
by appraising, describing the Boat, and paying Charge
of advertisement shall receive the Value, by ap-
plying to the Subscriber.

FRANCIS FELTON, Clerk of Committee
(of Inspection.)

Marblehead, Sept. 5, 1776.

TO BE SOLD, BY
ENOCH GREENLEAF,
At Sudbury, next door to John Noyes, Esq; near
Barker's (formerly Bryam's) Tavern.

A Variety of ENGLISH GOODS,
Also—At the same place is to be Sold, by
GREENLEAF and FIELD,

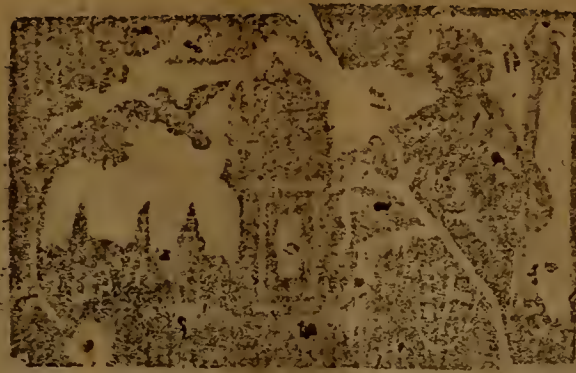
New-England and West India rum, brandy, Ma-
laga & other wines, loaf & brown sugars, with most
kinds of West India goods, as low as the times
will admit of.—Also,—barr iron, ballow ware,
grindstones, &c.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late compa-
ny of Amory and Greenleaf, are requested imme-
diately to pay their balances to said Greenleaf.

Boston, July 8, 1776.

JOHN COBURN,

HEREBY informs his Customers and others,
that he has removed into Boston again,
and carries on the Goldsmith's Business at his Shop
in King Street, opposite to the American Coffee-
House, where they may be supplied with any Ar-
ticles in the Goldsmith's or Jeweller's way, upon
the most reasonable terms: He likewise continues
to take Gentlemen and Ladies to Board as usual.
N. B. Cash given for old Gold and Silver,
and old Gold and Silver Lace.



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, September 30, 1776.

CONGRESS, August 26, 1776.

WHEREAS in the course of the present war some commissioned and non commissioned officers of the army and navy, as well as private soldiers, marines, and seamen, may lose a limb, or otherwise be disabled as to prevent their serving in the army or navy, or getting their livelihood, and may stand in need of relief:

Resolved, That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier, who shall lose a limb in any engagement, or be so disabled in the service of the United States of America as to render him incapable afterwards of getting a livelihood, shall receive during his life, or the continuance of his disability, the one half of his monthly pay from and after the time that his pay as an officer or soldier ceases; to be paid by the committee as hereafter mentioned.

That every commander of any ship of war or armed vessel, commissioned officer, warrant officer, mates or seamen, belonging to the United States of America, who shall lose a limb in any engagement, in which no prize shall be taken, or be otherwise so disabled as to be rendered incapable of getting a livelihood, shall receive during his life, or the continuance of such disability, the one half his monthly pay, from and after the time that his pay as officer, or marine, or seaman, ceases, to be paid as hereafter mentioned. In case a prize shall be taken at the time such loss of limb or other disability shall happen, then the sum as he may receive out of the net proceeds of such prize, here as a dividend is made of the same, agreeable to former orders of Congress, shall be considered as part of this half pay, and imputed accordingly.

That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier, in the army, and every commander, commissioned officer, warrant officer, marine or seamen, of any of the ships of war or armed vessels belonging to the United States of America, who shall be wounded in any engagement so as to be rendered incapable of serving in the army or navy, though not totally disabled from getting a livelihood, shall receive full monthly pay towards his subsistence, as shall be judged adequate by the Assembly or other Representative body of the state, where he belongs or resides, upon application to them for that purpose, provided the same doth not exceed his half pay.

Provided That no commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier in the army; commander, commissioned officer, warrant officer, marine or seaman of any of the ships of war, armed vessels, belonging to the United States of America, who shall be wounded or disabled as aforesaid, shall be entitled to his half pay or other allowance, unless he produce to the Committee, or be appointed to receive the same in the state where he resides or belongs, or to the Assembly or Legislative Body of such state, a certificate from the commanding officer who was in the same engagement in which he was wounded, or in case of his death, from some other officer of the same corps and the surgeon that attended him, or a certificate from the commander of the ship of war or armed vessel, engaged in the action in which any officer, marine, or seaman, received his wound, and from the surgeon who attended him of the name of the person so wounded, his office, rank, department, regiment, company, ship of war or armed vessel to which he belonged, his office or rank therein, the nature of his wound, and in what action or engagement he received it.

That it be recommended to the several Assemblies or Legislative Bodies of the United States of America to appoint some person or persons in their respective states, who shall receive and examine all such certificates as may be presented to them and register the same in a book, and also what support is adjudged by the Assembly or Legislative Body of their state, to those whose certificates but a partial support, and also of the payment from time to time of every half pay and other allowance and of the death of such disabled person, or ceasing of

such allowance, and shall make a fair and regular report of the same quarterly to the Secretary of Congress, or Board of War, where a separate record shall be kept of the same.

That it be recommended to the Assemblies or Legislative Bodies of the several states, to cause payment to be made of all such half pay, or other allowances, as shall be adjudged due to the persons aforesaid, on account of the United States.

Provided, That all such officers and soldiers that may be entitled to the aforesaid pension, and are found to be capable of doing guard or garrison duty, shall be formed in a corps of invalids, and be just to the said duty; and all officers, marines and seamen, of the navy, who shall be entitled to the pension aforesaid, and shall be found capable of doing any duty on board the navy, or any department thereof, shall be liable to be so employed.

By Order of Congress.
JOHN HANCOCK President.

On THURSDAY the 31 of October next, at Eleven in the Morning, will be sold by public Vendue at Mr. William Fleet's Store, on the Long Wharf.

THE Ship Queen of England, and her Appurtenances, together with her Cargo, consisting of 800 Barrels of Pork and 270 Firkins of Butter.

By J. RUSSELL Auctioneer.
On FRIDAY the 1st of November next, at Ten in the Morning, will be sold by public Vendue, at Plymouth, THE Brigantine Carolina Packet, and all her Cargo, consisting of 151 Hhds 12 Tierces and 10 Barrels of Sugars, 10 Hogsheads Rum, and 14 Tons of Lignum Vite and Turck.

By J. RUSSELL Auctioneer.
On FRIDAY the 1st of October, at Ten in the Morning, will be sold by public Vendue, at Bedford, in Dartmouth,

THE Cargoes of the Ship Charming Sally, Snow Ann, and Brig John, consisting of, 534 Hogsheads 51 Tierces, and 61 Barrels of Sugar; 18 Bales of Cotton; 90 Hogsheads of Rum; 40 Bags of Ginger, and 25 Tons Fustick.

The sales will begin precisely at Ten, on each of the above Days.—Those who intend to be Purchasers, are requested to attend in Time, lest they meet with some Disappointment that some others did at Bedford, not long since.—Please to observe, That the above Vessels will be put up at at One o'Clock, on the Day of Sale.

By J. RUSSELL Auctioneer.
To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, the 3d of October, on the Hon. John Hancock's (alias the Continental) Wharf.

A variety of English goods, 30 pipes Fayal wines, Sherry white and red Port with Claret and Port in bottles, a Quantity of choice Indigo, a Parcel of choice p'gail Tobacco; 10 Hhds of fine Plate, and a Parcel of fine Mutton hams.—At the same time and place, will be Sold the Brig PERKINS about 110 Tons.

By J. RUSSELL Auctioneer.
The proprietors of a wharf granted to the Hon. James Otis, Esq; and others, are here by notified that their meeting stands adjourned to Wednesday the 16th of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M. then to be held at Mrs. Coolidge's, in Watertown to transact the following business.

To draw the title of the second division in said towship.

To inspect a plan of the same to be exhibited to the proprietors.

To take official measures for building a bridge across the river in said towship, agreeable to a vote of reference from the last meeting; and to consider of, and adopt all other matters of importance to the proprietors.

N. B. It is earnestly desired, that all concerned would give a punctual attendance at said meeting, and pay up their taxes.

SAM'L A. OTIS, Prop'r Clerk.
Boston, Sept. 20, 1776.

HALIFAX August 13.
We have undoubted authority, that 2000 Highlanders under the convey of three frigates, and three armed schooners on a new construction for drawing the leap quantity of water have been dispatched by General and Lord Howe up the Bay of Fundy, to penetrate by that side into the New-Hampshire government, and that Col. M'Lane with 300 of the lower country militia of Canada, with 600 Indians are on their full march to join that body of Highlanders at the head of the River St. John's and co operate with them.

Yesterday evening arrived a ship and a snow from Cork, with some recruits for the 14th regiment.

HARTFORD, September 23.
Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, dated September 16 1776.

"The enemy have not made any appearance here yet, and I believe they will not this year; we cannot understand they are making any preparations to meet us, but mean to act only on the defensive. Gen. Arnold is about 100 miles down Lake Champlain, at a place called Split Rock, where he is watching the motions of the enemy—he lately sent a small boat with a number of men on shore, who were fired upon by a party of about 50 Regulars and Indians, when three of them were killed, and six wounded."

By the best accounts we are able to collect from Head Quarters, we learn, that about 10 o'clock on Sunday the 15th inst. a large party of the ministerial army landed between Turtle-Bay and Curle's Hook, near New-York, under a very heavy fire from their shipping, at which time the remaining part of our army, in New York, evacuated the town and marched up on the West side of the island, and joined the main body, about 9 miles above the city, having previously carried out the greatest part of their cannon & baggage.

That on Monday a party from the enemy attack'd our men, when a battle ensu'd which continued about two hours, when the enemy gave way, and were pursued by our party about two miles.—In this action the brave and intrepid Col. Knowlton, of this state was killed, and it is said Col. Selden of Lyme, is also among the slain. The loss the enemy sustained is said to have been very considerable. Our army are now between the 9 and 10 mile stones, where they are strongly fortified and intrench'd—the enemy's lines are about a mile and half below them.

Extract of a letter from Fairfield, Sept. 20.

"Our accounts from the lines are so very uncertain that I dare not give you any thing for fact. From the best that I can get, however we have caused the enemy to retreat to the city, after pursuing them two miles and half from our lines, they leaving on the the ground 4 field pieces, and a great number of dead—accounts say from 3 to 400—Lots on our side 13 and a number wounded."

We have it from undoubted authority, that 20 English soldiers fell out at Hudson before the fleet sailed from thence for New-York; that the English troops in general were much averse to the expedition; but that the Highland and Scotch troops were very bitter and violent; and 'tis hoped they will meet with just rewards.

From the *St. James's Chronicle*, May 11.
The following letter is said to have been sent to
Gen. Howe, in America, from a member of the
Council at New York.

"SIR, New York, Feb. 11, 1776.
"AS I have not a doubt of my last letters to
Administration convincing them that this city and
province is the only spot in America for carrying
on the war with effect against the rebels, and that
in consequence the forces expected this spring, as
well as those now under your command, will be
ordered hither. It may be necessary and advise-
able to send the army through the Sound between
Connecticut and Long Island; of the latter it will
be proper to give a description.—It is 130 miles
long, is very fertile, abounding in wheat, and
every other kind of corn, innumerable black cat-
tle, sheep, hogs, &c. is very populous, and suf-
ficiently fertile in particular as well as the other parts
of it, all good and loyal subjects, of which they
have lately given proof, and only wait to be af-
fected by the King's troops. The Island has a
plain on it, at least 20 miles long, which has a fer-
tile country about it, is 20 miles from the city of
New York; Connecticut opposite to it; New-
Jersey about 30 miles distant; Philadelphia 110;
Maryland 130; Rhode Island 150; so that in this
fruitful Island the army can subsist without any
succour from Britain or Ireland, and in 5 or 6
days invade and reduce any of the above colonies
at pleasure. Add to these great advantages that
the possession of the Narrows and Norton Island
would be the destruction of this city; but of this
I think there would be no need, for all the princi-
pal inhabitants are at heart with the crown, par-
ticularly all my brethren the members of the as-
sembly, but as the mob now commands, prudence
forbids them to declare without a military force.
You have many with you who are acquainted
with the navigation of the Sound. The spot which
I advise you to land at is Cow Bay.

W. SMITH.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) Sept. 7.
Extract of a letter from Newbern, (N. Carolina)
August 19

"A few days ago we received an account in
town, that very lately on the banks, not far from
Roanoke inlet, about 25 men were landed from
some vessel of war for the purpose (it is supposed)
of making fire with a few of the cattle. Capt.
Dennis Daigue, who commands an independent
company between Currituck and Roanoke, at-
tacked them, killed some, and took the rest pri-
soners."

PHILADELPHIA Sept. 18

By an express from South Carolina we learn,
that our people had entered the Cherokee coun-
try, had destroyed three of their towns, with their
corn, &c.—That in one of them they had killed
60 Indians, and taken 30 prisoners; and that in
another engagement they had surrounded and ta-
ken another party of between 30 and 40 men.—
That the Creeks, who had first taken up the chal-
lenge, had, on the Cherokees breaking out, laid
down their arms, and when the Cherokees met
with some loss, they sent to the Creeks for assist-
ance, who returned for answer, that they (the
Cherokees) had taken the thorn out of their foot,
and they might take care of it.

Extract of a letter from Harlem, near New York,
September 13.

A Soldier of our army, who was taken prisoner
and deserted from the enemy last night, informs,
that he heard an officer say, that there had been
1300 men buried on both sides; also, that every
morning when they counted the prisoners over, he
heard them say there were 600 of them. Should
this be true, they must have had 1000 men killed.
He also says, that by threats and persuasions near
200 of our men had enlisted and were immediately
to be sent to Halifax; how true this is, I can't say.
Extract of a Letter from Bourdeaux, (France)
June 30, 1776

"The King of France is actually fitting out a
large fleet. Orders arrived here but three days
ago, that all possessor of canvas should immedi-
ately make a return of what they have, and not
dispose of any until his Majesty is served. There
is also arms, cloathing, &c. preparing for 40,000
men. I saw new arms putting up for the troops
in Hispaniola.—Whether they mean to attack Por-
tugal, Ireland or the West Indies, is not certain;
but wherever they turn their arms, Spain is to act
in concert with them, and is preparing for that
purpose."

The honorable Continental Congress have pro-
moted the Colonels Gadsden and Moultrie, of S.
Carolina, and Colonel McIntosh of Georgia, to
the ranks of Brigadiers General.

NEW LONDON, Sept. 20.

Last Friday the Hon. Gurdon Saltonstall,
of this town, who is appointed Brigadier-Ge-
neral of the Eastern militia of this state, set
out for our encampment near New-York, ac-

companied by Gilbert Saltonstall, Esq; who
is appointed Brigade Major to said militia.

Tuesday and Wednesday last, a regiment
of troops from the state of Rhode-Island un-
der the command of Col. Lippett, arrived here,
on their way to our encampment near New-
York.

NEW HAVEN, September 4.

Since our troops have evacuated Long Island
the Tories and Regulars treat the friends of their
country with the greatest severity. Col. Wood-
hall, late President of New York Congress, for re-
fusing to give up his side arms was wounded on
the head with a cutlass, and had a bayonet thrust
through his arm.

NEW P O R T, September 16.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, of a
late date.

"By a letter from Gen. Thompson, da-
ted Aug 5. Quebec Harbour, it appears
that he and our men who have been long in
captivity, were about to be sent to General
Howe, to be landed in the States they be-
long to."

"A vessel lately arrived here, which left Cape-
Francois the 14th of August: The Captain of her
brings advice, that a French Frigate arrived there
just before he sailed, with dispatches, giving an
account that 20 sail of the line, with a large body
of troops, were ordered thither from France;
that the Declaration of Independence which he
carried with him to the Cape, gave the inhabitants
great joy &c.—Our Northern army are in a res-
pectable situation.

W O R C E S T E R, September 25.

Last week last here, for the first time, the Su-
preme Court of Justice and general goal delivery, ap-
pointed by and under the auspices of the govern-
ment of this State. The Court proceeded in due
form, and with great solemnity, heard and de-
termined the causes that came before them as well
civil as criminal, with a dignity well becoming
the Supreme Executive Court of a Free State.

The Honorable Judge CUSHING in his Charge
to the Grand Jury, in an elegant & spirited man-
ner set forth the nature, end and necessity of a
legislative and Executive Government, an exhibition
worthy of a Sidney or a Harrington.

We hope and trust that the Tribunals of Justice
will never again be interrupted in this State by a
necessity resulting from the disorders of arbitrary
power, and that for ages to come, it may be said
in this State, "There are set Thrones of Judg-
ment." Let us therefore "pray for the peace of
Jerusalem: for they shall prosper that love her."
"Peace be within her walls, and Prosperity with-
in her Palaces."

B O S T O N, Sept. 26

On the 21st of August last was taken by the
schooner Hannah and Molly, and the Dolphin
privateers, and carried into Frenchman's bay,
the brigantine Royal George, commanded by
Dennis Doyle, having on board the following ar-
ticles viz 200 tierces of pork, 231 barrels of beef,
270 firkins of butter, 169 barrels of oatmeal, 11
tierces of beef, 1 crock of butter, 25 sacks split
peas, 25 boxes candles, 30 boxes soap, 20 bar-
rels pork; she was bound from Waterford in Ire-
land to Halifax, but 10 weeks, brings no news,
excepting that they had an account in Ireland,
that the British troops had taken possession of the
greatest part of Philadelphia, and had taken the
Continental Congress prisoners.

The Privateer General Green, of East Green-
wich, and the Privateer Harlequin, of Baltimore,
have taken a Jamaica ship of 310 Tons, and sent
her into a safe port: Her cargo consists of 372
hogheads of sugar, 82 puncheons of rum, 36 pipes
and 4 hogheads of Madeira Wine, 1800 lb. wt. of
copper, &c. This ship we hear sailed in company
with a large fleet, conveyed by two men of war,
one of which was soon to leave them; the other,
said to be a dull sailer, was to proceed with them
to Europe.

A Letter from Providence of the 23d instant,
says, "The Columbus vessel of war has sent a
prize Brig into Newport, loaded with Lumber,
bound for Europe."

W A T E R T O W N, September 23.

On Monday last Capt. Freeman Paine, in the
schooner Eagle from Providence sent into Boston
harbour a ship from Grenada bound for Europe,
laden with 209 hogheads sugar, 158 puncheons
rum, &c. &c.

We also hear that Captain Paine is arrived
safe into Plymouth with two prizes, one of which
is the brigantine from Virginia mentioned in our
last, and the other a West Indian ship; and that
he took a fifth, from Honduras, but she is not yet
arrived.

Yesterday (Monday) was sent into Providence,
Capt. Munroe, the prize ship Blaze Castle, from
Barbados bound for London having on board
pipes Madeira wine, 120 hogheads sugar, 100
weight Whitebark, 120 barrels of Oil, &c.

Wednesday last a sloop laden with Dry Goods
carried into Salem by Capt. Waters in the scho-
ner Dolphin, amounting only six swivels.

The Right Honorable the Continental Congress
have been pleased to promote John Durkee, Esq;
to the Rank of Col. Edward Knowlton, Esq;
to the Rank of Lieut. Col. and Thomas Dyer,
to the Rank of Major, in the American army.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Sept. 17

"Our army abandoned New York to the en-
emy last Sunday without any loss. Some of
troops, militia behaved very badly. This en-
raged the enemy to advance yesterday to our
lines, near the 9 mile stone, from New York
our advanced guard opposed them: they were
repulsed, so were our people, till pretty num-
bers, and a severe skirmish ensued, which lasted
full hour, our people beat them back three times,
and finally they left us in great confusion, with
of dead, dying, wounded and prisoners, the num-
ber not yet ascertained, said to be near 400. The
lost Lieut. Col. Knowlton, of Col. Durkee's regi-
ment, killed; Major Leach of Virginia, was
wounded, and about 60 more wounded; in
we gave them a good beating. We have
new away from their ships, and I hope are
lieve we shall drive them yet."

Wednesday Capt. Odjurne, in the Washing-
ton privateer, carried into Newbury Port, a bark
from New York bound to St. Vincent's with pro-
visions for 120 men for 6 months. She sailed in com-
pany with 5 or 6 transports, under convoy of the
Solebay frigate, in order to fetch troops from
thence.

A French schooner which sailed from New-
bury Port, about a month ago, was taken by one
of the ministerial privateers retaken by the Washing-
ton privateer, from thence, and is now safe arrived
there.

The Rhode Island Paper mentions several
ships being arrived in some safe Ports, which
had not heard of before.

Several Days last Week we had Reports of
New York being burnt.—And last Saturday's Post
brought it in Part, viz. That near one half of
City is consumed; but by what Means it was
consumed, was not known when the Post left
Place

Extract from a letter bro't by the last Satur-
day's Schooner Post dated Sept. 22.

"The Fleet is well.—Lieut. Whitecomb's
moment arrived from St. John's, with an
and corporal prisoners: They are out of Prison.
We shall get some intelligence from them. I
perish; but have not examined them yet.—The
my is in good spirits.—The season almost too
advanced to expect an attack."

THE Public are hereby informed, that the
the Brigantine Carolina Packet and
Cargo, (as advertised in the first page
this paper,) will not be sold on the 8th of Oc-
tober next, but timely notice will be given when
the sale is to be.

On TUESDAY the 19th of October, 1776 at
in the Morning, will be sold by public Vend-
on the Honorable JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;
Wharff in Boston;

BETWEEN 7 & 8000 Gallons of choice
Molasses, 24 fl. gals. of Jamaica Rum, 2
250 Hogheads of Salter's Salt

On Wednesday October 2d, at ten in the morn-
ing, will be sold by public Auction, on Rick-
Derby, Esq;rs wharf, in Salem.—

The ship Anna Maria, and her cargo, con-
sisting of 250 hds. of best clay'd sugars, 50 d
of best white ditto, 150 ditto of brown ditto,
bales cotton, 280 bags ginger, 43 pipes and
half pipes of sterling Madeira wine, 150 gals
of alioes, 2 hds. Barbadoes tar, a few hds.
Barbadoes rum.

N. B. The ship is about 300 tons burthen,
fine River built ship, and well found, will be
up precisely at 12 o'clock.

WALTER P. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

On Thursday October 3d at ten in the morn-
ing will be sold at the above place, the cargo
the ship Polly—consisting of

350 Hhds. of best Muscovado SUGAR
WALTER P. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

Taken up the 24th of this Instant, in a
public high way, in Holliston, a considerable num-
ber of Continental and other BILLS. The
owner may have them again by applying to D-
niel Hunt, of said town; describing the Bills
paying the charge. Holliston, Sept. 24.

WANTED, for the **ARMY**,
which the Cash will be paid upon Delivery)
Quantity of CLOATHING,
To consist of the following Articles, viz.
TEN's homespun or other cloth Coats, brown
or any other colour, made large and full
pelled with the same, or white, with or with
pewter buttons, no linings, faced with the
same as the coat
Men's cloth Jackets, without sleeves, and faced
with the same.
Men's cloth Breeches, with or without pewter
buttons.
Leather Breeches, with covered buttons, or o
rwise.
Blankets, striped, white, brown or mixed.
Felt Hats, made large and strong.
Shirts, of flannel, striped or plain, or if cheap,
cotton and linnen.
Stockings, made of yarn and all colours.
Men's Leather Shoes.

These inclini g to supply with any quan
ty of the above articles, are desired to make
down their proposals to *Samuel A. Goss* at Bos
ton, *Richard Goffrey*, Esq; at Taunton, *J. Jeph
ye*, Esq; at Sandwich *Samuel Osgood* Esq; at
and ver. *William Strickney*, Esq; at Billerica, *Mr
phreim Wright* at Northampton *William Drew*,
Esq; a King on Capt. *Benjamin Rice* at Brook
field, *Mr. Elnathan Curtis* at Stockbridge, *Thomas
Cook* and *Shubael Cottle* Esq; at Marina's Vine
yard, *Mr. Lemuel Williams* at Dartmouth, *Jonas
Brown* Esq; of Watertown or to either of
them, being a Committee of Court for the purchase
of Cloathing

N. B. They must be delivered at Boston or Wa
tertown by first of December, and as much sooner
as possible.

If any persons have Cloth and it is not conve
nient to have it made up, the cash will be given
for the Cloth, if delivered by, or before the first of
November.

And also for flanne's &c. if not convenient to
make up the shirts. *SAM'L A. GOS*, per order.
Boston, Sept 26. 1776.

State of the Massachusetts Bay } To all whom it
Southern District, ff. } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given. That the Maritime
Court for the said Southern District will be
held at Dartmouth, in the County of Bristol, on
Wednesday the 16th day of October, 1776, to try the
justice of the capture of the Brigantine called the
Henrietta of about 120 tons burthen, lately com
manded by *William Hayman*, and her cargo and ap
purtenances:—Of the Brig called the *William* and
Mary, of about 60 tons burthen lately commanded
by *George Casey* and her cargo and appurtenances.
Against which vessels, their cargoes and appurten
ances, Libels are filed before me, in behalf of the
officers and company of the armed ship called the
Revenge and the owners of the same ship. And
the owners of the aforesaid vessels or either of them,
or any persons concerned therein may appear and
show cause (if any they have) why the said vessels
or either of them, with their cargoes and appurten
ances, should not be condemned.

N. CUSHING, Judge of said Court.
State of the Massachusetts Bay } To all whom it
Southern District, ff. } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given. That the Maritime
Court for the said Southern District will be
held at Dartmouth, in the County of Bristol, on
Thursday the 17th day of October, 1776 to try the
justice of the capture of the Brigantine called the
Ann, of about 120 tons burthen lately commanded
by *Diederick Wise*, and her cargo and appurtenan
ces. Against which a Libel is filed before me in
behalf of the officers and company of the armed ship
called the *Revenge* and the owners of the same ship.
And the owners of the said Brigantine, or any per
sons concerned therein may appear and show cause,
(if any they have) why the same Brigantine, her
Cargo and Appurtenances, should not be condemned
N. CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

State of Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it may
Middle District, ff. } concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a libel is filed
before me in behalf of *Allen Hallet* and
his company, and the owners of the armed schoo
ner called the *Sturdy Beggars* against the ship *Bat
chelor* of about 200 tons burthen *George Bar
clay* late master, and against her cargo and ap
purtenances, said to be taken and brought into
Newbury Port in the district aforesaid; and for
the trial of the justice of this capture the mari
time court for said Middle District will be held at
Salem in the county of Essex on Friday the eigh
teenth day of October 1776, at nine o'clock in the
morning, when and where the owner of said ship
her cargo and appurtenances, or any person con
cerned, may appear and show cause, if any they
have, why the same should not be condemned.
Timothy Pickering, jun. Judge of said Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Warrant
is issued out by Order of the Selectmen of
the Town of Charlestown for a Town Meeting
at the House of Mrs. Anna Whitten re lancholder
in said Town, on Thursday the 10th Day of Oc
tober next, at Two o'Clock P. M. to act as shall
be thought proper, relative to a Recommendation
of the honorable House of Representatives of this
State, concerning enacting a Form of Government
for this State, &c. As there will be other Matters
of Importance to be acted upon, a general Atten
dance is advised. By Order of the Selectmen.

SETH SHEETSER, Town Clerk.
Charlestown, September 25, 1776.

State of Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it may
Middle District, ff. } concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Libels are
filed before me against the following vessels,
their cargoes and appurtenances; to wit—in be
half of the officers, marines and mariners of the
armed sloop called the *Rover*, & the owners there
of, against the sloop *James*, of about 60 tons bur
then, laden with tobacco and turpentine & com
manded by one *Thomas Barker*, an officer of the
Rangers sloop of war by which the said sloop *James*
had been before taken from some of the inhabi
tants of the United States of America:—In behalf
of captain *Sampson* and his company, of the arm
ed brigantine *Independence*, in the service of the
State of the Massachusetts Bay, against the brigan
tine called the *Nabby* burthened about 150 tons
Jonathan Mason late master:—In behalf of *Wil
liam Cows* and company of the armed schooner
Warren, and the owners thereof, against the ship
Picary, burthened about 300 tons, *Brecht Cleve
land* late master; and against the brigantine *Swal
low*, burthened about 70 tons, *Benjamin Griffiths*
late master:—In behalf of the officers, marines
and mariners, and owners of the privateer schoo
ner *Washington*, against the ship *Georgia Diana*,
Peter Regan late master:—In behalf of captain
Nathaniel Perley and his company, and the own
ers of the armed schooner *Success* against the sloop
Hero, of about 70 tons *Jabez Perkins* late master;
and against the sloop *Lord Howe*, burthened about
60 tons, *Elisha Coffin* late master:—In behalf of
captain *John Fife* and his company, in the armed
sloop *Tyrannicide* in the service of this state, a
gainst the sloop *Ann*, of about 90 tons burthen,
Jonathan Duffield late master:—In behalf of capt.
Daniel Waters and his company, in the continen
tal armed schooner *Lee*, against the sloop *Betsy*,
of about 60 tons burthen, which has been before
taken by the Milford man of war from some of the
inhabitants of the American States. All which
vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, so libel
led, are said to have been taken and brought into
the Middle District aforesaid. And for the trial
of the justice of these captures, the Maritime
Court for the said Middle District, will be held at
Salem in the county of Essex on Tuesday the 15th
day of October 1776, at the hour of ten in the
Forenoon; when and where the owners of said
captures and any persons concerned may appear
and show cause, if any they have, why the same,
or any of them, should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY PICKERING jun. Judge
of said Court.

State of the Massachusetts Bay } To all whom it
Middle District, ff. } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Libels are
filed before me against the following vessels
their cargoes and appurtenances, to wit.—In be
half of the officers and company, and owners of
the privateer schooner *Dolphin*, against the sloop
Halifax, of about 95 tons burthen, *John McGre
gor* late master:—In behalf of *Jacob Martin* and
company, and the owners of the privateer schoo
ner *Fair Lady*, against the schooner *Molly*, of a
bout 60 tons burthen *John Behannan* late master;
and against the sloop *Industry*, of about 50 tons
burthen *Ebenezer Farnam*, late master:—In be
half of *Nathaniel Odiorne* and company, and the
owners of the privateer schooner *Washington*, a
gainst the sloop *Albham*, of about 200 tons bur
then *John Johnson* late master; and against the
schooner *Eagle*, of about 70 tons burthen, which
had been before taken by the Wasee man of war,
and was retaken by the said privateer *Washington*.
All which vessels, so libelled are said to have been
taken and brought into the county of Essex. And
for the trial of the justice of these captures, the
Maritime Court for the said Middle District, will
be held at Salem, in said county of Essex on Fri
day the Eighteenth Day of October next, at Nine
o'Clock in the Forenoon; when and where the
owners of said captures or any person concerned
therein, may appear and show cause, if any they
have, why the same, or any of them, should not be
condemned. *TIMOTHY PICKERING*, jun.
(Judge of said Court.

THE Public are hereby informed that since
the last advertisement one Woman and a
Child at Wheeler's point broke out with the small
Pox and were immediately removed to the hospi
tal at New Boston, the only house in town in
fected with the disemper.

By order of the Selectmen,
WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.
Boston Sept. 28, 1776

State of the Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it
Eastern District, ff. } may concern.

A libel is filed before me in behalf of the ow
ners and commanders of, and marines and
mariners on board the private armed schooner
Hannah and *Molly*, and in behalf of the owners
and commanders of, and the marines and mari
ners on board the private armed schooner *Dolphin*,
against the Brigantine *Royal George*, burthen a
bout 100 tons, and commanded by *Dennis Doyle*,
and brought into said Eastern District, and said to
be the property of some of the subjects of the king
of Great Britain, armed, infatig the sea craft,
and in the service of the enemies of the United
States of America. And a Maritime Court for
said District and for the trial of the justice of said
capture, will be held at the meeting house in the
East District of Pownallborough, on Tuesday the
15th day of October, 1776, at the hour of ten in
the forenoon, of which this notice is given, That
all persons concerned as owners or claimers, may
appear and show cause, if any they have why the
said Brigantine, her appurtenances and cargo
should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

SUTTONIAN INOCULATION

MR. Latham Inoculator for the Small pox.
acquaints the Public, that accommodations
are now ready in this town, for the reception of
strangers: Attendance will be given by Mr. La
tham, or by one of his partners; that no person
should be disappointed upon the following terms,
viz. For one person at a time—Twelve Dollars—
For two persons or more at a time, Ten Dolla s,
for which sum they are, Inoculated, dieted, lodged,
and attended.

As the Small pox has prevailed so much lately,
and seems likely to spread, Mr. Latham informs
the public, that if any town having leave from
the General Court to set up Inoculation, that he,
or one of his partners will wait upon them,
upon application:—Gentlemen of the faculty,
who choose to be connected for the above method
of treating the disease, as also strangers tha want
to be Inoculated here, are requested to apply to
Mr. Latham at Captain Wheeler's in this town,
or to Mr. Timothy Hubbard in Sheffield, for fur
ther particulars.

Great Barrington, Massachusetts B y. Aug 30 1776.

ELISHA COLE master of the schooner *Tri
ton*, bound from Kennebeck to Cape Fran
cois, testify and declare, that on the 20th day of
July last, I was taken by the Milford man of war,
John Ferr commander, who took from me, my
bed, bedding, sea cloaths and every thing else, ex
cept what I had in my chest; when I got on board
Capt. Burr, he askd me, after taking my papers,
where my money was I answered that I had not
any, then he ordered his clerk to search me, and
I was searched accordingly: he then took away
my watch but returned it. Next morning the
Captain called for me and demanded the key of
my chest, and when opened, took every thing out
of it to search for money, finding none, they gave
me the chest, and ordered me to carry it to my
birth. On the 25th of July we discovered a ship,
which he took near Newbury Barr.—Capt. Burr
then ordered me to the fourth gun and the op
erative forward, and compelled me to go which I
was obliged to do after a long dispute, and my
mate and all my men were put on the ship's books
and compelled to do duty, and obliged to fight a
gainst their *American Brethren*, as are all the pri
soners they take, which I of en heard the officers
of the Milford declare.—I left Halifax the 11th
day of August, leaving my mate and men all on
board the Milford.—I told Capt. Burr our people
gave the masters mates, &c. their adventures, and
it was very hard to have my all taken from me.
He replied, he could not do it, his people would
not allow it, and swore by God he would not give
me any thing.—The Yankee hero men, by the
information of the Steward, and others belonging
to the Milford, had but three quarters of the com
mon allowance of provisions to sustain for their
support, and no allowance of cloathing.

Boston Sept. 25. 1776. ELISHA COLE.

Suffolk ff. *Elisha Cole* made oath to the truth
of the above deposition, by him subscribed before
me, *Joseph Greenleaf*, Justice peace.

[The Printers of the public news-papers are re
quested to insert the above]

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by SAMUEL HALL, in School-
Street, Boston, and at the Printing-Office in
Watertown.

[Ordered by Authority to be practised by all the
Militia in the State of Massachusetts Bay]

An easy PLAN of DISCIPLINE
for a MILITIA. By Timothy Pickering jun.
The Second Edition

I have received a number of letters from
all parts, notifying all whom it may concern,
that he has opened an Office near the Rev. Mr.
Haver's new House in Dedham.

Sept. 10 1776

JOSHUA BLANCHARD,
Sells by Wholesale or Retail at his Store & Wine
Cellar, Dock Square, Boston;

MDRRA, French Brandy, Lisbon, Caca-
ville Claret old and Port and sweet Wines,
and French Brandy, West India and New
England Rum, Jamaica Rum and old Jamaica
Spirits Porter, Vinsg. Brandy, Holland's G. neva,
Brown Sugar by the Hagghead or Barrel, Loaf
Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Spice, Cotton Wool,
Cinger with a general assortment of Groceries.

West India and New England Rum, Brown
Sugars in Barrels at Watertown Bridge, enquire
of Mr. John Clark, or at Mr. Ezekiel Hall's Dis-
till House, Hollands Glain Cases.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
INOCULATING HOSPITAL.

W^m A'pinwall & Lem^l Hayward

TAKES this method to acquaint the Pub-
lick that they have under their Care, at
Sewall's Point in Brooklyn, an Inoculating
Hospital for the Small Pox with very large and
suitable Accommodations, and a large and conve-
nient Dwelling House, at a Distance from the
Infection of said Hospital, in which their patients
may stay until it is certain they have receiv'd
the Inoculation: More than 100 Persons are now
Patients in said Hospital and no good accommo-
dation remain for as many more.

Sir John Dorr's Pasture in Malden, a
dark mare horse 15 & half hands high, 7 years old,
7 years old. Whoever will take up said horse,
and return him to Daniel Parker in Newbury, shall
receive **EIGHT DOLLARS** Reward.

Malden, Sept. 18 **DANIEL PARKER.**

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Sir John Dorr's Pasture in Malden, a
dark mare horse 15 & half hands high, 7 years old,
7 years old. Whoever will take up said horse,
and return him to Daniel Parker in Newbury, shall
receive **EIGHT DOLLARS** Reward.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

SIR John Dorr's Pasture in Malden, a
dark mare horse 15 & half hands high, 7 years old,
7 years old. Whoever will take up said horse,
and return him to Daniel Parker in Newbury, shall
receive **EIGHT DOLLARS** Reward.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the pro-
prietors of Pearfonsan, so called in the
county of Cumberland, at their meeting on the 25th
day of March A. D. 1776 Voted, That a tax of
twenty four Shillings should be raised on each pro-
prietor's right for the payment of the Rev. John
Thompson's salary, and other charges of bringing
forward the settlement of the township: And every
proprietor is hereby notified and requested to pay
that tax to Ephraim Jones, Esq; proprietor's trea-
surer, or to one of the subscribers, proprietors or com-
mittee on, or before the 28th day of January next.—
And further notice is hereby given, that the lots and
after rights, or so much thereof as shall be necessa-
ry, of all such as shall neglect or delay to pay said
tax by the time aforesaid, will be sold by public ven-
due to be held at the house of Messrs Shattuck, inn-
holders in said Falmouth, on the 9th day of the same
month of January next, at ten of the clock in the
forenoon: Said public vendue to be continued from
time to time, if found necessary, till all delinquent
proprietor's rights are sold.

Falmouth, } Theo. Broadbury.
August 26, } Forchilly
1776 } Joseph Noyes.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
CASH given for clean Cotton and Lin-
nen RAGS, at the Printing-Office in
Watertown.

ALL Persons indebted for this Paper,
either for a whole or half Year, by
discharging their Balances, will greatly
oblige,
The PRINTER.

State of the Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it
Southern District. } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Mari-
time Court for the said Southern District,
will be held at Plymouth, in the county of Ply-
mouth, on Thursday the 3d day of October 1776,
to try the justice of the capture of the ship called
the Charming Sally, of about 300 tons burthen,
lately commanded by John Steele, and her cargo
and appurtenances; of the sloop called the Ann,
of about one hundred and eighty tons burthen,
lately commanded by John Bowes, and her cargo
and appurtenances; of the brigantine called the
John, of about 90 tons burthen, lately com-
manded by Daniel McKay, and her cargo and appur-
tenances, libels are filed before me in behalf of
the officers and company of the aforesaid ship called
the Broom and the owners of the sloop: And the owners of the aforesaid vessels or either
of them, or any persons concerned therein may
appear and show cause, (if any they have) why
the said vessels, or any of them, with their cargoes
and appurtenances should not be condemned.

N. CUSHING Judge of said Court.

State of the Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it
Southern District. } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Maritime
Court for the said Southern District will
be held at Plymouth in the county of Plymouth, on
Friday the fourth day of October 1776 to try the
justice of the capture of the Brigantine called the
Carolina Packet of about 150 tons burthen, lately
commanded by John McDonnell, and her cargo
and appurtenances; against which a Libel is filed
in behalf of the officers and company of the armed
schooner named the Independence, and the own-
ers of the same schooner. And the owners of the
said Brigantine, or any persons concerned there-
in may appear and show cause, if any they have,
why the same Brigantine, her Cargo and Appur-
tenances should not be condemned.

N. CUSHING Judge of said Court.

SIR John Dorr's Pasture in Malden, a
dark mare horse 15 & half hands high, 7 years old,
7 years old. Whoever will take up said horse,
and return him to Daniel Parker in Newbury, shall
receive **EIGHT DOLLARS** Reward, all necessary char-
ges paid, and no questions asked.

September 11 1776.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commis-
sioners by the honorable John Winthrop,
Esq; judge or probates for the county of Middle-
sex to receive and examine the claims of the several
creditors to the estate of James Wheeler late
of the County of Middlesex deceased, four months being allowed
the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove
their claims—That therefore these are to give notice
to all creditors that they propose to at end that
business on the third Tuesday of this instant and
the two following months; and also the fourth
month to be attended on the third and fourth
Tuesday from One to Eight o'Clock, P. M. at
the house of Ebenezer Stone, innholder in Ashby.
Ashby Sept. 2 1776. Ebenezer Stone, Commis-
Stephen Gibson, sioners.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

TO BE SOLD, BY
ENOCH GREENLEAF,
At Sudbury, next door to John Noyes, Esq; near
Bark's (formerly Brown's) Tavern.

A Variety of ENGLISH GOODS,
Also.—At the same place is to be Sold, by
GREENLEAF and FIELD,

New-England and West India rum, brandy, Ma-
laga & other wines, loaf & brown sugars, with most
kinds of West India goods, as low as the times
will admit of.—Also,—barr iron, hallow ware,
grindstones &c

N. B. All persons indebted to the late compa-
ny of *Amory and Greenleaf*, are requested imme-
diately to pay their Balances to said Greenleaf.

Boston, July 8. 1776

JOHN COBURN,

HEREBY informs his Customers and others,
that he has removed into Boston again,
and carries on the Goldsmith's Business at his shop
in King Street, opposite to the American Coffee-
House, where they may be supplied with any Ar-
ticles in the Goldsmith's or Jeweller's way, upon
the most reasonable terms: He likewise continues
to take Gentlemen and Ladies to Board as usual.

N. B. Cash given for old Gold and Silver,
and old Gold and Silver Lace.

This Day Published.
And sold by John Gill, and Powers and Will-
in Queen Street, Boston, and by B. Edes, in
Watertown,

THE FALL OF
BRITISH TYRANNY,
OR, **AMERICAN LIBERTY TRIUMPHANT**
The first Campaign.

A Tragic Comedy, of Five Acts, contain-
ing twenty six Scenes, among which are the
following, viz.

A pleasing scene between *Roger and Dick*, two
shepherds near Lexington.

Clarissa, &c. A very moving scene on the
death of Doctor Warren, &c. in a chamber near
Boston, the morning after the battle at Bunker's
Hill.

A humorous scene between the Boatswain, and
a Sailor on board a man of war, near Norfolk
Virginia.

Two very laughable scenes between the Boats-
swain, two Sailors and the Cook, exhibiting spec-
imens of sea-faring cratery, and peculiar con-
sequence of those sorts of Nephew, teaching the
Convents and black Regulars; and between
Lord *Kidnapper* and the Boatswain.

A very black scene between Lord *Kidnapper*
and Major *Cudj*.

A religious scene between Lord *Kidnapper*
Chaplain, and the Captain.

A scene, the Lord Mayor, &c. going to St.
James's with the address.

A droll scene, a council of war in Boston, be-
tween Lord *Boston*, Admiral *Townshend*, Eliza-
beth, Mr. *Caper* General *Cinton* and Earl *Pier*.

A diverting scene between a *Whig* and a *Tory*.

A spirited scene between General *Prester*, and
Colonel *Allen*.

A shocking scene, a dungeon, between Colonel
Allen and an officer of the guard.

Two affecting scenes in Boston, after the flight
of the regulars from Lexington, between Lord
Boston messenger and officers of the guard.

A patriotic scene in the camp at Cambridge,
between the Generals *Washington*, *Lee*, and *Par-*
son &c. &c.

With a dedication, preface, address of the God-
dess of Liberty to the Congress, dramatic pro-
logue, collogue, and singing in praise of *Mr.*
Tammany, the American Saint.

A truly dramatic performance, interspersed
with wit, humor, burlesque and serious enter-
tainment, which cannot fail of affording abun-
dantly to readers of every disposition—

THE licen'd Innholders and R-tailers of the
Town of Boston, and other Towns in the
County of Suffolk who have not recognized, are
hereby Notified to appear at the Court House
Boston on Tuesday and Wednesday, being the
24th and 25th days of September instant, at Ten
o'clock before noon on each of said Days, in order
to recognize as the Law directs.

By order of the Justices,
PHILIP PRIEST Clerk

TO BE SOLD, by Auction, on Thursday
Sept. 12 *Jacob* *Allen* of Salem—A few Hogheads
of choice **TURBENTINE**. Also a large Quan-
tity of choice **TURBENTINE** Sept. 12

On Thursday the 12th instant between the
hours of Two and Five o'Clock in the Af-
ternoon, the House of the Widow Mary Stone
Roxbury, was broke open, and from thence found
two Womens Peckers, containing 49 Spanish milled
Dollars, 3 English Crowns, and 4 Dollars in small
Silver and 44 Dollars in Continental Bills, a
small Silver Snuff Box marked E. S. several Notes
of Hand, and two Letters directed to Oliver Good.
Whoever shall apprehend or take up said Thief,
with the abovementioned, shall have **TWO VILL**
DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges
paid.—If the Thief's Conscience smites him and
will return it it shall be kept a profound Secret.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
TO be Sold by JAMES MUCKFORD,
of Marl-head,

Two Hundred and odd good Blankets,
for Soldiers, cheap for Cash.

A Journeyman BAKER may hear of good
Employment, by inquiring at the Printing Office
in Watertown.

TO be sold by the Auctioneer a good Farm
lying in Southborough, about two miles
from the Meeting House, containing about 150
acres of land, the improvements principally wiled
in, well accommodated with tillage, mowing,
and pasturing, and buildings suitable for the pre-
mises. Said Farm will keep about 20 head of
cattle. Whoever has a mind to purchase the
same, may come into possession of the same at
some time next winter. **W. MATHES.**
Southborough, September 9 1776.



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, October 7, 1776.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 17.
The following papers are published by order of
CONGRESS.

Extract of a Letter from General WASHINGTON
to the President of CONGRESS, dated New-
York, Aug. 13

HAVE the honor to inclose you, for the perusal and consideration of Congress, sundry papers, the whole of which, except No. 2 and 7, received yesterday evening by a flag and to which I beg leave to refer Congress.

"August 17, 1776.

"SIR,

"Being deeply interested in the welfare of America, I think it my duty to communicate a matter of intelligence which, I flatter myself may be considered conducive to the restoration of a desirable peace. And in this view I request your Excellency's permission to land at New York, to go directly to Philadelphia, in order to lay the same before the General Congress.

"In the course of a conversation I have had with Lord Howe, I perceive that the powers he is vested with, as well as his disposition for establishing an equitable and permanent peace, are together misunderstood by the colonies.

"For in consequence of a sketch of some propositions being offered for his consideration, he very frankly assured me he was willing to confer upon those grounds with any gentlemen of the great influence in this country.

"As I am at liberty to declare his sentiments, I have the honor to enclose, for your Excellency's information, a copy of my correspondence with Lordship, and of the propositions referred to in his letter, which are the motives of my present quest.

"Attending in the boat, to be indulged with an answer, I have the honor to be your Excellency's most humble servant

DRUMMOND.

"General Washington, &c. &c. &c.

"New York, August 17 1776.

"My Lord,

"I have your Lordship's favour of this day, accompanied by papers on subjects of the greatest moment, and deserving the most deliberate consideration.

"I can allow much for your Lordship's well meant zeal on such an occasion, but I fear it has transported you beyond that attention to your parole, which comprehends the character of a man of strict honor. How your Lordship can reconcile our past or present conduct, with your engagement, so as to satisfy your own mind. I must submit to your own feelings, but I find myself under the disagreeable necessity of objecting to the mode of negotiating proposed, while your Lordship's mode of conduct appears so exceptionable.

"I shall, by express, forward to Congress your Lordship's letter, and the papers which accompanied it. The result will be communicated as soon as possible. I am sorry to have detained your Lordship so long, but the unavoidable necessity must be my apology. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient very humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

"Lord Drummond."

"My Lord,

"I take the liberty of sending inclosed the sketch of propositions referred to in my last conversation with your Lordship, which propositions, I have understood, the Colonies were disposed not many months ago, to make the basis of a reconciliation with Great Britain. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

DRUMMOND.

"Sloop Polly, August 12, 1776.

"To Lord Howe."

SKETCH of PROPOSITIONS communicated to
Lord Howe, on the 12th of August.

1. "That it shall be ascertained, as far as can be determined by calculation, what supply towards the general exigency of the State each separate colony can furnish consistent with its ability.

2. "When such supply is thus ascertained, that each colony shall, by acts of its own assembly, impose such taxes as they shall find expedient for the raising of the said supply.

3. "In consideration of the fluctuating state of all young countries, that such taxes may not in their operations, become partially or accidentally burthensome on the one hand, nor on the other hand gradually become deficient in producing the aid intended by the colonies towards the general exigency of the State, such articles shall be chosen as the objects of imposition, as they shall deem the most likely to keep pace with the growth or decline of the said colonies.

4. "That these taxes, so imposed, shall, as in the customs, be levied by officers of the appointment of the king; and that a perpetual grant, of the produce of these taxes, shall be made by the respective Assemblies to the crown of Great Britain.

5. "As the direct means of removing the fatal grounds of this contention, by establishing a security against the apprehended invasion of property by Parliament, a formal relinquishment shall be made, on the part of Great Britain, of all future claim to taxation over these her colonies.

6. "To remove all future suspicions from the minds of the Colonists, that under the appearance of regulating commerce duties may be imposed for the further purposes of revenue, an application of the produce of all duties, imposed on articles of trade by the British legislature, shall be made towards defraying the expences of collection, and the supplies in each colony to be paid into their separate treasuries, and to be subject to the disposal of the respective Houses of Assembly.

DRUMMOND.

"Eagle off Staten Island, August 15, 1776.

"My Lord,

"I have received the honor of your Lordship's letter of the 12th, enclosing a sketch of the propositions mentioned in your late conversation, which I return herewith.

"As I think they contain matter that, upon a conference and cool discussion, might be wrought into a plan of permanent union, I shall, with great satisfaction, embrace the first opportunity that may be offered upon those grounds, to promote so desirable an event. I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

H. W. E.

"Right Hon. the Lord Drummond."

The following is the purport of the message sent from Lord Howe to Congress, by General Sullivan.

"That though he could not at present treat with Congress as such, yet he was very desirous of having a conference with some of the members, whom he would consider for the present only as private gentlemen, and meet them himself as such at such place as they should appoint.

"That he, in conjunction with General Howe, had full powers to compromise the dispute between Great Britain and America, upon terms advantageous to both, the obtaining of which delayed him near two months in England, and prevented his arrival at this place before the Declaration of Independency took place.

"That he wished a compact might be settled at this time when no decisive blow was struck, and neither party could say that they were compelled to enter into such agreement.

"That in case Congress were disposed to treat, many things, which they had not as yet asked, might and ought to be granted them; and that if, upon the Conference, they found any probable ground of an accommodation, the authority of Congress must be afterwards acknowledged; otherwise the compact could not be complete."

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, Sept 5, 1776.
Resolved, That General Sullivan be requested to inform Lord Howe that this Congress being the

Representatives of the Free and Independent States of America, cannot with propriety send any of its members to confer with his Lordship in their private characters, but that, ever desirous of establishing peace on reasonable terms, they will send a committee of their body to know whether he has any authority to treat with persons authorized by Congress for that purpose, in behalf of America; and what that authority is, and to hear such propositions as he shall think fit to make respecting the same.

Resolved, That to morrow be assigned for the electing the committee.

Sept 6 1776. Resolved, That the committee, to be sent to know whether Lord Howe has any authority to treat with persons authorized by Congress for that purpose, in behalf of America, and what that authority is, and to hear such propositions as he shall think fit to make respecting the same, consist of three.

The members chosen, Mr. Franklin, Mr. John Adams and Mr. E. Rutledge.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

The committee, who were appointed to wait on Lord Howe, having returned to Congress, made their report in the following words:

"In obedience to the order of Congress we have had a meeting with Lord Howe. It was on Wednesday last, upon Staten Island, opposite to Amboy, where his Lordship received and entertained us with the utmost politeness.

"His Lordship opened the conversation by acquainting us, that tho' he could not treat with us as a committee of Congress, yet as his powers enabled him to confer and consult with any private gentlemen of influence in the colonies, on the means of restoring peace between the two countries, he was glad of this opportunity of conferring with us on that subject, if we thought ourselves at liberty to enter into a conference with him in that character. We observed to his lordship, that as our business was to hear, he might consider us in what light he pleased, and communicate to us any propositions he might be authorized to make for the purpose mentioned; but that we could consider ourselves in no other character than that in which we were placed by the order of Congress. His Lordship then entered into a discourse of considerable length, which contained no explicit proposition of peace except one, viz that the colonies should return to their allegiance and obedience to the government of Great Britain. The rest consisted principally of assurances that there was an exceeding good disposition in the king and his ministers to make that government easy to us; with intimations that in case of our submission they would cause the offensive acts of Parliament to be revised, and the instructions to governors to be reconsidered, that so if any just causes of complaint were found in the acts, or any errors in government, were perceived to have crept into the instructions, they might be amended or withdrawn.

We gave it as our opinion to his Lordship, that a return to the domination of Great Britain was not now to be expected. We mentioned the repeated humble petitions of the colonies to the king and parliament which had been treated with contempt, and answered only by additional injuries; the unexampled patience we had shown under their tyrannical government, and that it was not till the last act of Parliament, which denounced war against us, and put us out of the king's protection, that we declared our independance. That this declaration had been called for by the people of the colonies in general, that every colony had approved of it when made, and all now considered themselves as Independent States, and were settling or had settled their governments accordingly; so that it was not in the power of the Congress to agree for them that they should return to their former dependant State. That there was no doubt of their inclination to peace, and their willingness to enter into a treaty with Britain that might be advantageous to both countries.

That though his Lordship had at present no power to treat with them as Independent States, he might, if there was the same good disposition in Britain, much sooner obtain fresh powers from thence for that purpose, than powers could be obtained by Congress from the several colonies, to consent to a submission. His Lordship then, saying he was sorry to find that no accommodation was like to take place, put an end to the conference.

"Upon the whole, it did not appear to your Committee that his Lordship's commission contained any other authority of importance than what is expressed in the act of parliament, viz. that of granting pardons with such exceptions as the Commissioners shall think proper to make, and of declaring America, or any part of it to be in the King's peace, upon submission. For as to the power of inquiring into the state of America, which his Lordship mentioned to us, and of conferring and consulting with any persons the Commissioners might think proper, and representing the result of such conversations to the Ministry, who (provided the colonies would subject themselves) might after all, or might not, at their pleasure, make any alterations in the former instructions to governors, or propose in Parliament any amendment of the acts complained of, we apprehended any expectation from the effect of such a power would have been too uncertain and precarious to be relied on by America, had she still continued in her state of dependance."

In CONGRESS, September 16, 1776

Resolved, That eighty-eight battalions be enlisted as soon as possible, to serve during the present war, and that each State furnish their respective quotas in the following proportion, viz.

	Battalions
New Hampshire	3
Massachusetts Bay	15
Rhode Island	2
Connecticut	8
New York	4
New Jersey	4
Pennsylvania	12
Delaware	1
Maryland	2
Virginia	15
North Carolina	9
South Carolina	6
Georgia	1

That Twenty Dollars be given as a bounty to each non commissioned officer and private soldier, who shall enlist to serve during the present war, unless sooner discharged by Congress.

That Congress make provision for granting lands in the following proportions to the officers and soldiers who shall so engage in the service and continue therein to the close of the war, or until discharged by Congress, and to the representatives of such officers and soldiers as shall be slain by the enemy; such lands to be provided by the United States, and whatever expence shall be necessary to procure such land, the said expence shall be paid and borne by the States in the same proportion as the other expences of the war, viz.

To a Colonel	500 acres.
a Lieutenant Colonel	450
a Major	400
a Captain	300
a Lieutenant	200
an Ensign	150

Each non commissioned officer and soldier 100 acres.

That the appointment of all officers and filling up all vacancies, (except general officers) be left to the governments of the several States, and that every State provide arms, clothing, and every necessary for its quota of troops according to the foregoing estimate; the expence of the clothing to be deducted from the pay of the soldiers as usual.

That all officers be commissioned by Congress.

That it be recommended to the several States that they take the most speedy and effectual measures for enlisting their several quotas. That the money to be given for bounties be paid by the Pay Master in the department where the soldier shall enlist.

That each soldier receive pay and subsistence from the time of their enlistment.

September 18, 1776.

Resolved, That if rations be received by the officers or privates in the Continental army in money, they be paid at the rate of eight ninetieth parts of a dollar per ration.

That the bounty and grants of land offered by Congress by a resolution of the 16th instant as an encouragement to the officers and soldiers to engage to serve in the army of the United States during the war, shall extend to all who are or shall be enlisted for that term, the bounty of Ten Dollars which any of the soldiers have received from the Continent on account of a former enlist-

ment, to be reckoned in part payment of the Twenty Dollars offered by said resolution.

That no officer in the Continental army is allowed to hold more than one commission, or to receive pay but in one capacity.

September 19, 1776.

That the Adjutants of regiments in the Continental army be allowed the pay and rations of Captains, and have the rank of First Lieutenants.

In order to prevent the officers and soldiers who shall be entitled to the lands hereafter to be granted by the resolution of Congress of the 16th, from disposing of the same during the war.

Resolved, That this Congress will not grant lands to any person or persons claiming under the assignment of an officer or soldier.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.

On Friday last Major General Prescott and Brigadier General McDonald set off from this city to New York, in order to be exchanged for Major General Sullivan and Brigadier General Lord Sterling.

Several letters from France mention the very friendly disposition of the court and people of that kingdom towards the United States.

On Friday last arrived here from Martinico, the Continental ship of war the *reprisal*, Lambert Weeks, Esq; commander. On board of said ship came passengers several French Officers, who we hear are strongly recommended to the honorable the Congress, by the Governor of Martinico. One of them it is said is an accomplished Engineer.

Extract of a letter from the *West Indies*, Aug. 2.

"Capt. Weeks of the Continental ship *Reprisal*, arrived off St. Pierre's, Martinique, on Saturday evening last, at which time the *Shark* sloop of war, Capt. John Chapman, of 169-pounds, just come from England, was at anchor there, slipped his cables in pursuit of the ship with provincial colours, and coming pretty near, ordered them to strike, giving her several shot, which were bravely returned by Capt. Weeks, and an engagement ensued, which lasted near an hour, when the *Shark* bore away, and the provincial ship took the advantage of getting safe into harbour. Capt. Weeks had only one man wounded in the arm, by the hurling of a gun on board his ship. The loss of the enemy is not yet known. Capt. Weeks, on landing, met with a joyful reception, from the Commander in Chief to the poorest inhabitant, the concourse of all ranks of people being very great on the occasion.

"Captain Chapman has since waited on the General to demand the ship for the King his master, as belonging to rebels and traitors. He was answered that he had no orders of this kind, but on the contrary, to protect them, which he would abide by. Captain Chapman replied, if the ship was not given up, it would be considered by his Majesty as a full declaration of war on the part of France; and an express is sent home by the Admiral, at Antigua, in consequence of this transaction.

"Captain Weeks, on his passage from America took three very valuable prizes, bound home from the *West Indies*; and as he put several men on board, to carry them into port, he had only 126 men in his ship, at the time of the action.

"The 29th ult. a frigate arrived express from Brest at Port Royal, with dispatches to the General, to have every Port in the French Islands put into the best posture of defence and to protect, support defend and give every assistance to the American vessels, also to oppose his Britannick Majesty's ships that shall offer to commit hostilities on their coast. What they mean by this you may easily conceive.

"We have the happiness to acquaint you that from every account we have seen, Captain Weeks behaved extremely well, and has acquired much honor and reputation with the French at Martinique, many of whom were spectators of the whole affair."

HARTFORD, September 30

Since our last many companies from the State of Massachusetts Bay have passed thro' this town on their way to join the American army near New York.

Last Thursday His Excellency General Washington was pleased to grant a dismissal to the several regiments of Militia who lately went from the western part of this State, their place having been previously supplied by the arrival of the Militia from the Eastward.

Mr. Hugh Gaine, late Printer in New York, and who left that place when it was evacuated by our army, has opened his Office in Newark, New Jersey, where he continues the Publication of the New-York Gazette, one of which we have received, dated the 21st instant, from which the following is extracted; viz.

NEWARK, September 21.

Since our last printed in New York, the 9th instant, we have collected the following intelligence

relative to the fleet and army of our enemies. That a battery was opened on a point of land, Long-Island opposite the end of Blackwell's Island, which cannonaded our fort on Horn's Hook for several days, but to little purpose, we having more than two men killed and four wounded. Wednesday the 11th, a number of the enemy took possession of Bahanna and Montreux's island from whence it was imagined they intended to land either at Harlem or Morrisania. Thursday the 12th, two ships of war made their appearance at Hell Gate, having come thro' the Sound. Friday the 13th, a signal gun was fired from the admiral's ship at 5 o'clock, P. M. when the *Rhodon* and *Roebuck* of 44 guns, the *Orpheus* of 30, and another frigate, got under way, and went up the East River, through a very hot fire from all our batteries. Saturday the 14th, in the evening other frigates and 2 transports run up the East River, to join those that went the day before. Sunday the 15th, the *Asia*, and 2 other ships of war proceeded up the North River, but were roughly handled by our battery at Powles Hook; and the next morning by daylight, the *Asia* came down much faster than she went up, the 3 ships of war being nearly all destroyed by 4 of our fire ships that run in among them and nothing prevented their total destruction but a gale of wind that sprung up at that instant. On Sunday the 15th, about 11 o'clock, the enemy effected the landing of a number of men near Mr. Stuyvesant's house in the Bowrey, about two miles from the city, under cover of a most tremendous fire from 8 or 10 ships of war, and in a few hours after took possession of the city of New-York.

NEW LONDON, Sept. 27.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, his friend in this town, dated New-Haven, September 21, 1776.

"Last Monday the enemy landed at New-York, under cover of their shipping, when our whole army retreated to this place. As for myself I was out on a scouting party as far as Hunc point--and on hearing the cannon I immediately returned to the regiment of rangers, but too late to go into the city--Well, on Monday morning the General ordered us to go and take the enemy's advanced guard; accordingly we set out before day, and found where they were; at day-break we were discovered by the enemy, who were 400 strong, and we were 120--they marched within six rods of us, and there formed to give us battle, which we were ready for; and Colonel Knowlton gave orders to fire, which we did, and stood their ground till we perceived they were getting their flank-guards round us. After giving them eight rounds a piece the Colonel gave orders for retreating, which we performed very well without the loss of a man while retreating, though we lost about 10 while in action. We retreated 12 miles and a half and then made a stand, and sent off for a reinforcement, which we soon received and drove the dogs near three miles--My poor Colonel, in the second attack, was shot just by the side, the ball entered the small of his back--I took hold of him, asked him if he was badly wounded, he told me he was; but says he, I do not value my life if we do but get the day: I then ordered two men to carry him off. He desired me by all means to keep up his flank. He seemed as unconcerned and calm as tho' nothing had happened to him. In the spot where the Colonel was wounded, at least within 4 rods round him, lay 13 or 16 of the Enemy dead, with 5 or 6 of our people. Several deserters say we made great havoc among them. The next day we went to bury our dead, and found near a dozen with their heads split open by the Hessians."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in our Army near New York, dated September 23, 1776.

"Some say part of the fleet are sailed--if they are going off, it is most likely they are going on the last part of their Order, to burn and destroy the Sea Ports--In the Action of last Monday, we killed 300 of the Enemy, and wounded 500."

PORTSMOUTH, September 28.

On Thursday last arrived here the Prize ship *Royal Exchange*, Lawrence Bowden late master, she was taken by the Continental ship *Columbus*, Abraham Whipple, Esq; commander, on the 29th ult. on her passage from Grenada to London, having on board a valuable cargo, consisting of two hundred and eighty four hogheads, and 2 tierces of Sugar, fifty five hogheads of Rum, 11 hhd of Coffee, 2 bales Cotton, and some Madeira Wine. The Prize master (Mr. Olney) informs of two other prizes being taken by the *Columbus*, just before this, on their passage to Europe from the *West Indies*; and in his passage hither spoke with the *Providence* Brigantine belonging to the United States, who informed him of her taking two valuable prizes, and sent into Providence.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) Sept. 13.

General Lee writes from Purrysburg, of August 31st, that he is going to break up East Florida. He writes Rutledge in a letter to the Council writes, that the South Carolinians had destroyed the Indian towns in the lower settlements, and laid waste their fields of corn. They have had two skirmishes, in which the Carolinians have been successful. They suppose they killed between 60 and 70 men.

Another vessel is arrived at Hampton with 1400 bushels of salt, and a small quantity of rum. The Captain informs, that he spoke a French ship, one of a fleet of 14 sail, laden with goods and bound for Delaware. A number of French officers were likewise on board, who intended to offer their services to the United States of America.

BOSTON October 3

Saturday last arrived at Cape Ann from a short cruise, Capt. Coos, and carried in with him another fine prize ship from the West Indies with 24 hogheads sugar, 130 puncheons rum, 50 bags cotton, 20 casks indigo, 20 casks turtleshell, 70 mule a quantity of mahogany some plate & cash.

WATER TOWN, October 7

Wednesday last arrived at Boston, a prize brig, taken by the Continental ship Columbus, Abraham Whipple, Esq; Commander, bound from Antigua, Ireland laden with Rum.

Last Wednesday returned to Salem, after a short cruise, the Brigantine Massachusetts, of this State, commanded by Capt. Souther. He informs that a few days after he sailed he fell in with and took a brigantine of about 250 Tons, from Falmouth in England, mounting six 3 pounders, and having on board a Captain and about 20 Privates of the 16th Regiment of Dragoons with their Horses and Accoutrements, also the Chaplain of said Regiment, some Dry Goods, which the Captain says is his own Property. The whole Number of Prisoners 35. This Vessel sailed from Falmouth the 27th of July, and a month after they embarked, in Company with 2 others, under Convoy of the Daphne of 32 Guns, from whom they parted but a Day or two before they were taken; they all had the same Kind of cargo, making in the whole 250 Horses. A Fleet of about 70 Sail sailed about three Days before them under a strong Convoy, having on board the Remains of the 16th Regiment of Dragoons, and the last Division of Hanovertians, consisting, 'tis said, of 1000 men, bound to New York; they were short of Provisions, some of the Horses died of the tiggers, and 'tis supposed the late Gale had destroyed many more. The People in England, we are, began to be very uneasy.

The Prize above mentioned we learn arrived Town last at the Eastward the middle of last week. A Privateer belonging to Salem which arrived here last Thursday fell in with the Fleet of twelve sail, and was so closely pursued by the Daphne, that her Enemy fired musket balls into her; but by heaving over all her Guns, Water and Provisions, and by moving down her upper Works, they (have y) escaped. We also hear that three more prizes have arrived at the Eastward, a laden with Fisk, the other with Molasses.

Extract of a letter from Mount Washington, dated September 26, 1776

"Since the affair of last Monday week the enemy by hazard nothing great.—We have since that time abandoned Powles Hook—Montresour the engineer came out the other day as a flag, and says they have hung up considerable numbers.—We are now strongly posted, and I think in a much better situation than we have ever been yet to make a stand; in a few days more we shall be invincible.—There is a Committee from Congress to form a new army."

Extract of a letter from Harlem, (New York) September 26, 1776.

"Friday last was discovered a vast cloud of smoke arising from the North part of the city, which continued till Saturday evening.—The consequence was that the broad way from the new city hall down to white hall is laid in ashes. Our friends were immediately suspected, and according to the report of a flag of truce who came to our lines soon after those that were found on or near the spot were pitched into the confinement; some hanged by the heels and others by their necks, with their throats cut. Inhuman barbarity!—One Halc, in New York, on suspicion of being a spy was taken up and dragg'd with out ceremony to the execution post, and hung up.—Gen. Washington has since sent in a flag, supposed to be on that account.—The 22d instant, 725 tried for cowardice, disobedience of orders, and daring to present his firelocks at a superior officer in time of the late skirmish, one Liffingwell of Norwich, for which he was condemned to be shot, accordingly all preparations were made, himself brought to the field, was fixed on his knees, and while the guards was marching to execute the decree, the General sent a pardon, declaring never to forgive another."

"Since I set down heard a letter just from the Lake, where Gen. Arnold has taken 150 Carpenters, preparing boats to cross the Lake."

Extract of a letter from Mount Washington, dated September 26, 1776

"In a skirmish on Montresour's island on the morning of the 23d of September, was killed Major Thomas Henley, and de camp to Major General Heath.—This young hero was a native of Charlestown near Boston, of an ancient and reputable family."

We hear that Capt. Greely in a Privateer belonging to Boston, who said from thence last Monday afternoon, sent into Marblehead last Friday a Prize Brig, laden with Pork and Beer.

Saturday last a Sloop, laden with Lumber, was sent into Boston by Captain Waters. She was bound to New York from the Eastward.—Is it not astonishing that there should still be such People among us, who would supply our Enemies to cut their own throats?

Saturday last a Ship and a Sloop were seen standing in for Boston; but we have not heard who they are.

By an extract from a letter from a young man to his father in this town, dated Concord Sept. 29th, we are informed, That the worthy Capt. Edward Harrington, of this town, died Sept. 23d, after about three weeks sickness who is much lamented by all the officers and men under his command.

Two Gentlemen who passed thro' this Town Yesterday from New York which they left last Tuesday inform, that nothing material had then happened.

* * * The Town of Boston being now clear of the Small-Pox, the Publisher of this Paper proposes to remove there soon—therefore requests those of his Customers who are desirous of continuing such, to make it known—and all that are indebted for the same, to discharge their Arrears.—Notice of the Time of Removal, will be given in our next.

TAKEN up at Sea near Misperkey and sent into Narroquoque by Capt. John Lambert Commander of the armed Schooner Diligent, a Sloop about twenty-four tons, in ballast, all Sails set, no Person on board; the right Owner paying Expenses, may apply to the Printer, where he may have an order for said Sloop.

Sept. 2, 1776 JOHN LAMBERT.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LAST Friday night the shop of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles stolen, viz. Eleven stone rings, some very valuable; a number of silver shoe and knee buckles, some odd ones; a number of plated buckles; some plated rock buckles; several pair stone buttons; a number of silver ear rings, and one odd gold ear ring;—also a handsome blue surtout, with a wide red cape.—Whoever shall apprehend the thief or thieves so that the owner may have his goods again shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward from Medford, Oct. 7, WILLIAM GOWEN.

LAST at the notice of the subscriber in Cambridge, some time since, a Surtout, and an old Riding hood. The owners may have them again, paying charges.

SAMUEL WHITTEMORE

TO BE SOLD

A SLOOP, well found, with sails, rigging, &c lately can k'd and grav'd, and is fitted for immediate service. Inquire of Samuel Barrett, at whose warehouse she now lies.—A few excellent English Cod Hooks, Sail Needles of different sorts and Prices, to be sold by the Old Barget.

Deceased from my Company on his march from No. 4 or Charlestown New Hampshire to Concord, in Sept. 1776; Edward Norton, a well built man about 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, professed to play with a back sword. Whoever shall take up said Deceased, and convey him to his Company shall have Two Dollars Reward, paid by me.

TIMOTHY EATON, Capt.

Strayed or stolen from a pasture on Roxbury Neck, 8 days since, a sorrel HORSE, 4 years old, 14 hands high, long dock, has a white face, paces and trots. Whoever will send said Horse to Major Ruggles, in Roxbury, shall have a handsome reward for their trouble.

Stray'd or stolen from Prospect Hill, the 1st of August, a brown Horse, about 7 years old, lost one eye, has a swell face.—Also a black Horse Colt, about 4 years old, has a thick neck.—Likewise a red Horse Colt, lost 14th May, about 3 years old black mane and tail, off hind foot white. Whoever shall bring them to William Kettle, at Concord, Baker, or Samuel Ireland, at Prospect Hill, shall have Three Dollars Reward for each, and all necessary Charges paid. WILLIAM KETTLE.

On FRIDAY, the 11th October, Will be sold by Public Vendue at Bedford in Dartmouth, the following Goods just Imported from France.

150 dozen Thread Stockings.
450 lb. black and cloth coloured sewing Silks.
500 dozen printed Linnen Handkerchiefs.
700 Rhams Writing Paper.
a quantity of white Thread, and about 50 pieces Corded Dimorhy

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On FRIDAY the 11th of October, at Ten in the Morning, will be sold by public Vendue, at Bedford, in Dartmouth,

THE Cargoes of the ship Charming Sally, Snow Ann, and

Brig John, consisting of, 634 Hogheads 51. Tierces, and 61 Barrels of Sugar; 118 Bales of Cotton; 90 Hogheads of Rum; 40 Bags of Ginger, and 25 Tons Tustick.

The sales will begin precisely at Ten, on each of the above Days.—Those who intend to be Purchasers, are requested to attend in Time, lest they meet with the same Disappointment that some others did at Bedford, not long since.—Please to observe, That the above Vessels will be put up at at One o'Clock, on the Day of Sale.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Cash given for POT and PEARL ASH by ENOCH BROWN, opposite Roxbury Meeting.

TAKEN up in Walham last Week a black Mare, about 12 Years old. The Owner paying Charges, may have her again. Inquire at the Printing Office in Waterdown.

STRAY'D or Stolen out of the Pasture of Richard Trumbull of Charlestown, on the Night following the 29th of September ult. a pale red Mare, 8 Years old, flaxen Mane and Tail, 14 & half or 15 Hands high; 'tis supposed she is gone toward Connecticut. Whoever will take up said Mare, and return her to the Subscriber, shall have Six Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me.

BENJAMIN PIPER.

Charlestown, October 7, 1776

JOSHUA BLANCHARD,

Sells by Wholesale or Retail, at his Store & Wine Cellar, Dock-Square, Boston;

MADEIRA, Teneriffe, Fyal, Lisbon, Caca-ville, Claret, old Red Port, and sweet Wines, fine old French Brandy, West India and New England Rum, Jamaica Rum and old Jamaica Spirit, Porter, Vinegar, Brandy, Holland's Geneva, Brown Sugar by the Hogthead or Barrel, Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Alspice, Cotton Wool, Ginger, with a general Assortment of Groceries. West India and New England Rum, Brown Sugar in Barrels at Watertown Bridge, enquire of Mr. John Clark, or at Mr. Ezekiel Hall's Distill House, Hollands Gin in Cases.

INOCLUATING HOSPITAL.

W. Aspinwall & Leml. Hayward

TAKES this method to acquaint the Public that they have under their Care, at Sewall's Point in Brooklyn, an Inoculating Hospital for the Small Pox with very large and suitable Accommodations, and a large and convenient Dwelling House, at a Distance from the Infection of said Hospital, in which their patients may tarry until it is certain they have received the Infection: More than 100 Persons are now Patients in said Hospital and as good accommodations remain for as many more.

THE Register of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, notifies all whom it may concern, that he has opened an Office near the Rev. Mr. Haven's Meeting House in Dedham.

Sept. 16, 1776

STRAYED from the pasture of Mr. Eleazer Baker, at the Punch Bowl, in Brooklyn, on Monday the 2d. of this inst. September, a coal black Mare, about three years old, with a grey spot on the off side her belly. Whoever will return said mare to said Baker, or to Samuel Waters of Sutton, shall have Four Dollars reward or their trouble, and all necessary charges paid.

TO BE SOLD, BY

ENOCH GREENLEAF,

At Sudbury, next door to John Noyes, Esq; near Barker's (formerly Bryant's) Tavern.

A Variety of ENGLISH GOODS,

Also.—At the same place is to be Sold, by

GREENLEAF and FIELD,

New-England and West India rum, Brandy, Malaga & other wines, loaf & brown sugar, with most kinds of West India goods, as low as the times will admit of.—Also,—barr iron, hallow ware, grindstones, &c.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late company of Amory and Greenleaf, are requested immediately to pay their balances to said Greenleaf.

Boston, July 8, 1776.

WANTED, for the ARMY.
(For which the Cash will be paid upon Delivery.)

A Quantity of CLOATHING,
To consist of the following Articles, viz

MEN's homespun or other cloth Coats, brown or any other colour, made large and full lapped with the same, or white, with or without pewter buttons, no linings, faced with the same as the coat.

Men's cloth Jackets, without sleeves, and faced with the same.

Men's cloth Breeches, with or without pewter buttons.

Leather Breeches, with covered buttons, or otherwise.

Blankets, striped, white, brown or mixed.

Felt Hats, made large and strong.

Shirts, of Rannel, striped or plain, or if cheap, of cotton and linen.

Stockings, made of yarn and all colours.

Men's Leather Shoes

Those inclining to supply with any quantity of the above articles, are desired to make known their proposals to Samuel A. Otis at Boston, Richard Godfrey, Esq; at Taunton, Joseph Nye, Esq; at Sandwich, Samuel Osgood, Esq; at Andover, William Stickney, Esq; at Billerica, Mr. Ephraim Wright at Northampton, William Drew, Esq; at Kingston, Capt Benjamin Rice at Brookfield, Mr. Elnathan Curtis at Stockbridge, Thomas Cook, and Shubael Cottle, Esq; at Martha's Vineyard, Mr. Lemuel Williams at Dartmouth, Jonathan Brown, Esq; of Watertown, or to either of them, being a Committee of Court for the purchase of Cloathing.

N. B. They must be delivered at Boston or Watertown by first of December, and as much sooner as possible.

If any persons have Cloth, and it is not convenient to have it made up, the cash will be given for the Cloth, if delivered by, or before the first of November.

And also for Linen's, &c. if not convenient to make up the shirts. SAM'L A. OTIS, per order.

Boston, Sept. 26, 1776.

State of the Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it
Southern District, N. } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Maritime Court for the said Southern District will be held at Dartmouth, in the County of Bristol, on Wednesday the 16th day of October, 1776, to try the justice of the capture of the Brigantine called the Henrietta of about 130 tons burthen, lately commanded by William Itayman, and her cargo and appurtenances:—Of the Brig called the William and Mary, of about 60 tons burthen, lately commanded by George Caley, and her cargo and appurtenances. Against which vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, Libels are filed before me, in behalf of the officers and company of the armed sloop called the Revenge, and the owners of the same sloop. And the owners of the aforesaid vessels or either of them, or any persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the said vessels or either of them, with their cargoes and appurtenances, should not be condemned.

N. CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

State of the Massachusetts Bay } To all whom it
Southern District, N. } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Maritime Court for the said Southern District will be held at Dartmouth, in the County of Bristol, on Thursday the 17th day of October, 1776 to try the justice of the capture of the Brigantine called the Ann, of about 120 tons burthen lately commanded by Diederick Wije, and her cargo and appurtenances. Against which a Libel is filed before me in behalf of the officers and company of the armed sloop called the Revenge and the owners of the same sloop. And the owners of the said Brigantine, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the same Brigantine, her Cargo and Appurtenances, should not be condemned.

N. CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

State of Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it may
Middle District, N. } concern.

Notice is hereby given, that a libel is filed before me in behalf of Allen Hallet and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner called the Stargy Bigger, against the ship Bachelor of about 200 tons burthen, George Barclay late master, and against her cargo and appurtenances, said to be taken and brought into Newbury Port in the district aforesaid; and for the trial of the justice of this capture, the maritime court for said Middle District will be held at Salem in the county of Essex on Friday the eighteenth day of October 1776, at nine o'clock in the morning, when and where the owner of said ship her cargo and appurtenances, or any person concerned, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned.

Timothy Pickering, jun. Judge of said Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Warrant is issued out by Order of the Selectmen of the Town of Charlestown, for a Town Meeting, at the House of Mrs. Anna Whittemore Innholder in said Town, on Thursday the 10th Day of October next, at Two o'Clock, P. M. to act as shall be thought proper, relative to a Recommendation of the honorable House of Representatives of this State, concerning enacting a Form of Government for this State, &c. As there will be other Matters of Importance to be acted upon, a general Attendance is desired.

By Order of the Selectmen

SETH SWETSER, Town Clerk.

Charlestown, September 25, 1776.

State of Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it may
Middle District, N. } concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Libels are filed before me against the following vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances; to wit—in behalf of the officers, marines and mariners of the armed sloop called the Rover, & the owners thereof, against the sloop James, of about 60 tons burthen, laden with tobacco and turpentine & commanded by one Thomas Barker, an officer of the Ranger sloop of war, by which the said sloop James had been before taken from some of the inhabitants of the United States of America:—In behalf of captain Sampson and his company, of the armed brigantine Independence, in the service of the State of the Massachusetts Bay, against the brigantine called the Nabby, burthened about 150 tons Jonathan Mason late Master:—In behalf of William Cows and company of the armed schooner Warren, and the owners thereof, against the ship Picary, burthened about 300 tons, Breholt Cleveland late master; and against the brigantine Swallow, burthened about 70 tons, Benjamin Griffiths late master:—In behalf of the officers, marines and mariners, and owners of the privateer schooner Washington, against the ship Georgia Diana, Peter Regan late master:—In behalf of captain Nathaniel Perley and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner Success against the sloop Hero, of about 70 tons, Jab-z Perkins late master; and against the ship Lord Howe, burthened about 60 tons, Elisha Coffin late master:—In behalf of captain John Fisk and his company, in the armed sloop Tyranicide, in the service of this State, against the snow Anna, of about 50 tons burthen, Jonathan Duffield late master:—In behalf of capt. Daniel Waters and his company, in the continental armed schooner Lee, against the sloop Roddy, of about 60 tons burthen, which has been before taken by the sloop of war from some of the inhabitants of the American States. All which vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, so libelled, are said to have been taken and brought into the Middle District aforesaid. And for the trial of the justice of these captures the Maritime Court for the said Middle District, will be held at Salem, in the county of Essex on Friday the 15th day of October 1776, at the hour of Ten in the Forenoon; when and where the owners of said captures, and any persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any they have why the same, or any of them, should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY PICKERING jun. Judge
of said Court.

State of the Massachusetts Bay } To all whom it
Middle District, N. } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Libels are filed before me against the following vessels their cargoes and appurtenances, to wit—In behalf of the officers and company, and owners of the privateer schooner Dolphin against the sloop Halifax, of about 95 tons burthen, John McGregor late master:—In behalf of Jacob Martin and company, and the owners of the privateer schooner Fair Lady, against the schooner Molly, of about 60 tons burthen, John Bohannan late master; and against the sloop Industry, of about 50 tons burthen, Ebenezer Farnam, late master:—In behalf of Nathaniel Odierne and company, and the owners of the privateer schooner Washington, against the snow Millham, of about 200 tons burthen, John Johnson, late master; and against the schooner Eagle, of about 70 tons burthen, which had been before taken by the Wease man of war, and was retaken by the said privateer Washington. All which vessels, so libelled are said to have been taken and brought into the county of Essex. And for the trial of the justice of these captures, the Maritime Court for the said Middle District, will be held at Salem, in said county of Essex on Friday the Eighteenth Day of October next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon; when and where the owners of said captures, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same, or any of them, should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, jun.
(Judge of said Court.

Taken up the 24th of this Instant, in the public high way, in Holliston, a considerable number of Continental and other BILLS. The owner may have them again by applying to Daniel Hunt, of said town; describing the Bills and paying the charge.

Holliston, Sept. 24.

State of the Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it
Eastern District, N. } may concern.

A Libel is filed before me in behalf of the owner and commanders of, and marines and mariners on board the private armed schooner Hannah and Molly, and in behalf of the owners and commanders of, and the marines and mariners on board the private armed schooner Dolphin, against the Brigantine Royal George, burthen about 100 tons, and commanded by Dennis Doyle, and brought into said Eastern District, and said to be the property of some of the subjects of the king of Great-Britain, armed, infesting the sea coast, and in the service of the enemies of the United States of America. And a Maritime Court in said District and for the trial of the justice of said capture, will be held at the meeting house in the East District of Pownalborough, on Tuesday the 15th day of October 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, of which this notice is given, That all persons concerned as owners or claimers, may appear and shew cause, if any they have why the said Brigantine her appurtenances and cargo should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

SUTTONIAN INOCULATION

MR. Latham Inoculator for the Small pox acquaints the Public, that accommodations are now ready in this town, for the reception of strangers: Attendance will be given by Mr. Latham, or by one of his partners; that no person should be disappointed upon the following terms: viz. For one person at a time—Twelve Dollars. For two persons, or more at a time, Ten Dollars for which sum they are Inoculated, dieted, lodged and attended.

As the Small pox has prevailed so much lately, and seems likely to spread Mr. Latham informs the public, that if any town having leave from the General Court to set up Inoculation, that he or one of his partners will wait upon them upon application:—Gentlemen of the faculty who choose to be connected for the above method of treating the disease, as also strangers that want to be Inoculated here, are requested to apply to Mr. Latham at Captain Wheeler's in this town, or to Mr. Timothy Hubbard in Sheffield, for further particulars.

Great Barrington, Massachusetts Bay, Aug 30, 1776

THE proprietors of a township granted to the Hon. James Otis, Esq; and others, are hereby notified, that their meeting stands adjourned to Wednesday, the 16th of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M. then to be held at Mrs. Coolidge in Watertown, to transact the following business: To draw their lots of the second division in said township.

To inspect a plan of the same to be exhibited to the proprietors.

To take effectual measures for building a bridge across the river in said township, agreeable to vote of reference from the last meeting; and to consider of, and act upon all other matters of importance to the proprietors.

N. B. It is earnestly desired that all concerned would give a punctual attendance at said meeting and pay up their taxes.

SAM'L A. OTIS, Prop'rs. Clerk.

Boston, Sept. 22 1776.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the proprietors of Pearfintown, so called in the county of Cumberland, at their meeting on the 25th day of March A. D. 1776. Voted, That a tax of twenty four Shillings should be raised on each proprietor's right, for the payment of the Rev. John Thompson's salary, and other charges of bringing forward the settlement of the township: And every proprietor is hereby notified and requested to pay that tax to Ephraim Jones, Esq; proprietor's treasurer, or to us the subscribers, proprietors committee, on, or before the 28th day of January next.—And further notice is hereby given, that the lots and after rights, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, of all such as shall neglect or delay to pay said tax by the time aforesaid, will be sold by public vendue, to be held at the house of Moses Shattuck, innholder in said Falmouth, on the 9th day of the month of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon: Said public vendue to be continued from time to time, if found necessary, till all delinquent proprietor's rights are sold.

Falmouth,
August 26,
1776

Theo. Bradbury.
Ezech. Iley.
Joseph Noyes.



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, October 14, 1776.

[From the St. James's Chronicle]
The GHOST of JEFFERIES.
To the People of England.

WHY am I daily insulted by a vile comparison with the worst of men? Why is my name prostituted? And why is the fly, base underminer of the liberties of England honoured with the appellation of Jefferies? Did I ever act a base, cowardly, insidious part? Did I not fairly and openly attack the Privileges of the people of England? Who was in reality a better friend to you than I? To me you owe the blessings of the revolution, and the succession of the house of Brunswick! I seconded the views of two arbitrary and cruel princes of the house of Stuart, it is true! I passed sentence on Russell and Sydney, I nullified Juries; and I robbed communities of their rights and corporations of their charters: But this was all done with an honest intent. Sunderland and I betrayed the prince; but we saved the nation!

Now what has the Scotch lawyer done to merit the honour of being styled a Jefferies! It is true the fellow has been a paltry mimick of me. He has insulted juries at one time, and coaxed them at another. Like me has supported the arbitrary designs of the court at the expence of the people, but let it be known that I never altered so sacred a thing as a record! I never told the people from the bench that they ought not to talk of matters relating to government! I scorned to smuggle the criminal behavior of the great, whether male or female. I never drank up my bare knee the health of one prince, and immediately became sworn servant to his enemy! I never promoted by insinuation unnecessary prosecutions on libels. I never by my counsels drove unoffending subjects into resistance, or proclaimed those rebels that were not so openly. And lastly, I never had the consummate impudence to declare that wrong and right were the same thing; and that it was a mere matter of indifference, in a dispute between Great Britain and the Colonies, whether the pretensions of the former were founded on truth or falsehood!

Let not then the name of Jefferies be given to a man who cannot boast of any one of his virtues, though he possesses more than all his vices. G.

To the Printer of the St. James's Chronicle.

WHAT another halfpenny, Mr. Baldwin! Are they not contented with taxing us a penny a paper for knowing how the world goes, for amusing ourselves and instructing our children? Must we now pay three halfpence a paper, to gratify the revenge of the ministry against the Americans? or do the rulers mean, by increasing the expence, to deprive us of the use of newspapers? I believe there are many among you at the west end of your city, that would be glad to suppress these vehicles of bold truths; but while they are truths, why are we not to know them? God forbid we should see revived the tyranny of the old times. When the world was kept in ignorance, and the knowledge of oppression did not extend beyond the house of the injured person, none could learn the miseries of his neighbour who lived out of the reach of his groans; the whole nation felt the yoke, and no man thought it galled any neck but his own: but the free use of the press dispelled the clouds of darkness, opened men's eyes, discovered the true source of their miseries, and pointed out the oppressors; hence we enjoy our present liberties, and hence the hatred of tyrants to the press. They who know the value of free press, should support this bulwark of liberty, and look with jealousy on all attacks upon the press.

No thing can more effectually ruin this guardian of our liberties, than loading the press with taxes too heavy to be endured. What matters it for the minister to say the press should be free, if by his taxes he prohibits the people from reading? The mischief does not rest singly on the tax; the minister knows when he lays on the additional

halfpenny, the printer must raise the price of the paper.

I suppose you, Mr. Baldwin, will talk of the interest of your treasury, additional expences, less in trade, large sums in advance, and will in your turn, like all other dealers and chapmen, throw the burthen on the consumer; but take care, Mr. Baldwin, you don't thereby forward the wishes of your great enemies in power, and ruin the liberty of the press.

Your's, &c.

A FREEMAN

NEW LONDON, September 25.
The following papers were a few days since brought from Long Island, and are given to us for publication.

SIR,

Jamaica, Sept. 1. 1776

I AM ordered by his Excellency the Hon. William Howe, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North America, from Nova Scotia to the Floridas, on the application of the county of Suffolk by Nathaniel Woodhull and Samuel Phillips, who have signified to him the inhabitants of said county are desirous of laying down their arms and ag in becoming loyal and obedient subjects, that for the space and ease and security of the inhabitants he is willing to accept of their submission, and promise them protection, on the King's Colonels and other inferiors of the militia respectively making and causing the men through the country, to lay down their arms, take the oath of allegiance, and sign the said roll of submission, disclaiming and rejecting the orders of Congress and Committees, and to ally refusing obedience to them, and to obey the legal authority of government, and in all places of worship in future pray for the King and Royal Family, as was usual before the present unprovoked rebellion.

OLIVER DELANCY,

Major General of the Militia in the Southern District of the Colony of New York

Col. COACKLIN,

Directed also to Col. Phineas Fanning, or next commanding Officer Southold.

SIR,

Huntington, Sept. 2. 1776

YOU are hereby ordered and directed to give orders to all the King's captains, or next commanding officers of the militia, in the third battalion in Suffolk county, to call their several companies together, at the usual places, immediately, and to order all them that have taken up arms ag inst the King, to lay down their arms & take the oath of allegiance to the King, and to sign a roll of submission, disclaiming and rejecting the orders of Congress or committees, and to obey the legal authority of government.

I have inclosed a true copy of the writing sent to me by Gen. Howe.

To Col. Phineas Fanning

This by order of General Howe.

OLIVER De LANCY

Jamaica (Queen's County) Sept. 5 1776.

HIS Excellency the Honorable William Howe, General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces within the Colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean from Nova Scotia to West Florida inclusive, &c. &c. &c. having authorized me, to raise a Brigade of Provincials solely for the Defence of this Island, to re establish Order and Government within the same, to apprehend or drive all called Rebels, from among his Majesty's well affected Subjects and other essential purposes. I do hereby, for the encouragement of inducing Men in the County of Suffolk, give Notice, that upon any Person of good recommended Character, raising a Company of seventy Men, they shall have Commissions of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, and Soldier be paid and subsisted as the Officers and Soldiers are in the British Pay: And it is hoped that the Inhabitants of the County will cheerfully raise the Men wanted for this Service, as it will prevent the disagreeable Burdens of detaching them, which I shall be under the Necessity of doing, if the Companies cannot be raised without it. Given under my Hand the Date above.

OLIVER De LANCY, Brigadier General.

Jamaica, Sept. 11. 1776.

I AM ordered by his Excellency General Howe, to write to you, and order all the fat Cattle and Sheep in Suffolk County, to be immediately drove down to Jamaica, where proper Persons will be appointed to receive the Weight of them, give Certificates of the Value of them, that the Owner may be paid for them, keeping a distinct Account of those Cattle, &c. that belong to People who are in actual Rebellion whose Cattle must be forced down, for the Refreshment of the King's Troops. Given under my Hand the above Date.

[Reserving as many Cattle as is necessary for their own Subsistence]

OLIVER De LANCY, Briga. General.

To Col. Ph. Fanning.

State of the M. H. Charles Day 14 To all whom it may concern.

A Libel is filed before me against the ship Christian, taken and seized in the river of Sheepscott, in the County of Lincoln, in said district; on an arm of the sea, between high water and low water Mark, by Andrew Lepar, and said to be the property of some subject or subjects of the King of Great Britain, and in the care of Abiel Wood: And for the trial of the justice of the said capture and seizure, a Maritime Court for the Eastern District will be held in the East Precinct of Pownallborough, on Thursday the fourteenth day of November, A.D. 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, when all persons concerned may appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the said ship should not be condemned.

TIMY. LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

TO BE SOLD. By

JOSHUA BLANCHARD, jun.

At his Store next to Messrs. Breck and Richardson's, near the Golden Ball, Boston.

Choice Jamaica Sugars, West India and New England Rum, Molasses, Brandy, and Jamaica Spirits—by the Hoghead or Burrell—Fyall, Teneriff and Lisbon Wines, by the Pipe or Quarter Cask; Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Pimento, and many other articles, cheap for cash.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LAST Friday night the shop of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles stolen, viz. Eleven stone rings, some very valuable; a number of silver shoe and knee buckles, some odd ones; a number of plated buckles; some plated stock buckles; several pair stone buttons; a number of silver ear rings, and one odd gold earring;—also a handsome blue fur coat, with a wide red cape.—Whoever shall apprehend the thief or thieves, so that the owner may have his goods again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward from Medford OB 7. WILLIAM GOVEN.

TAKEN up at Sea near Misperkey and sent into Narroquaquer by Capt. John Lambert Commander of the armed Schooner Diligent, a Sloop about twenty-four tons, in ballast, all Sails set, no Person on board; the right Owner paying Expence, may apply to the Printer, where he may have an order for said sloop.

Sept. 2 1776

JOHN LAMBERT.

Detected from my Company on his march from No. 4 or Charlestown New Hampshire to Concord, in Sept. 1776; Edward Norton, a well built man about 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, professes to play with a buck sword. Whoever shall take up said Defector, and convey him to his Company shall have Two Dollars Reward, paid by me.

TIMOTHY EATON Capt.

Strayed or stolen from a pasture on Roxbury Neck, 8 days since, a sorrel HORSE, 4 years old, 14 hands high, long dock, has a white face, paces and trots. Whoever will send said Horse to Major Ruggles, in Roxbury, shall have a handsome reward for their trouble.

Tuesday 13th, and came to town the Friday following, where I found, that Lieut. Whitcomb was killed by Gen. Gore near St. John's (is lately menioned) had arrived at Head Quarters, and brought with him two prisoners, one of whom was an Englishman, who informed that the Enemy had got a 20 gun ship on the docks, nearly completed together with several schooners that would carry 12 guns each, with a number of gondolas and flat bottom'd boats—That matters had been received by Gen. Gates from Gen. Arnold, informing that he expected the enemy would attempt to cross the Lake soon—That the health of our army is that day was greatly restored—That the main body was at Mount Independence, but were in daily expectation of being removed to Concord—That they were in general in high spirits, wishing for an opportunity to chastise the enemy for their insolence.

Gen. Arnold, with the fleet under his command, is now in the Bay St. Amant, about half way between Crown Point and St. John's and if the enemy attempt to cross the Lake this season, it is likely he will receive the full and most furious attack of our unarm'd foe, and it is hoped he will be able to give a good account of them.

NEW LONDON, Oct. 2.
Last Wednesday a prize ship from Jamaica, bound to London, was sent into this port by the armed brig Defence, belonging to the State of Connecticut, commanded by Capt. Seth Harding; she sailed from Matago Bay, in company with 20 sail and the convey of two men of war, who departed with them and returned in a part, her cargo consists of 306 hogheads of Sugar, 3 ditto of rum, 16 bails of Cotton, a quantity of Fire and Mahogany, and has two Turtles on board. She is about 300 tons, called the John, Donald, master, was taken 12 days ago. Yesterday noon Capt. Harding, in the Defence, arrived from a cruise; the same morning off Narragansett Beach, he fell in with two British frigates, who fired 60 or 70 shot at him, and with fire it returned them a like number. At 2 o'clock yesterday the two frigates came within 1/2 then Reef, about 5 miles westward of this harbour.

Capt. Harding, two days after the prize became prizeed, fell in with and took a Guinean, bound westward from the West Indies, William Jackson, master.

BOSTON, October 10
Last Tuesday arrived here from a cruise, the schooner Lynch, Capt. John Ayres, who on Friday September 27, last 39 45 and long. saw a fleet of 47 sail, among which were five frigates, and two 3 deckers, one of the frigates he chased, which continued from noon till past 11 at night, and was at one time within 1/2 miles of him, and finding she overhauled him, he was obliged to throw overboard his guns, and his water casks, and by his growing dark, the enemy of 15 escaping by night.

WATER TOWN, Oct. 11
The Cargo of the Prize Brig taken and sent to Marblehead by Captain Greely (as mentioned at last) is as follows, viz. 36296 wt Bread, 256 Buishels and 7 Gallons Peas, 1600 wt Oatmeal, 1600 wt Barley, 12000 wt Corn, 4136 wt Rice, 4101 wt Raisins, 165 Gallons 537 do Vinegar, 3500 do Spirits, 4645 wt of Tea, and 260 dozen Candles.

Monday last was sent into Boston, a prize ship, 300 tons, from London for New York, with 11 articles as above mentioned, only with the addition of four 3 pounders & 6 swivels. Taken by Capt. Silas Atkins jun. By the people taken we learn, that the common people in London are made to Labour for **ONE SHILLING**, per Day; that **FOUR PENCE** of that Shilling is extorted from each man every day, for payment of the foreign troops, now employed in the United States of America. And in case of failure in payment, they are to be considered as Soldiers, in the King of Britain's service, to duty accordingly, whether at Long Island or elsewhere, was not, when the ship left England, determined on.

The two Continental Frigates have fallen down, got their guns, and will be ready to sail in 10 days. One carries twelve 18 pounders, fourteen 12 do. eight 9 do. the whole 32. The other, twenty eight guns—Their names are, the *Warren*, and *Providence*.—Capt. Hopkins, commands one and Whipple the other."

Extract of a letter from Middletown, Conn. Oct. 5.
"A report 10 days that our army have drove the regulars from Powles's ferry (or hook) and killed 30 or 40. The returns made to General Howe of the killed and wounded on Long Island were, first return 1850 men, 3 General Officers were killed—second return which was ordered to be made, was 1348 so that the first and 2d return differed but 2 men—his was their whole loss on Long Island.—They lost 510 in the New York engagement, wounded and in hospitals—Five waggoners were employed all night in carrying off their dead into the city—Our people found upwards 100 regulars dead on the field of battle—Gov. Skenoe and Gov. Brown set out from this town last Thursday, under a guard, for New York, to be exchanged for Lord Belling and Gen. Sullivan."

Extract of a Letter from Harlem, N. Y. Sept. 29.
"A few days ago, one Dr. Hull belonging to Wallingford Connecticut, was drummed out of his regiment, for failing soldiers certificates that they were unfit for duty: He charged 8d for each man, and any one in his regiment might have had a certificate for that sum—I think he deserves to be advertised as a scoundrel as much as *Westworth*. The enemy and we lie looking at each other like two cats in a garret; neither seems disposed to attack.—We have no news, only it is said, that a party of our guard last night retook from the enemy a chest belonging to one of our regiments, some beds &c."

Capt. John Lee, of Newbury Port, in a Schooner of 6 Guns has taken and sent into the East ward, a Ship of 16 Guns, bound to London for New York. We have not heard the Contents of her Cargo.

State of Massachusetts Bay
NOTICE is hereby given, That Tuesday the 22d Instant, is assign'd for holding a General Council.
By Order of the Major Part of the Council.
JOHN ALDER, Pay Secy.
Watertown, Oct. 12 1776.

Just Publish'd.
And to be sold by John Galt, in Queen Street, Boston, and by the Printer hereof.
The Dominion of Providence over the Passions of Men.
A

SERMON,
PREACHED at Princetown, on the 17th of May, 1776; being the General Fast appointed by the Congress through the United Colonies. To which is added, an address to the Natives of Scotland residing in America. Dedicated to the Hon. John Hancock Esq; President of the Congress of the United States of America
By **JOHN WITHERSPOON, D. D.**
President of the College of New Jersey.

INOCULATING HOSPITAL.
WILLIAM ASPINWALL,
ACQUINTS the Public. That he Inoculates for the Small Pox at his Hospital at Sewall's Point in Brooklyn, where he has large and convenient Accommodations for the Season, and an Out House, (viz. his own Dwelling House half a Mile from the Sign of the Punch Bowl) in which Patients are inoculated, and remain till it is certain they have received the Infection.
N. B. Any Patient may board and find himself if he pleases, or be dieted, lodged and supplied by the Inoculator.

LEFT at the house of the subscriber in Cambridge, some time since, a Surtout, and an old Riding hood. The owners may have them again, paying charges.
SAMUEL WHITTEMORE

TO BE SOLD, BY
ENOCH GREENLEAF,
At Sudbury, next door to John Noyes, Esq; near Baker's (formerly Bryan's) Tavern.
A Variety of ENGLISH GOODS,
Also,—At the same place is to be Sold, by **GREENLEAF and FIELD,**

New-England and West India rum, brandy, Malaga & other wines, loaf & brown sugars, with most kinds of West India goods, as low as the times will admit of.—Also,—barr iron, hallow ware, grindstones, &c.
N. B. All persons indebted to the late company of *Amy and Greenleaf*, are requested immediately to pay their balances to said Greenleaf.
Boston, July 3, 1776.

On FRIDAY the 18th of October, at Eleven o'clock in the morning, will be sold by Public Vendue at Newbury.
The Brigantine *Flourant* of 110 Tons, and their cargo consisting of 1600 Lbs. of rum, and 40 casks of sugar, &c.
J. K. B. Esq; and T. Sheer.
N. B. The two Brig will be put up, at 12 o'clock; one of them is 130 tons and the other 80 tons; both of them are first sailing vessels, and well found.

To be sold at Public Auction, on the 11th John Hancock, Esq's Wharf, on Thursday next, being the 17th October.
The **CARGO** of priz'd Snow St. George, consisting of a quantity of bread, butter, peas, flour, raisins, oatmeal, vinegar and rum.

On Wednesday the 16th October, at 12 o'clock, will be Sold at Public Vendue, on the Hook, John Hancock Esq's Wharf.
Four very fine Carriage Guns, three Pounders, with Carriages, Ladies, Worms, &c. Six Swivels fixt, four Small Arms, also a small quantity of Powder and Iron Shot. And,

On Wednesday the 23d October, At Ten o'clock in the Morning, on said Wharf, will begin the Sale of the Cargo of the Prize Ship George, consisting of,
60 Hogheads of Old Spirit, 46 Tierces of Mels Beef, 52 Tierces Mels Pork, 62 Hogheads Peas, 62 Tierces Oatmeal, 70 Tierces Flour, 24 Tierces Rice, 22 Tierces Raisins, 14 large Jars Oil, 16 Puncheons Vinegar, 92 Boxes Candles, 165 Firkins Butter, 15 Casks Cardage, 4 bbls Brandy, 52 doz. London Porter 18 doz D Roche-Ale, 6 Casks Porter; a large quantity Bread, &c.
Procter & Lovell, Auctioneers

MONEY LOST.
A Sum of Paper Money, included in a white brown Paper was lost Wednesday Evening last, between the Shop of John Dennis Esq; in Little Cambridge and the Sign of the Punch Bowl in Brooklyn, or in the neighbourhood. Whoever will return the same to the Printer, or leave it at Slater Thompson's Shop in Brooklyn, shall be satisfied for their Trouble and Honesty.
Oct. 12, 1776.
State of Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it may
Southern District, &c. } concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the last time Court for the Southern District, will be held at Dartmouth, in the county of Bristol, on Wednesday, the 30th day of October, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of the following captures, viz. Of the brigantine called the *Beisy*, of about 150 tons burthen, lately commanded by Nicholas Demalphe, and her cargo & appurtenances: Of the snow called the *Friendship*, of about 100 tons burthen, lately commanded by Thomas Nattel, and her cargo and appurtenances. Of the brigantine called the *Lady Jane*, of about 120 tons burthen, lately commanded by James Taylor, and her cargo and appurtenances. Of the brigantine called the *Dave*, of about 150 tons burthen, lately commanded by Stephen Cunningham, and her cargo and appurtenances: Against which vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, Libels are filed, before me, they having been brought into the Southern District of said County.—And the owners of said captures, or any persons concerned, may appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the same, or any of them, should not be condemned.
NATHAN CUSHING,
(Judge of said Court.)

TO BE SOLD
A **SLOOP**, well found, with sails, rigging, &c. lately built and graved, and is fitted for immediate service. Inquire of *Samuel Barrett*, at whose wharf the sloop lies.—A few excellent English Cod Hooks, Sail Needles of different sorts and Patterns, to be sold by the said Barrett.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.
LOST some time since, two Stone **RINGS**. One mourning, engrav'd on the outside *D. Barlow*, with her age; the other a crimson, with two diamonds.—Any person that will bring the said Rings to the Printer hereof, shall have **Three Dollars** reward. If offer'd for sale it is desired they may be stop'd, and notice given.

ALL Persons indebted for this Paper, either for a whole or half Year, by discharging their Balances, will greatly oblige,
The PRINTER.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Watertown.

WANTED, for the ARMY.
(For which the Cash will be paid upon Delivery)
A Quantity of CLOATHING,
To consist of the following Articles, viz.

MEN's hampden or other cloth Coats, brown or any other colour, made large and full, lapped with the same, or white, with or without pewter buttons, no linings, faced with the same as the coat.

Mens cloth Jackets, without sleeves, and faced with the same.

Mens cloth Breeches, with or without pewter buttons.

Liner Breeches with covered buttons, or otherwise.

Blankets striped, white brown or mixed.

Felt Hats, made large and strong.

Shirts, of flannel, striped or plain, or if cheap, of cotton and linen.

Stockings made of yarn and all colours.

Mens Leather Shoes.

To be inclined to supply with any quantity of the above articles, are desired to make known their proposals to Samuel A. Otis at Boston, Richard Godfrey Esq; at Taunton, Joseph Nye, Esq; at Sandwich, Samuel Osgood Esq; at Andover, William Slickney, Esq; at Hingham, Mr. Ephraim Wright at Northampton, William Drew Esq; at Kingston, Capt. Benjamin Rice at Brackton, Mr. Elnathan Curtis at Stockbridge, Thomas Cook, and Shubael Cottle Esq; at Martha's Vineyard, Mr. Lemuel Williams at Dartmouth, Jonathan Brown Esq; of Watertown or to either of them, being a Committee of Court for the purchase of Cloathing.

N. B. They must be delivered at Boston or Watertown by first of December, and as much sooner as possible.

If any persons have Cloth, and it is not convenient to have it made up, the cash will be given for the Cloth, if delivered by, or before the first of November.

And also for the same, &c. if not convenient to make up the suits. *Saml. A. OTIS, per order.*
Boston, Sept. 26, 1776.

State of the Massachusetts Bay } To all whom it
Southern District, &c. } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given That the Maritime Court for the said Southern District will be held at Dartmouth, in the County of Bristol, on Wednesday the 16th day of October 1776, to try the justice of the capture of the Brigantine called the *Henrietta* of about 130 tons burthen, lately commanded by William Dayman and her cargo and appurtenances:—Of the Brig called the *William* and *Mary* of about 60 tons burthen lately commanded by George Coffey and her cargo and appurtenances. Against which vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, Letters are filed before me, in behalf of the officers and company of the armed ship called the *Revenge* and the owners of the same ship. And the owners of the aforesaid vessels or either of them, or any person concerned therein may appear and show cause (if any they have) why the said vessels or either of them, with their cargoes and appurtenances, should not be condemned.

N. CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

State of the Massachusetts Bay } To all whom it
Southern District, &c. } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given That the Maritime Court for the said Southern District will be held at Dartmouth, in the County of Bristol, on Thursday the 17th day of October, 1776, to try the justice of the capture of the Brigantine called the *Ann* of about 120 tons burthen lately commanded by Diederick Wize and her cargo and appurtenances. Against which a Libel is filed before me in behalf of the officers and company of the armed ship called the *Revenge* and the owners of the same ship. And the owners of the said Brigantine or any persons concerned therein may appear and show cause, (if any they have) why the same Brigantine, her Cargo and Appurtenances should not be condemned.

N. CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

State of Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it
Middle District, &c. } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a libel is filed before me in behalf of Allen Hallet and his company and the owners of the armed schooner called the *Stargy* Brig. or against the ship *Barclay* of about 200 tons burthen. George Barclay late master and against her cargo and appurtenances, filed to be taken and brought into Newbury Port in the district aforesaid; and for the trial of the justice of this capture the maritime court for said Middle District will be held at Salem in the county of Essex on Friday the eighteenth day of October 1776 at nine o'clock in the morning, when and where the owner of said ship her cargo, and appurtenances, or any person concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned.

Timothy Pickering, jun. Judge of said Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Warrant is issued out by Order of the Selectmen of the Town of Charlestown, for a Town Meeting, at the House of Mrs. Anna Whitten re Innholder in said Town, on Thursday the 16th Day of October next, at Two o'Clock P. M. to act as shall be thought proper, relative to a Recommendation of the honorable House of Representatives of this State, concerning enacting a Form of Government for this State, &c. As there will be other Matters of Importance to be acted upon, a general Attendance is desired.

By Order of the Selectmen,
SETH SWEETSER, Town Clerk.
Charlestown, September 25, 1776.

State of Massachusetts Bay } To all whom it may
Middle District, &c. } concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Libels are filed before me against the following vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances; to wit—in behalf of the officers marines and mariners of the armed ship called the *Rover*, & the owners thereof, against the ship *James* of about 60 tons burthen, laden with tobacco and turpentine & commanded by one Thomas Barker, an officer of the Ranger ship of war by which the said ship *James* had been before taken from some of the inhabitants of the United States of America:—In behalf of captain Sampson and his company, of the armed brigantine Independence in the service of the State of the Massachusetts Bay, against the brigantine called the *Nabby*, burthened about 150 tons Jonathan Mason late master:—In behalf of William Cows and company of the armed schooner *Warren*, and the owners thereof against the ship *Picary*, burthened about 300 tons, Becholt Cleveland late master; and against the brigantine *Swallow*, burthened about 70 tons, Benjamin Griffiths late master:—In behalf of the officers, marines and mariners, and owners of the privateer schooner *Washington*, against the ship *Georgia Diana*, Peter Regan late master:—In behalf of captain Nathaniel Perley and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner *Success* against the ship *Hero*, of about 70 tons Jabez Perkins late master; and against the ship *Lord Howe*, burthened about 60 tons, Elsha Coffin late master:—In behalf of captain John Fisk and his company, in the armed ship *Tyrannicide*, in the service of this State, against the snow *Anna*, of about 90 tons burthen, Jonathan Duffield late master:—In behalf of capt. Daniel Waters and his company, in the continental armed schooner *Lee*, against the ship *Betsy*, of about 60 tons burthen, which has been before taken by the *Millard* man of war from some of the inhabitants of the American States. All which vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, so libelled, are said to have been taken and brought into the Middle District aforesaid. And for the trial of the justice of these captures the Maritime Court for the said Middle District will be held at Salem, in the county of Essex on Tuesday the 15th day of October 1776. at the hour of ten in the Forenoon; when and where the owners of said captures, and any persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same, or any of them, should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY PICKERING jun. Ju'ge
of said Court.

State of the Massachusetts Bay. } To all whom it
Middle District, &c. } may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Libels are filed before me against the following vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, to wit.—In behalf of the officers and company, and owners of the privateer schooner *Dolphin*, against the ship *Halifax*, of about 95 tons burthen, John McGregor late master:—In behalf of Jacob Martin and company, and the owners of the privateer schooner *Fair Lady*, against the schooner *Molly*, of about 60 tons burthen, John Buchanan late master; and against the ship *Industry*, of about 50 tons burthen, Ebenezer Farnam, late master:—In behalf of Nathaniel Odierne and company, and the owners of the privateer schooner *Washington*, against the snow *Philham*, of about 200 tons burthen John Johnson late master; and against the schooner *Eagle*, of about 70 tons burthen, which had been before taken by the *Weasel* man of war, and was retaken by the said privateer *Washington*. All which vessels, so libelled are said to have been taken and brought into the county of Essex. And for the trial of the justice of these captures, the Maritime Court for the said Middle District, will be held at Salem, in said county of Essex on Friday the Eighteenth Day of October next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon; when and where the owners of said captures or any person concerned therein, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same, or any of them, should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, jun.
(Judge of said Court.)

STray'd or stolen from Præfect Hill, August a brown Mare, about 7 years old, one eye has a swell face—also a black horse about 4 years old, has a thick neck—Like reddish Col. lost last May, about 3 years old, mane and tail, off his head white. We should bring them to William Kettle, at Cape Barker, or Samuel Ireland, at Prospect Hill, have Three Dollars Reward for each, and all necessary Charges paid. *WILLIAM KETTLE*

Cash given for POT and PEARL A by ENOCH BROWN, opposite Rxtury Meet

TAKEN up in Watertown last Week a black Mare, about 12 Years old. The Owner paying Charges, may have her again. Inq at the Printing Office in Watertown.

STray'd or Stolen out of the Pasture of S. and Trumhall of Charlestown, on the following the 29th of September ult. a pale Mare 8 Years old, faxen Mane, Tail, 14 or 15 Hands high; 3 or 4 years old, is gone Connell cut. Whoever will take her and return her to the Subscriber, shall have 5 Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me. *BENJ. H. WIN PIERCE.*

Charlestown Oct. 7 1776

Taken up the 24th of this instant, in a public high way, in the town, a considerable number of Continental and other BILLS. owner may have them again by applying to Daniel Hunt of said town; describing the Bills, paying the charge. *Holliston, Sept. 26*

State of the Massachusetts Bay } To all whom it
Eastern District, &c. } may concern.

A Libel is filed before me in behalf of the owner and commanders of, and mariners on board the private armed ship *Hannah* and *Milly*, and in behalf of the owner and commanders of, and the mariners and owners on board the private armed schooner *Diana*, against the Brigantine *Royal George* burthened about 100 tons, and commanded by Daniel D and brought into said Eastern District, and to be the property of some of the subjects of the of Great Britain, armed in the service of the enemies of the United States of America. And a Maritime Court for said District and for the trial of the justice of capture, will be held at the meeting house of said District of Pownallborough, on Tuesday the 15th day of October 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, of which this notice is given. all persons concerned as owners or claimers, appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Brigantine, her appurtenances and cargo should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

SUTTONIAN INOCULATION

MR. Latham Inoculator for the Small Pox acquaints the Public, that accommodations are now ready in this town, for the reception of Strangers: Attendance will be given by Mr. Latham or by one of his partners; that no person should be distressed upon the following terms: viz For one person at a time—Twelve Dollars For two persons or more at a time, Ten Dollars for which time they are inoculated, dieted, lodged and attended.

As the Small pox has prevailed so much late and seems likely to spread Mr. Latham informs the public, that if any town having leave of the General Court to set up Inoculation, that or one of his partners will wait upon them upon application:—Gentlemen of the faculty who choose to be connected for the above method of treating the disease, as also strangers that to be inoculated here, are requested to apply Mr. Latham at Captain Wheeler's in this Town or to Mr. Timothy Hubbard in Sheffield, for their particulars.

Great Barrington, Massachusetts Bay, Aug 30, 1776

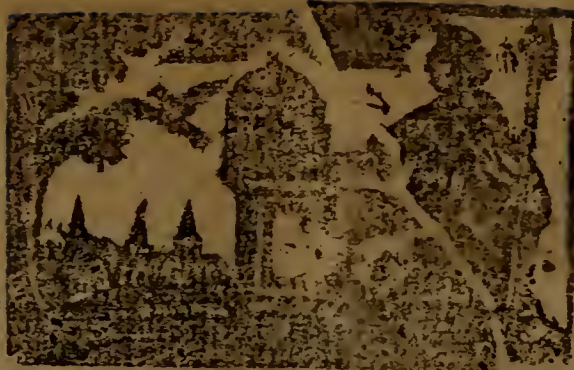
THE proprietors of a township granted to Hon. James Otis, Esq; and others, are hereby notified, that their meeting stands adjourned to Wednesday, the 16th of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M. then to be held at Mrs. Coolidge in Watertown, to transact the following business: To draw their lots of the second division in said township.

To inspect a plan of the same to be exhibited the proprietors.

To take effectual measures for building a bridge across the river in said township, agreeable to vote of reference from the last meeting; and consider of, and act upon all other matters of pertinance to the proprietors.

N. B. It is earnestly desired that all concerned would give a punctual attendance at said meeting and pay up their taxes.

SAM'L A. OTIS, Prop'r. Clerk
Boston, Sept. 26, 1776.



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, October 21, 1776.

From the *St James's Chronicle*.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

IT is to congratulate my dear Countrymen on the implicit Confidence, which they so reasonably place in the present unparalleled Administration; and which neither Rashness, Waste, Negligence, Misconducts, nor Disgrace can shake.

Let them hear the Ministers promised every Thing, and performed nothing; nothing fell out as they had foretold; their Informations and their Guesses were equally bad; all their Measures were ill taken and worse executed; the Provincials proved as brave as they had been proclaimed Cowards; and all the Steps taken from hence but tended to cement Union between those who had been represented as unalterably divided.

The indulgent Nation, duped by such shallow Artificers and disappointed by such weak Counsils, still persisted in believing in those who had nothing but Falshood to varnish over Blunders. A whole Campaign was lost; a Royal Army, that was pretended to have been twice victorious, remained cowed up and starving in Boston, most ignominiously.

Instead of attempting to cover this glaring Shame, by exaggerating the Numbers of the Besieged, our judicious Ministers and their Tools amused the poor Nation with Stories of Desertions from the Provincial Army, of Diffusions in it, and of the raw, undisciplined Peasants of which it was composed.

No Truth was suffered to be divulged; the Nation was not permitted to know the State of the Case; and seeing how much the People would bear, all Freedom of Correspondence was debarred, and their own Representatives excluded them from hearing any Debates, in which the general Interest of the Nation was concerned. All this has been tamely borne; for to be ignorant credulous, and passive, is the Character of the present Times.

We have been lulled with Visions and Victories, and been assured that the next Campaign would put a glorious End to the Quarrel; the Hero of Minden was taken into Council, and Triumph must wait on his determined Air.

An Account is come, that the Royal Army has fled from Boston, nobody knows whither. Has fled from the cowardly, ragged, undisciplined divided Provincials, whom Jimmy Twitcher, and the Wits of the Court, had reviled with as much Humour, as they used to laugh at the Hero of Minden.

How many Millions have been squandered at Boston, I do not pretend to know. Let the Country Gentlemen compute, who have saddled themselves for ever with an additional Land Tax. Whatever Part of it was given for Boston is thrown away. The Lives spent there are more serious. Five and Twenty Thousand Pounds for Pickets is a heavy Article, considering Boston is gone.

Much Blame was laid on the General and the Admiral before they were recalled; but they probably were innocent, for they have been brought to no Account.

As the Nation chafes to think neither the Ministers nor those they employ guilty, let whatever Abuses or Misconducts happen be imputed to nobody. The Nation is so good as to take the Whole of the Disgrace upon itself. It approves of seeing its Fortresses garrisoned with foreign Mercenaries; of buying four thousand Pair of Shoes for bare footed Foreigners, who are to fight its Battles; of persecuting English Protestants, and of restoring Popery in Favour of French Canadians; and there is no Doubt but the Gazette, which so kindly bestowed a Victory on Lord Dunmore, which he never gained, will celebrate the Flight from Boston as consummate Policy, and an Earnest of that Tide of Victories which the Success at W—— prophesied would redeem the Disgraces of the last Campaign, and render the present Civil War as glorious as the Conquest of Lord Chatham over France and Spain.

Let us go on in cutting up our Trade by the Roots, in voting Millions, or by lavishing Votes of Credit. Let new Taxes be devised and entailed; let us hire the pitiful Troops of every beggarly Prince in Europe, and waste our Money when we have not Men to waste; let us lay open our Nakedness to France and Spain, till they are assured of not taking Advantage of it; and as fast as our Disgraces multiply, let us, to re-inspire our desponding Armies with Courage, recall to the Command of them every Man who has been cashiered for Cowardice.

We have taken the Counter part of every Thing that was deemed Wisdom by our Ancestors, the Counterpart of every Thing that made us so glorious in the last Reign—Let us bring on universal Ruin; but let us continue to admire our Ministers, who have contrived and effected the Destruction of so mighty a Country!

JUDÆUS APELLA.

L O N D O N.

A correspondent at the Hague has favoured us with the following remarkable speech of the Sieur Johan Theodor Vander Capellen, Deputy for the province of Over Yssel, delivered in the full Assembly of the States General, on the question, "Whether his Britannic Majesty's request concerning the Scotch Brigades in the service of the republic be granted?"

High Mightinesses!

THE request of a neighbouring power to be supplied with our troops, is for a republic like ours, and in the situation too in which Europe actually is, a matter of so great importance, that I shall deliver to you my opinion on the subject in writing.

To supply a foreign power with troops to get herself out of her difficulties in which she is engaged is, in one word, this—to take a decisive part in the quarrel, to be exposed to the greatest danger, which could not have been foreseen at the beginning, and yet is the necessary consequence of the first step.

Our republic, Sirs, must subsist and be nourished by peace alone; but alas! we have hitherto been fond of ruinous wars. Our republic can flourish by commerce and agriculture only, yet neither of these articles have met with sufficient encouragement because we have been busy with wars and misled by undue influence and the blind zeal of others: Nay, we have even put ourselves in the utmost State of infirmity for the sake of others; in which infirm situation I trust we still are, and never shall get the better of it, unless we adopt quite contrary measures, namely by observing a strict neutrality in the strictest sense in every quarrel that may arise in Europe; and every plan proposed to your High Mightinesses plausible however it might be, must be essayed upon the touchstone.

The subject under deliberation is of the very kind highly deserving to be thus essayed. Your High Mightinesses will therefore permit me to deliver my thoughts on a subject so clearly connected with the welfare of my country, with the so prized and becoming liberty of a Dutchman! My call is to speak out, and I do consider silence as a heinous crime, when office and duty prompt to speak!

The flame which has of late broke out in America may easily set all Europe in a blaze: The fire is laid long enough through all Europe, and the least spark will kindle it, and cause a most violent conflagration.—The moment you distinguish yourselves by supplying Great Britain with troops against America, depend on it other powers will supply America with troops, and you will be considered an active party in the quarrel.

We have actively contributed to the superiority of Great Britain, nay, sacrificed almost our all, without any national advantage, or any reward whatsoever that could excuse it, by which the former balance of Europe (which was settled by whole rivers and streams of blood) was totally destroyed; so that the British flag now exercises the

most awful sway in all the seas, more than any nation or empire ever did.

Can you possibly imagine the superiority and exalted state of Great Britain, to which I say, we have so much contributed, is looked upon by the House of Bourbon, with an indifferent eye? Or can it be a matter of indifference to any nation who has the interest, liberty, and commerce of Europe at heart.

It is far more than probable that the House of Bourbon carefully watches the opportunity to strike a sure and mortal blow. You are now about acting against America: The success of war lies in chance. And what can be the consequence? This alone, that we shall find ourselves once more involved in a grievous war with one of our most dread and powerful neighbours; a neighbour, who, according to the mutual interest of commerce, is to be considered as our natural friend, and whose interest it is, that a Republic like ours flourish by neutrality, commerce, and navigation, do exist, and have a strong fleet merely to protect her commerce in a time of foreign wars in order to support that union which subsists between us and our neighbours, without interruption by any war whatever.

Having hinted on one hand the dangerous consequence to which we expose ourselves, by taking an active part against America, let us on the other hand weigh what advantages we can promise ourselves from it, and pray what advantages have we ever had from our alliances with Great Britain? What reward and compensation has our republic received from the numerous services and alliances we hitherto so generously afforded to Great Britain?

At the conclusion of the succession war, tho' so ruinous and destructive to us Great Britain obtained not only the extensive dominions of America, but also Gibraltar and Minorca, or not less than the key of the whole Mediterranean: But what I say again, did we get by it? alas! an exhausted treasury, ruined commerce, and a slaughtered number of souls! Nothing more is granted to us at sea but what the general law of nations afford; nay we are denied several privileges which we should enjoy, according to the treaties of commerce which we on our side, always so religiously observed. Our vessels are daily examined and confiscated in the open sea; whole cargoes are taken and declared contraband, though they are not so, were the treaties of commerce to be duly observed; and in short we are treated as if we were not a free people.

But supposing the above grievances are removed, and the immense sums of money which from time to time our merchants have been deprived of in the open seas, are restored to us: Supposing we are allowed exclusive privileges, nay, I will say, supposing we should have the fairest prospect by complying with the present request of Great Britain, are we justified to take an active part on the present occasion? Remember, that troops of our States are to act, and be made use of to quell that which some are pleased to call a rebellion of the colonies of AMERICA. I am bold to declare, that for an expedition of that kind Janissaries, and not troops of a free State should be employed. How detestable is the war between mother and daughters! So detestable it appears even to the eyes of savage Indians, that they actually refuse to take part in it; but enormous, how heinous would it still more be, if a free people should attempt it! I say a free people, but when I consider that many free people themselves were once chained with the heaviest chains of slavery by the name of Rebels, and made themselves free with sword in hand.

The very idea of employing our troops against America, in my opinion is detestable in the highest degree. I take the Americans to be deserving of universal esteem; they are brave! they took up arms in defence of their rights, rights, which they as men received from God himself & not from the legislative power of Great Britain, and these rights they now defend with a becoming

ANDREW COLCURN, Major.

(Judge of said Court.

[From the St. JAMES's Chronicle.]

To the Printer of the St. James's Chronicle.
S. J. R.

ECHO though called by the Poets a Dabbling,
is never said to have told Lies. I was at a
Friend's Seat in Hertfordshire last Week, remark-
able for the particular Resilience of the Nymph:
Waking out one Morning, I put a few Questions
to her some of which (such as I can remember)
I have sent you for Insertion, if they meet your
Approval, and also her Answers.

<i>Questions.</i>	<i>Answers.</i>
What is the Sinking Fund?	A sinking Fund.
What is all the Trade gone to the West to do to America from England?	From England.
Will it never return?	Never return.
When will our travellers return with America be at the End?	At the End.
When will the day you know?	Do you know.
Who can tell us?	Tell us.
Who should be the Favourite of the King of England?	The King of En- gland.
What is the first Lord of the Treasury?	Lord of the Treas- ury.
Who are most Ladies of the Town?	Ladies of the Town.
In what does most of our Nobil- ity place their Paradise?	A Pair of Dice.
What new is Matrimony?	Matter of Money.
What would become the Ei- ships better than at ending Leaves—tell me I pray?	Pray.
What is the Board of Trade?	A Trade.
What are the London Liverymen?	Liverymen.
What is the Character of Ch. Fox?	A Fox.
What is it for Littleton?	Little done.
What does a Man of the Town make the principal Study his Life?	Life.
What does that tend to, Will or Folly?	Folly.

A Servant calling me to Breakfast put an End
to my Enquiries; another Time I may perhaps
find you some more interesting Conversation be-
tween Echo and Your constant Reader.

OLIVER OLD FASHION.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Sunday the
22d Instant is assigned for holding a General
Council.

By Order of the Major Part of the Council.
JOHN ASHBY, Deputy Secy.
Watertown, Oct. 12 1776

INOCULATING HOSPITAL. WILLIAM ASPINWALL,

ACQUAINTS the Public, That he Inocu-
lates for the Small Pox at his Hospital at
Sewall's Point in Brooklyn, where he has large
and convenient Accommodations for the Season,
and an Out House. (viz. his own Dwelling House
half a Mile from the Sign of the Punch Bowl in
which Patients are inoculated, and remain till it
is certain they have received the Infection.

N. B. Any Patient may board and find him-
self if he pleases, or be dieted, lodged and suppli-
ed by the Inoculator.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST some time since, two Stone RING S.
one mourning, engraved on the outside D.
Ballard, with her age; the other a crimson, with
two diamonds.—Any person that will bring the
said Rings to the Printer hereof, shall have *Three
Dollars* reward. If offered for sale it is desired
they may be bought, and notice given.

MONEY LOST.

A Sum of Paper Money, inclosed in white brown
Paper was lost Wednesday Evening last, between
the Shop of John Dennis, Esq; in Little Cambridge
and the Sign of the Punch Bowl in Brooklyn, or
in the neighbourhood. Whoever will return the
same to the Printer, or leave it at Major Thomp-
son's Shop in Brooklyn, shall be satisfied for their
Trouble and Honesty. Oct. 12, 1776.

TO BE SOLD, By

JOSHUA BLANCHARD, jun.
At his store next to Messrs. Breck and Hammett's,
near the Golden Ball, Boston.

Choice Jamaica Sugars, West India, and
New England Rum, Molasses Brandy, and Ja-
maica Spirits—by the Hoghead or Barrell—
Fyall, Teneriff and Lisbon Wines, by the Pipe
or Quarter Cask; Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate,
Pepper, Pimento, and many other articles, cheap
for cash.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Lin-
en RAGS, at the Printing-Office in
Watertown.

On Wednesday the 23d October,
At Ten o'clock in the Morning,
On the Horse, John Hancock, Esq's; Wharf,
will begin the Sale of the Cargo of the Prize
Ship George, consisting of,
60 Hogheads of Old Spirit, 46 Tierces of
Mell's Beef, 52 Tierces Mills Pork, 62 Hogheads
Peas, 62 Tierces Oatmeal, 70 Tierces Flour, 24
Tierces Rice, 22 Tierces Railons, 14 large Jars
Oil, 16 Puncheons Vinegar, 92 Boxes Candles,
165 Flasks Butter, 18 Coils Cordage, 4 bbls,
Brandy, 52 doz. London Porter, 18 doz. Dorche-
ster Ale, 6 Casks Porter: a large quantity Bread,
&c. Proffer & Lowell, Auctioneers.

State of Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it may
Southern District, N. } concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the
Court for the Southern District, will be held
at Dartmouth, in the County of Bristol, on Wed-
nesday, the 30th day of October, 1776, at the hour
of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of the
following captures, viz. Of the brigantine called
the Betsey, of about 150 tons burthen, lately com-
manded by Nicholas Demalphe, and her cargo &
appurtenances: Of the snow called the Friend-
ship, of about 100 tons burthen, lately commanded
by Thomas Nafel, and her cargo and appurtenan-
ces. Of the brigantine called the Lady Jane, of
about 120 tons burthen, lately commanded by
James Taylor, and her cargo and appurtenances.
Of the brigantine called the Dove, of about 150
tons burthen, lately commanded by Stephen Cun-
ningham, and her cargo and appurtenances: A-
gainst which vessels, their cargoes and appurte-
nances, Libels are filed before me, they having
been brought into the Southern District aforesaid
—And the owners of said captures, or any persons
concerned, may appear and show cause (if any they
have) why the same, or any of them, should not
be condemned.

WILLIAM CUSHING,
Judge of said Court.

State of the Massachusetts Bay Ma | To all whom
ritime Court, Eastern District | it may concern.

A Libel is filed before me against the ship Chri-
stian, taken and seized in the river Sheep-
scot in the County of Lincoln, in said district; on an
arm at the sea between high water and low water
Mark, by Andrew Lepar, and said to be the prop-
erty of some subject or subjects of the King of
Great-Britain, and in the care of Abiel Word:
And for the trial of the justice of the said cap-
ture and seizure, a Maritime Court for the Eastern
District will be held in the East Precinct of Towns-
borough on Thursday the thirteenth day of No-
vember, A. D. 1776 at the hour of ten in the
forenoon, when all persons concerned may appear
and show cause (if any they have) why the said
ship should not be condemned.

THOMAS LINDON, Judge of said Court

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LAST Friday night the shop of the said fiber
was broke open, and the following articles
stolen, viz. Eleven stone rings, some very valu-
able; a number of silver shoe and knee buckles,
some odd ones; a number of plated buckles; some
plated stock buckles; several pair stone buttons;
a number of silver ear rings, and one odd gold ear-
ring;—also a handsome blue fur coat, with a wide
red cap.—Whoever shall apprehend the thief or
thieves for that the owner may have his goods a-
gain shall receive *TEN DOLLARS* reward from
Medford Ga. WILLIAM COWEN

TAKEN up at Sea near Mispokey and
sent into Narragansett by Capt. John Lambert
Commander of the armed Schooner Diligent, a
Sloop about twenty four tons, in ballast, all Sails
set no Person on board; the right Owner pay-
ing Expence, may apply to the Printer, where
he may have an order for said ship.

Sept. 2. 1776 JOHN LAMBERT.

Deserted from my Company on his march
from No. 4 or Charlestown New Hamp-
shire to Ticonderoga, in Sept. 1776; Edward
Norton, a well built man about 27 years of age,
5 feet 8 inches high, professes to play with a back
sword. Whoever shall take up said Deserter, and
convey him to his Company shall have Two Dol-
lars Reward, paid by me.

TIMOTHY EATON, Capt.

STrayed or stolen from a pasture on Roxbury-
Neck, 8 days since, a sorrel HORSE, 4 years
old, 14 hands high, long dock, has a white face,
paces and trots. Whoever will send said Horse
to Major Ruggles, in Roxbury, shall have a hand-
some reward for their trouble.

Cash given for POT and PEARL ASH
by ENOCH BROWN, opposite Roxbury Meeting.

Just Published,

And to be sold by John Gilt, in Queen-Street
Boston, and by the Printer hereof.

The Dominion of Providence over the Passions of
A

S E R M O N,

PREACHED at Princetown, on the 17th
May, 1776; being the General Fast ap-
pointed by the Congress through the United Colon-
ies to which is added, an address to the Native
Scotland residing in America. Dedicated to
Hon. John Hancock, Esq; President of the Con-
gress of the United States of America

By JOHN WITHERSPOON, D. D.
President of the College of New Jersey.

This Day Published.

Sold by John Gilt and Powers and Wilt
in Queen Street, Boston, and by B. Edes,
Watertown.

THE FALL OF

BRITISH TYRANNY
OR AMERICAN LIBERTY TRIUMPHANT

The first Campaign.

A Tragic Comedy, of five acts, contain-
ing twenty six Scenes, among which are the
following, viz.

A pleasing scene between Roger and Di-
mpley near Lexington.

Clarissa, &c. A very moving scene of
death of Doctor Warren, &c. in a chamber
Boston, the morning after the battle at Buz-
hill.

A humorous scene between the Boatswain
& a Sailor on board a man of war, near Norfolk
Virginia.

Two very laughable scenes between the B-
swain, two Sailors and the Cook exhibiting
evidences of sea sailing oratory, and peculiar
quance of those sens of Neptune, touching
ries Convicts and black Regulars; and betw-
Lord Kidnapper and the Boatswain.

A very black scene between Lord Kidnap-
per and Major Cudjoe.

A religious scene between Lord Kidnap-
per Chaplain, and the Captain.

A scene, the Lord Mayor, &c. going to
James's with the address.

A droll scene, a council of war in Boston
between Lord Boston, Admiral Tompstone, Esq;
Room Mr. Caper General-Carter and Earl P-

A diverting scene between a Whig and a T-

A spirited scene between General Pray
Colonel Allen.

A shocking scene, a dargoon, between Col-
Allen and an officer of the guard

Two affecting scenes in Boston, after the fl-
of the regulars from Lexington, between L-
Boston messenger and officers of the guard

A patriotic scene in the camp at Cambrid-
between the Generals Washington, Lee, and P-
am &c. &c.

With a dedication preface address of the G-
dels of Liberty to the Congress dramatic pro-
logue, epilogue and final praise of K-
Tammery, the American Saint.

A truly dramatic performance, interspersed
with wit, humour, burlesque, and serious mat-
ter, which cannot fail of affording abundant
entertainment to readers of every disposition

TO BE SOLD

A SLOOP, well found, with sails, rigging
&c. lately caulk'd and grav'd, and is fitted for im-
mediate service. Inquire of Samuel Barrett,
whose wharf she now lies — A few excellent
English Cod Hooks, Sail Needles of diff-
rent sorts and Pains, to be sold by the said Bar-

TAKEN up, in Waltham last Week a bl-
Mare, about 12 Years old. The Ow-
paying Charges, may have her again. Inqui-
at the Printing-Office in Watertown.

LEST at the house of the subscriber to Ca-
bridge, some time since, a Surtout, and
old Ridinghood. The owners may have them
gain, paying charges.

SAMUEL WHITTEMORE

TO BE SOLD, By

ENOCH GREENLEAF
At Sudbury, next door to John Noyes, Esq; ne-
Barker's (formerly Brum's) Tavern.

A Variety of ENGLISH GOOD

Also.—At the same place is to be Sold, by

GREENLEAF and FIELD,

New-England and West India rum, brandy, M-
laga & other wines, loaf & brown sugars, with m-
kinds of West India goods, as low as the time
will admit of — also, — barr iron, hallow war
grindstones, &c.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late comp-
ny of Amory and Greenleaf, are requested im-
diately to pay their balances to said Greenleaf.
Boston, July 8, 1776.



Containing the freshest Advice,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in WATERTOWN.

MONDAY, October 28, 1776.

From the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST,
of October 5, 1776.

THE computations of the value of the Free States of America by Conti—and Doria in the Evening Post of Sept. 21; rather prove that value to be immense than reduced to a certainty. Perhaps another method of computation might be admitted viz. from the quantity of land within the present inhabited part of these States, which is at least two hundred millions of acres, and worth a dollar per acre I should think at least, some say two or three dollars, and perhaps the personal estate may be computed at as much more, which I do not think is reckoning high, & will make the amount four hundred millions of dollars. All these computations prove with certainty enough that the funds, on which the Continental money depends, are sufficiently great to support a very much larger quantity than is already emitted. I would further observe that the American States owe nothing to any body but themselves and employ no ships, soldiers, &c. but their own, so that they contract no foreign debt; and I take it to be a plain maxim, that no state can be ruined, bankrupted, or indeed much endangered, by any debt due to itself only; nor can it be much impoverished by any war, if the war and other calamities do not destroy mankind faster than the women produce them, and the people that are left at home can furnish the provisions, clothing &c. necessary for themselves and the soldiery, together with all other necessary stores & implements of the war. There requires no more to preserve such a state as a war of any length of time than good economy in bringing the burthen equally on all, in proportion to their abilities; but then I think it very necessary that they should pay as they go as far as may be. The soldier renders his personal services down on the spot, the farmer his provisions, the tradesman his fabricks, and why should not the monied man pay his money down too? Why should the soldier, tradesman, farmer &c. be paid in promises, which are not so good as money, if the fulfilment is at a distance? Payment in promises or bills of credit is a temporary expedient, and will always be dangerous, where the quantity increases too much, at least it will always have the consequences of a medium increased beyond the necessities of trade; and whenever that happens, a speedy remedy is necessary, or the ill effects will soon be alarming, and, if long neglected, will not be easily remedied. The remedy or rather prevention of this evil I take to be very easy at present. If the quantity of Continental currency is greater than is necessary for medium of trade, it will appear by a number of very perceptible effects, each of which point out and facilitate the remedy. One effect will be, that people will choose to have their estates valued in any goods of intrinsic value rather than in money, and of course there will be a quick demand for every kind of goods, and consequently a high price for them; another effect will be discouragement of industry, or people will not work hard to procure goods or sale while the medium for which they must sell them is supposed to be worse than the goods; and, of course, another effect will be a discouragement of trade, for no body will import goods and sell them when imported for a medium that is less than the goods themselves, for in that case, though the profits may be nominal, the loss will be real: these effects all point out their only remedy, viz. lessening the quantity of the circulating medium, and these can be done by but three ways that I know of: First, the destruction of it by fire, shipwreck, &c. or its exportation, of which the latter can never happen, our case because our medium has no currency abroad, & I think it very well for us that it has not, or in that case our debt would soon become due to people without ourselves, & of course less sensible, and difficult to be paid, and more dangerous; the third and in my opinion, the only practicable way of lessening the quantity is by a tax, which

never can be paid so easy as when money is more plenty than goods, and of course the very cause which makes a tax necessary, facilitates the payment of it; the tax ought to be equal to the excess of the currency so as to lessen the currency down to that quantity which is necessary for a medium of trade, and this, in my opinion, ought to be done by every state, whether money is immediately wanted in the public treasury or not, for it is better for any state to have their excess of money, if it is bullion, hoarded in a public treasury or bank, than circulated among the people, for nothing can have worse effects on any state than an excess of money. The poverty of the states of Holland, where nobody can have money who does not first earn it, has produced industry, frugality, economy, good habits of body and mind, and durable and well established riches, whilst the excess of money has produced the contrary in Spain, i. e. has ruined their industry and economy, and filled them with pride and poverty, and perhaps England owes much of her ruin to the same causes. But there is, besides this general principle, a special reason in our case why we should pay a large part of our Continental debt by a present tax: the great consumption of our armies, and stoppage of our imports, makes a great demand for the produce of our lands, the fabricks of our tradesmen, and the labor of our people, and of course raises the prices of all these much higher than usual, so that the husbandman, tradesman and labourer get money much faster and easier than they used to do, and it is a plain maxim that people should always pay their debts when they have a good run of business, and have money plenty; many a man has been distressed for a debt when business and money was scarce, which he had neglected to pay when he could have done it with great ease to himself, had he attended to it in its proper season, this applies to a community or state as well as to a private person. These last observations will apply with great exactness to those parts of the Continent which lie nearest to the great scenes of the war, and have suffered most by it, and if they can bear the tax, I think those who lie at a distance from these horrors, and have felt little more than a sympathy of the distress of their brethren, can have no reason to complain, if they are called on for their share of the expence. The Continental money is to be considered as a debt fastened on the person and estate of every member of the United States, a debt of great honor and justice, of national honor and justice, not merely empty honor, but that essential honor and credit in which the safety of the state is comprized, and therefore by confession of every body must be punctually and honorably paid in due time, otherwise all security arising from public credit must be lost, all confidence of individuals in our public councils must be destroyed, and great injustice must be done to every possessor of our public currency, to the detriment of all, and ruin of many who have placed most confidence in our public administration; and nothing but shame, scandal and contempt can ensue, for which nothing but most inevitable necessity can be any reasonable excuse. And in this great agreement is every individual of our United States so deeply interested, that I can not conceive one sensible person can be persuaded to risk these consequences for the sake of a little delay of payment of that which must one day be paid, or we must all be ruined together. The Continental debt is already a heavy one, and there is no way of sinking it but by paying it while we can; it is still increasing fast; & without a speedy tax & a very sufficient one, it will grow upon us beyond any possibility of payment. If a man only suffers his rents, butchers and tradesman's bills, &c. to be unpaid a number of years, it will endanger his whole fortune. An expence account ought always to be paid up as it becomes due; these are accumulating sums, and it is dangerous to neglect them.

I have heard some people say, it is no matter for the present payment of the Continental debt, we

are a country of rapid increase, and what is contracted by three millions of people, will soon be paid by six. But how unfatherly and ungenerous is it to load posterity with an immense debt, which we have an advantage in sinking a good part of ourselves; besides, it will be a great discouragement to foreign emigrants to settle in this country, to be told that the country is loaded with an immense debt, and their first title to an enfranchisement will be by beginning to pay it.

We are engaged in a cause which in all annals of time has ever been deemed most honorable and glorious, and most characteristic of noble and generous minds, viz. spurning off slavery, and asserting our liberty. As things now stand, the most hardened, impudent Tory does not pretend that if we fail of supporting our cause, we have any other chance but that of absolute submission and pardon, and even that pardon doubtless, with numerous exceptions. Good God! Who can bear the thought of absolute submission and pardon? Pardon, for the greatest virtue of a civil nature that the human mind is capable of! Who can think without distraction, of coming under the domination of Tories, & suing to them for favors & intercessions? Tories with standing armies at their heels, soldiers with bayonets ready to enforce all the respect & submission they may claim. This dreadful apprehension introduces, with great force on my mind, another reason why we ought to sink, by a sufficient tax, as much as we can of the continental debt, viz. That without this it is not possible to continue the war, and avoid absolute submission. I conceive the value of the currency of any state has a limit, a ne plus ultra beyond which it cannot go, and if the nominal sum is extended beyond that limit, the value will not follow. No human wisdom, or authority can be able to stretch the nominal currency beyond such real value. That the consequence of any attempt to extend such nominal addition, must depreciate the value of the whole, till it is reduced within said limit, I will explain my meaning thus: Suppose that thirty millions of dollars was the utmost limit of currency to which the United States of America could give real effectual value, and they should emit thirty millions more, I say the last thirty millions would add nothing to the value of the whole, but would sink the value of the whole; sixty millions down to its limit, viz. thirty millions, i. e. the whole sixty millions in that case would not purchase more real substantial goods than the thirty millions would have done before the other thirty millions were added to it. It follows from this, that any attempt to continue the war, by increasing the currency beyond the above said limit, is vain, and must fail of the effect intended, and ruin all those who possess the currency already emitted. Whether the currency already emitted arises to the said limit, is a question of fact that may admit some doubt, but that it is not greatly within it, I think can be no doubt with people well acquainted with the nature and circumstances of this great subject; and be that as it may, I think every inconvenience arising from it is easily remedied by a sufficient tax. I do not apprehend we have yet suffered by a depreciation of the currency, because I cannot observe that the general prices of goods are more raised than the circumstances of the war will make necessary were our money all gold and silver, and farther exorbitant may produce further effects of the same kind, without depreciating the currency at all.

No kind of necessities have risen to the excess of price given last winter in Boston for fresh provisions, though their currency was all gold and silver, increase of risk must raise the price of all imported goods, scarcity of laborers must raise the price of labor, and of consequence the price of every thing produced by labor, scarcity of tradesmen (many of whom are gone into the war) and demand for tradesmen's fabricks, must raise the price of them; besides, many raw materials used by the tradesmen, must be imported at great risk, and I do not see that the prices of most of all these

any greater than they would be in every Continent. Our dollar was a silver one, and should we admit that we are on the verge of a depreciation, or that our currency has suffered some little already in its value. Two consequences will follow, which deserve great and immediate consideration.

First, That a speedy remedy is immediately necessary which shall operate effectually, and prevent the ruin of our currency; and the second is, that the remedy by this very means becomes more easy and practicable than otherwise it could be, because a tax will be paid much more easily in this case than it could be, if money was in credit enough to be avaciously hoarded, and this holds, for the tax be of any nature, such as general assessments of poles and estates excises, imp. As, or duties on goods, liquors &c. &c. in any or all these ways, our currency may be lessened much easier when its credit is a little doubted, than when it is at its height; and what contributes not a little to this facility is, that it may be done by general consent without public uneasiness and disturbance, for a depreciation of currency can be wished for by nobody but those who are deeply in debt, the weight of numbers of whom I have reason to believe is not great at present in these States; it is the mighty interest of all the rest of the inhabitants to prevent a depreciation, and I conceive every man of estate who has cash in hand or due to him would be willing to contribute his share to the lessening our currency, and so preserving its credit. Yes, would eagerly choose this, rather than risk his own loss by a depreciation of the cash he has in hand, and in debt due.

In this time of distress, the public has a right to man's best thought. I have not the vanity to think I can exhaust the subject, but I have said so much on it, as I hope will set able heads and pens on a thorough discussion of it, for I think all will agree, that the subject is a very important one, & deserves most immediate and most serious attention.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4. A FINANCIER.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.

The following paragraph is taken from the South Carolina Gazette of the 4th of September. — "Advices from the camp near Seneca, of August 25th, inform us that Colonel Williamson had returned from his expedition through the Cherokee Lower Settlements. He had an engagement, on the 12th, near Tomwey, with about three hundred of the enemy, when they were routed, leaving sixteen men dead on the field of battle. Our loss was killed, Lieut. Rogers and one private. Wounded, Major Downes, Capt. Lacey, Capt. Andrew Noble, Lieut. Hargrove, and ten privates. Captains Lacey and Neale, Lieut. Hargrove, and one private, are since dead. The loss of the enemy is killed and wounded, was thought to be sixty or seventy men. As desolation was spread through the Lower Towns, the Colonel's next object was the Middle Settlements, where he expected to meet, about this time, Brigadier General Rutherford with two thousand Carolinians. — Accounts were received at the same time that Col. Lewis was preparing to march, with a considerable body of men, from Virginia, in order to attack the Overhill Settlements so that there is little doubt but these faithless Savages will soon be effectually chastised. Mr. James Hesters and several others, who were prisoners among the Cherokees, have made their escape, and got to fort James in Georgia. They say the Indians despair of being able to withstand Col. Williamson's army, and that Cameron and one Hugh Hamilton had gone over the hills, from whence they intend to proceed for Mobile.

HARTFORD, October 21.
Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Albany, dated October 17, 1776

"You doubtless have heard of the engagement between our fleet on the Lake, and the enemy, on the 11th instant. Our advice left them the 12th, our fleet then at anchor near Schuyler's island, in a shattered and leaky condition; the enemy just appearing in sight bearing up with a light southerly breeze. Even since have been very unfavourable: Our fleet made but little tarry at anchor, only to stop their leaks, &c. and proceeded with all the dispatch their condition would admit of, towards Crown Point. A favourable northerly gale assisted the enemy to run up with the fleet, when a second engagement commenced, which lasted five glasses, most of the time in musket shot, very warm and sharp, in which our men conducted with inimitable spirit and bravery, but were obliged to submit to superior strength. In this affair our fleet is almost totally ruined; only one galleys escaped, with sloop Enterprize, and two small schooners, and one gondale—the rest all taken, burnt and destroyed. General Arnold fought as long as possible in the galley Congress, when he was obliged to run her ashore, burn her, and escape by land to Tyconderoga, having lost

twenty of his men. General Waterbury, in the Washington Galley, fought till he was mortally wounded; the galley was sinking under him, and was obliged to strike; this is the only vessel that the enemy possessed themselves of. Col. Wiggleworth, in the Trumbull galley is arrived at Tyconderoga.—In both engagements we have lost a large schooner—three galleys burnt and taken, 8 gondales burnt also;—have remaining 1 sloop 12 guns, 6 schooners 8 guns each, 2 galleys, 1 gondale. The enemy's fleet is amazing—one ship 18 twelve pounders, 1 schooner 14 six pounders, 1 ditto 12 ditto, 1 large reddeaux 6 twenty-four pounders—12 twelve pounders—4 eight inch howitzers, all brass; 28 gondales, 1 gun each, twelve, eighteen & twenty four pounders, 1 eight inch howitzer; our people are all retired to Tyconderoga, where they may very soon expect an attack.

Saturday morning fortnight, about 6000 of the enemy (under cover of several Men of War) landed at Frog's Point, about eighteen miles southeast of Kingsbridge, and marched with great expedition towards the bridge leading from said Point to the Main, but a regiment of Riflemen being stationed near the spot, to keep the bridge, which prevented their design of taking possession of a hill near it.—Since which time they have been reinforced by large numbers from their main body, so that it is supposed near two thirds of the enemy are now on the point, where they remain under cover of their ships.

Several skirmishes have happened between our party and the enemy since they landed at Frog's Point, which have terminated in favor of the Americans.

Last Week the Hon. General LEE arrived at Head Quarters at Harlem, and has taken the command of East and West Chester, where the two armies are fortifying and intrenching within less than a mile of each other.

The enemy have entirely evacuated Staten Island, and a large body of our men have taken possession of it from New Jersey.

Last Friday morning a heavy Canonade was heard from New York, supposed to be occasioned by more of the enemy's shipping passing up the North River by our forts.

NEW HAVEN,
October 16 [The following Articles are taken from the New York Mercury, printed in New York, at the Office lately kept by Mr. Hugh Gaine, (whether by Miss or Nurse, we know not) which we received, via Long Island.]

NEW YORK, October 7.
His Majesty's Forces are now in possession of the City of New York Island. They are also in possession of Powles Hook, and command the East River and Connecticut Sound. All this has been obtained with very little difficulty and loss on the part of the troops; the Rebels after the battle, or rather rout of the 27th of August having never attempted to face the soldiers but fled every way with the utmost precipitation. They quired works which they had been labouring upon during the whole summer, without scarce the conflict of a day. The King's forces are in remarkable good health and spirits, and seem resolved to convince the world, that they not only bear the name but the nature of Britons; and while that they fight with their usual order in the cause of the king and constitution they know how to treat even ungrateful Rebels with pity and humanity. They consider that many of them are seduced and misled by designing men, who under pretence of patriotism, are sacrificing the interests and happiness of this whole continent to their own fordid interest and ambition.

The King's troops have not sustained the loss of 100 men; while the rebels, by the best accounts cannot have lost fewer than between 4 or 5000 in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; to mention nothing of deserters, who leave them daily.

[Our readers will very much question the truth of the above account, when they are assured, that a letter from a person of distinction in New-York, has been intercepted, the writer of which informs his friend that the regular army in the late encounters, have lost 1200 men and 100 officers killed.]

We are informed by a gentleman just escaped from New England, that the rebels have lately carried many hundred head of cattle from the East end of Long Island, to New London in Connecticut, and that their privateers are very busy in negotiating this kind of business and have moreover committed some of their usual tyrannical and oppressive acts, upon several loyal subjects in those parts.

The savage burning of this city by the New-England incendiaries will be a lasting monument of their inveterate malice against the trade and prosperity of this colony, as well as rooted disaffection to British law and government. They had

long threatened the punishment of this villain deed, and this is the only return that the people of property in this city, who have espoused the cause are to expect for their benevolent credulity.

On Thursday last arrived here from England, a number of transports under convoy, having aboard the 17th regiment of Light Horse, under the command of Lieut. Col. Hecour.

The following copy of a letter was lately brought from Long Island.

S I R, New York, 27th Sept. 1776
YOU are to desire the justices of the peace summons the farmers in their district to attend their house or some other central place, if convenient, to demand of each farmer what grain and straw they can spare, as to hay we must have the whole, for which you will give them a certificate for me to pay them by. All that is in arms, the whole of their grain and forage to be seized for the use of the King, &c.

To Mr. Panderson. Sir, your humble servant, John Morrison, Commissary

(of Fort Mifflin)
He also inserted, that all which had been taken off was deem'd rebels and dealt with accordingly. A true Copy.

Oct 1, 1776. Ebenezer Panderson.
PROVIDENCE, Oct. 19.

The Montgomery and Eagle privateers have taken and sent into a safe port at the Westward, a Schooner from Cape Nicholas Mole, bound to Lisbon having on board 9000 Gallons of Mel and 6000 Weight of Sugar. The Privateers have been out but 24 hours when they took this Victory.

Capt. Coffin in the Privateer Faircutt, taken and sent into Port a Schooner from Dominica, bound to Newfoundland, laden with Rice, Coffee, Limes &c.

We hear the Brig Cabot, in the Service of the United States has taken several Prizes.

BOSTON, October 24.
Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Harlem, New York, to his Friend here, dated October 17.

"We have taken two of the enemy lately, one has deserted, but we got no intelligence from them that can be depended on.

"Yesterday Lord Stirling arrived among us. Gov. Brown, of Providence, was given in exchange for him. Major Skeene was sent to the enemy too; they are to send Master Lovell for him, soon as he arrives.

"The Hessians plunder all indiscriminately Tories as well as Whigs; if they see any thing they want, they seize it, and say, 'Rebel, give for Hesse man.' A Tory complained to General Howe, that he was plundered by the Hessians. The General said he could not help it, it was the way of making war.—So the 'Friends of the Government' are protected! This is great encouragement for Tories. Lord Dunmore told Lord Stirling he was sorry he kept such bad company. His Lordship replied, My Lord, I have kept worse company than your Lordship has of late. The embarkation of foreign troops is expected soon, if your Privateers keep a good look out, perhaps they may catch some. The Light-Horse are a valuable acquisition."

WATER TOWN, October 28.

Wednesday last Capt. Daniel Harthorne arrived at Salem from a Cruise. On his Passage he met with an armed Packet, which he attacked. In the Engagement (which lasted two hours) he killed three Men killed, and had 9 or 10 wounded, himself slightly. Since which he has taken and sent into Cape Ann, a Prize Snow, laden with Oats, &c.

A Privateer commanded by Captain Carleton, which sailed from Salem on a Cruise about a Month ago, was taken near Canis, by the Brig Hope, Capt. Dawson, a few Days after leaving Port, and carried into Halifax. Capt. Carleton with some of the Crew, made their escape, swimming ashore.

Extract of a letter from Tyconderoga, October 20.

"The Enemy are in possession of Crown Point and we expect they may fancy this Ground in Day or two. They must pay a great Price for it however, as we value it highly. Fourteen Boats or Birch Canoes, with Indians, were just now sent by our Guard Boats five Miles from this. We expect an Attack every Moment; whenever it comes 'twill be furious, and the Defence obstinate, cruelly obstinate."

BEHOLD A COWARD!

Head Quarters, Tyconderoga, Oct. 22, 1776.

THE public is desired to take notice, That Daniel Pister, Ensign in Capt. Timothy Stow's company, Col. Wheelock's regiment, applied at Head Quarters for a discharge, upon hearing the enemy were likely to attack our lines he was refused, and next day deserted our camp.—This infamous run away belongs to the South Parish of Dedham, in the county of Suffolk. Published by Order of Brigadier General Brickett. ANDREW BROWN, Major Brigade.

[The following are received by Express last Wednesday]
SARATOGA, October 16, 1776.
Gentlemen,

Our fleet which suffered severely in an engagement on the 12th inst. with the enemy, has still been more severely handled in a subsequent, inasmuch that the enemy are left masters of the lake, and are now coming on to attack our army at Ticonderoga. In this situation of our affairs it is of the utmost importance that the militia of your state should immediately march to sustain the army, such as can march expeditiously should come by the way of Albany, and the others take the route to Skeneborough, each man should come provided with as much provision and ammunition as possible. The committee must send information of their number, and the progress of their march from time to time. I shall be either at Fort George or Skeneborough, but I cannot determine which. It will be proper to send to both places and forward copies of this to Gov. Trumbull, and to every committee in your state in a situation of affording assistance; as also to the neighbouring committees in the state of Connecticut. I must repeat, Gentlemen, that it is of great importance that I should be duly furnished with an account of their movement and number of the militia.

From Gentlemen your humble Servt.

PHILIP SCHUYLER.

To the Committee of the County of Hampshire.

Gentlemen, The militia of this County are rallied and on their march.

Thursday se'night Capt. Wingate Newman of Newbury-Port, sent a Prize Brig safe into that Port, she was bound to Whitehaven in England, laden with Mahogany.

Yesterday se'night arrived at Dartmouth, a large Prize Ship, with between 5 and 600 Hhds. of Sugar. She was taken and sent in by the Continental Brig Cabbot.

So various are the Reports relative to the Shirm shing at Freg's Point, that we chuse to omit giving them, till we receive more authentic Accounts.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Thursday the 7th of November, on Col. Hancock's Wharf; the Cargo of the prize brig Lord Lifford, consisting of—

250 Hogheads of choice Monseratt RUM. The sale will begin at Ten o'Clock in the Morning. W. GREENLEAF, Sheriff.

On Tuesday 7th November,

At Eleven in the Morning.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue at Bedford, in Dartmouth,

465 Hogheads, 31 Tierces and 35 Barrels choice Sug. 15, 25 Tons of Fustick—Also the Brigantine Dove, with her Appurtenances and Cargo, consisting of about 600 Barrels of Oyl.

7. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On Thursday 14th November,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the lower Store on the Long Wharf,

100 Hogheads choice White SALT, which will be sold in such Lots as will best accommodate Town and Country.

7 RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY the 21st of November, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, will be sold by Public Vendue, on Tilestone's Wharf, the Ship Marshall, and her Cargo.—Consisting of,

- 16 Hogheads Muscovado Sugars
- 76 First Whites,
- 60 Second ditto,
- 236 Clay'd ditto,
- 64 Hogheads Barbadoes Rum,
- 37 Bags Ginger,
- 12 Bags Cotton,
- 2 Tierces and 84 Geords Aloes,
- 1 Hoghead Barbadoes Tar.

7 RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

* The Ship is about 280 Tons Burthen, a fast sailing Vessel, well found, and about 2 Years old; and will be put up at 12 o'Clock on the above Day of Sale.

Deserted from the Brigantine Independence, Simeon Samson, Commander, in the Service of this State; the following Persons, viz.

Joseph Freeman, Heman Myrick, John Parara, a Portuguese; of Eastham—Nathan Francis, an Indian; of Sandwich—Seth Antnett, of Hingham—James Boldige, Stotenham; passes by the name of John Goodwill—Jonathan Elmes, Hingham—John Thompson, Great-Britain—William Heapous—Nathan Bryant, Plymton—Hezekiah Ripley, Hingham

Whoever will apprehend the said Deserters, or any or either of them shall receive for each that shall be apprehended and delivered on board said Brigantine, or committed to Plymouth Goal, the Sum of Forty eight Shillings, from the said Simeon Samson, or James Warren.

STOLEN out of the Shop of the Subscriber in Bridgewater on the night of the 25th inst, one large round Beaver Hat, one fashionable do. 2 Knaps: Beaverett, (one not loop'd) about 10 Beaveretts all finished, with the Owners Name or Stamp in the same. Whoever will apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that the Owner may have his Hatts, and the Villains brought to Justice, shall have as a Reward TEN DOLLARS, and all necessary Charges paid.

MAYHEW BELCHER.

Bridgewater, Oct. 26, 1776.

To be sold by Public Vendue, on Thursday the 14th of November.

A good Dwelling-House, standing on Medford Market place, with a good shop, two good cellars and two good arches, four rooms on a floor, with convenient chambers, &c. a good yard wood house, shed and other conveniences, and a piece of wharf land, and good baratherson; and also a small house and mill, and mill place, and about 5 acres of marsh, near Medford Bridge, with some household furniture.—The sale to be at 4 o'clock afternoon, at the house of Capt. Seth Blodget, in Medford.—For further particulars inquire of said Blodget.

State of Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it may
Middle District, N. } concern.

Notice is hereby given, That Libels are filed before me, against the following vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, viz. In behalf of capt. Elijah Freeman Payne and his company, of the armed schooner called the Eagle, against the ship KEMUS, burthen about 160 tons, George Colas late master; and against the ship CALEDONIA, burthened about 100 tons, Alexander McKinlay late master.—In behalf of capt. Jonathan Greely and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner Speedwell, against the sloop St GEORGE, burthened about 120 tons, Benjamin Edgood late master.—In behalf of the officers, company and owners of the armed schooner Dolphin, against the schooner PROSPERITY, 40 tons burthen, Josiah Beal late master.—In behalf of captain William Carleton and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner General Gates, against the schooner DRAGON, of about 60 tons burthen, Abraham Knowlton late master.—In behalf of captain James Godfrey and his company, and the owners of the armed sloop Lady Washington, against the ship MARSHALL, burthen about 265 tons, Miller Lowley late master.—In behalf of captain Silas Atkins, jun. and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner Boston, against the ship GEORGE burthen about 200 tons, George Gray late master; and against the brigantine MONTAGUE, burthened about 70 tons, Alexander Blues late master.—In behalf of captain Daniel Waters and his company, in the Continental armed schooner Lee, against the schooner SALLY, burthened about 40 tons, Jeff Noble late master.—In behalf of capt. Abraham Whipple and his company, in the Continental armed ship Columbus, against the brigantine LORD LIFFORD, of about 80 tons burthen, John Jones late master.—In behalf of capt. William Cows and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner Warren, against the ship SARAH and ELIZABETH, of about 300 tons burthen, James Foot late master.—In behalf of capt. John Gill and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner Independence, against the brigantine CATHERINE, burthened about 100 tons, Robert Oram late master; and against the brigantine POLLY, burthened about 100 tons, Robert Efford late master.—In behalf of capt. Simon Forrester, and his company, and the owners of the armed sloop Rover, against the brigantine GOOD INTENT, of about 100 tons burthen, William Davis late master; and against the brigantine SARAH ANN, of about 100 tons burthen, Gregory Potbury, late master.—In behalf of capt. Eleazer Giles and his company, and the owners of the armed brigantine Retaliation, and of the officers, company and owners of the sloop Wolfe, against the brigantine HIRAZI, of about 50 tons burthen, David Thrasher late master.—In behalf of capt. John Lee and his company, and the owners of the letter of marque schooner Hawk, against the ship NANCY, of about 250 tons burthen, John Cowan late master. All which vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, so libelled, are said to have been taken and brought into the Middle District aforesaid. And for the trial of the justice of these captures, the Maritime Court for the said Middle District will be held at SALEM, in the county of Essex, on Tuesday, the Nineteenth Day of November 1776, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon; when and where the Owners of said Captures, and any Persons concerned, may appear and shew Cause, if any they have, why the same, or any of them, should not be condemned.

TIM. PICKERING, jun. Judge of said Court.

* XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

TAKEN up in Needham, on the 6th of October instant and left with Capt. March Smith, A Continental B I L L.

Whoever has lost the said Bill, by applying to said Smith, describing the Bill, and paying the charge, may have it again. Needham, Oct. 23.

State of Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it may
Southern District, N. } concern.

Notice is hereby given, That the Maritime Court for the Southern District, will be held at Plymouth, in the county of Plymouth, on Tuesday the 12th day of November, 1776, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon, to try the justice of the following captures, viz.—Of the schooner called the Lively, of about 40 tons burthen, lately commanded by John Homer, jun.—Of the schooner called the Roebuck, of about 50 tons burthen, lately commanded by Gideon White.—Of the schooner called the Deborah, of about 25 tons burthen, lately commanded by Solomon Kennrick.—Of the schooner called the Earl Percy, of about 30 tons burthen, lately commanded by Nathaniel Atkins.—Of the brigantine called the Fanny, of about 90 tons burthen, lately commanded by William Tokely.—Of the ship called the Maria, of about 350 tons burthen, lately commanded by Elijah Hall.—Of the ship called the Capel, of about 320 tons burthen, lately commanded by John Anning.—Of the brigantine called the General Wolfe, of about 140 tons burthen, lately commanded by John Wilson.—Of the brigantine called the John, of about 100 tons burthen, lately commanded by Thomas Wallis.—Of the brigantine called the Maria, of about 120 tons burthen, lately commanded by Richard Nichols.—Of the brigantine called the Generous Friends, of about 160 tons burthen, lately commanded by John Hill.—Of the ship called the Beley, of about 250 tons burthen, lately commanded by Thomas Archdeacon.—Of the ship called the Alexander, of about 250 tons burthen, taken by the armed ship called the Providence, in the service of the United States, commanded by John P. Jones.—Against which Vessels, their Cargoes and Appurtenances, Libels are filed before me, they having been brought into the Southern District aforesaid.—A Libel is also filed before me, in behalf of the officers, mariners, mariners and owners of the armed sloop called the Independence; against part of a cargo (viz. 51 bags of cocoa, one bale of cotton, six quarter casks wine, 3 half Johannes and 3 Guineas) taken on the high seas, out of a brigantine called the Freedom, commanded by Robert Wallis, bound on a voyage from Grenados to London.—All persons claiming property in any of the aforesaid Captures, or concerned therein, may appear, and shew cause (if any they have) why the same, or any of them, should not be condemned.

N. CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

State of Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it may
Southern District, N. } concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Maritime Court for the Southern District, will be held at Plymouth, in the County of Plymouth, on Friday the 15th Day of November, 1776, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon; to try the justice of the following Captures, viz. Of the ship called the Esther, of about 350 tons burthen, lately commanded by John Harvey, and her cargo and appurtenances.—Of the schooner called the Polley, of about 90 tons burthen, lately commanded by Christopher Basset, and her cargo and appurtenances; against which vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, Libels are filed before me, they having been brought into the Southern District aforesaid. And the owners of said captures, or any persons concerned, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same, or either of them, should not be condemned.

NATHAN CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

State of the Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it
Maritime Court, Eastern District, } may concern.

LIBELS are filed before me, in behalf of the owners of, and the officers, mariners and mariners on board the private armed schooner Hannah & Molly, against the schooner Britannia, burthen about 40 tons, Jonathan Baker late master—against the schooner Beley, burthen about 30 tons, Robert Foster late master, and against the sloop Peggy, burthen about 45 tons, Bartlet Bradford late master, and their several cargoes and appurtenances, which vessels are said to be the property of some subject or subjects of the King of Great-Britain, and taken and brought into the said Eastern District. And for the trial of the justice of the said captures, a Maritime Court will be held in the East Precinct of Pownalborough, on Thursday the fourteenth day of November, 1776, at the hour of Ten in the forenoon, when all persons that are any way concerned in the said vessels or either of them, may appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the same vessels, or either of them should not be condemned.

TIM. LANGDON, Judge of said Court.



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in B O S T O N.

MONDAY, November 4, 1776.

THE Publisher of this Paper hereby informs his Customers, that he has removed from Watertown, to the Printing-Office opposite the Court House in Queen-Street, Boston; where they and others may be supplied with the same as usual.

JUST PUBLISHED and now selling by J. ILL, in Queen-Street, and T. and J. FLEET, at the Bible and Heart, in Cornhill. [Price 6d. single, and 4s. the dozen.]

Low's Almanack for 1777,

Being the first of American Independence, calculated for the Meridian of New-England, and containing every Thing necessary for an Almanack: together with a neat engraved Plan comprehending a View of the present Seat of War at and near New York—General Washington's Lines—Fort at Myles Hook—Bunker-Hill near the City—King's-bridge—Hell-Gate—Fort Constitution—Mount Washington—Governor's Island—and part of Long Island, Staten Island and the Jerseys. Also a Type of a visible Solar Eclipse which will happen on the 13th of January next; an Address to the Forces; a neglected Maid, a Tale; Rules and Reflections on the Conduct of Life; How to get Riches; an extempore Complaint on an empty Purse; a Receipt to keep one's self warm a whole Winter with a single Billet of Wood; Friends Yearly Meetings, &c. &c. &c.

And to be sold by J. GILL, in Queen-Street, as Dominion of Providence over the Passions of Men.

S E R M O N

PREACHED at PRINCETOWN, on the 17th of May 1776. Being the General Fast appointed by the CONGRESS through the UNITED COLONIES. To which is added, an address to the NATIVES of SCOTLAND residing in AMERICA. Dedicated to the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; PRESIDENT of the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA. By JOHN WITHERSPOON, D. D. President of the College of New-Jersey.

On THURSDAY the 7th of November, At Eleven o'clock in the Morning, Will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, A BEDFORD in Dorsetshire, 165 Hogheads, 31 Tierces and 35 Barrels SUGARS, and 25 Tons of FUSTICK, ALSO, One Brigantine DOVE, with her CARGO, consisting of about 600 Barrels of OYL.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer. On THURSDAY the 7th of November, At TEN o'clock in the Morning, Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, On FLEETON'S Wharf, THE SHIP MARSHALL, And her CARGO.

Consisting of— SIXTEEN hogheads muscovado sugars, seventy-five first whites, sixty second ditto, two hundred and thirty-six cayed ditto, sixty-four hogheads Barbadoes rum, thirty-seven bags ginger, twelve bags cotton, two tierces and eighty-four boards aloes, one hoghead Barbadoes tan.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer. The ship is about two hundred and eighty tons, a fast sailing vessel, well found, and about two years old, and will be put up at twelve o'clock on the above day of sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On THURSDAY the 7th of November, On Col. HANCOCK'S Wharf, THE CARGO of the prize brigantine LORD LIF-FORD.—Consisting of—250 hogheads of choice Antiferrat RUM. The sale begins at 10 o'clock. W. GREENLEAF, Sheriff.

BALTIMORE, September 25. One of the Prize Ships, taken by the Harlequin, Capt. Woolsey, of this Port, is arrived at Chinquetague and most of her Cargo safely landed.

On Monday Night, the 23d Inst. arrived here from Philadelphia, on her Way to Virginia, the LADY of his Excellency Gen. WASHINGTON, accompanied by Thomas Nelson, junr. Esq; (a D-legate from Virginia) and his Lady, John Custis, George Washington Lewis, Nathaniel Nelson, and Robert, Gates Esqrs. of Virginia; and this morning they proceeded for Alexandria.

NEW-LONDON, October 11. Yesterday the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State were to meet at New-Haven.

A Ship burden 225 Tons, taken by Capt. Tho. Nickson, in the Privateer sloop America, belonging to Plymouth, was last Week brought into a Port in this State. The Privateer had been only 7 Days out when she took this Prize, and was lost in Chase of another. The Cargo of this ship is as follows, viz. 200 Hhds. sugar, 100 Puncheons Rum, 20 casks Madeira Wine, a Quantity of Logwood and Mahogany.

Last Tuesday two prize Snows were retaken by two British Men of War in sight of Stonington Harbour.—One of them was a Prize which had been taken by a Providence Privateer, commanded by James Monroe; the other had been taken by a Privateer belonging to the State of Rhode-Island. We learn that the People got on shore in their Boats.

Wednesday a Brig bound into this Port, from the West-Indies, was taken by a Man of War near Montauk Point; but the People got on shore in their Boat.

Yesterday the Prize ship (a Guinea man) mentioned in our last to be taken by Capt. Harding, in the Brig Defence, belonging to this State, arrived safe in this Harbour.

NEWPORT, October 21. Capt. Vickary, in 16 days from Hispaniola, informs, that about a fortnight before he sailed, an English frigate took an American vessel near that island, and carried her off for Jamaica; and that a French frigate, whose top-masts were then down, got ready and sailed in two hours for Jamaica, to demand the American vessel, but had not returned when Capt. Vickary came away; and that no vessel is suffered to wear English colours in any French port; but Continental colours are displayed every Sunday, and much admired.

Capt. Stout, who arrived here Yesterday P. M. from Rye, about 20 miles on this side King's-Bridge, informs that on Friday, under a very heavy fire from a number of ships, the enemy landed about 1000 men, at a place called Rodman's Point; that General Lee sent about 500 men down to attack them, and retreat back to the place where he lay with about 3000 in the front, and the like number as a flanking party. The 500 engaged the enemy, and retreated; the enemy followed till they came within about 50 yards of General Lee, till then undiscovered, when his party gave them 3 very heavy fires, which threw them into great confusion; upon which the flanking party began to play upon them so warmly, that they only gave one or two fires and retreated with great precipitation, being pursued by our troops till they got under cover of their ships. The loss on our side was very small, that of the enemy's not ascertained, but supposed to be very great.

PROVIDENCE, October 26. On Monday next the Honorable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State will meet at South-Kingstown.

A Letter from Maryland to a Gentleman in this Town mentions, that a Spanish Vessel had arrived there from the Havannah, with 10000 Dollars to purchase Flour, the Captain of which confirmed the Account of a War between Spain and Portugal; and further advised, that a Fleet of Spanish Men of War and Transports was daily expected to arrive at the Havannah, with a large Body of Troops.

At a Town-Meeting of the Town of Providence, legally warned and assembled, on the 17th Day of October, A. D. 1776.

WHEREAS great Injustice is frequently done, by a Method of buying and selling sundry Articles of Provisions, without weighing the same: It is therefore Voted and Resolved, That whoever shall either buy or sell in this Town any dead Lamb, Turkey, Goose, or Dunghill Fowls, unless by the Pound Weight,

shall forfeit and pay as a Fine the Sum of Six Shillings Lawful Money, to be recovered of both the Buyer and Seller, by Warrant of Distraint from any Justice of the Peace of the Town, on the Complaint of any household in the said Town: That the Lamb, &c. so bought shall be forfeited by the Buyer to and for the Use of the Poor of the Town: That the Fines so recovered be lodged in the Town-Treasury, for the Town's Use: That this Regulation take Place on the First Day of November next; and that the same be published in the Providence Gazette.

A true Copy, THEODORE FOSTER, Town-Clerk. The Brig Cabot, Escha Hinman, Esq; Commander, in the Service of the United States, has taken two Ships from Jamaica, bound to London, laden with Sugar, Rum, some Indigo, &c.

Capt. Stacey, in the Privateer Diamond, has taken a Ship bound from Quebec to England, laden with Coal, Copper Kettles, &c.

Capt. Christopher Whipple, in the Privateer Brig Putnam, has taken a Ship bound from Nova-Scotia to Jamaica, laden with Fish, Boards, Spars, &c.

Capt. Jaucy, in the Privateer Washington, belonging to the State of New-York, has taken a large Snow, laden with Provisions, &c. bound from London to New-York.

All the above Prizes have arrived in safe Ports; as also two others, lately mentioned to have been taken by the Providence Sloop of War, in the Service of the United States, John P. Jones, Esq; Commandant.

HARTFORD October 28. Gen. Waterbury, with about 100 of his people who were taken prisoners in our late unsuccessful engagements on Lake Champlain, were soon after released, on giving their paroles, not to take up arms again, government till an exchange takes place, and are all returned home.

By the Southern post we have the following particulars from our lines near New-York, in addition to what is contained under Newport and New London heads, viz. That on Monday last, a party of Tories (about 100 in number) some of whom came from Long Island, under the command of the infamous Major Rogers, made an attack upon an advanced party of our men, who a smart engagement ensued, which lasted a considerable time, in which the enemy were totally routed, about 20 killed on the spot, and 36 taken prisoners, who are safely lodged in the goal at the White-Plains.—That the gallant commander, with his usual bravery, left his men in time of action, and made his escape.—That on Thursday morning another engagement commenced between a body of the British troops and a party of our men under the command of General Lee, near the house of Mr. Stephen Ward, about 6 miles from the White-Plains, which had not terminated when our informers left that place.

We hear the enemy have left their lines at Harlem.

NEW-HAVEN, October 23. The Hon. Richard Law, Esq; is appointed a Delegate, to represent this State, in the Continental Congress, in addition to those chosen last year, who are re-elected, to that important trust.

The enemy have extended themselves this way, as far as New-Rochel, and small parties of them, have advanced as far as Marseneck.—In one of the churches at New-Rochel, was stored more than two thousand bushels of salt, which has fallen into the hands of the enemy. It was owned by the State of New-York.

Last Friday there was a smart skirmish, near the church, between a detached party of the enemy, and one from our army, in which we lost eight or ten men, and some wounded, among the latter was Col. Shepard, of the Massachusetts-Bay, who was slightly wounded in his throat, and who commanded the party; the enemy's loss is not known.

We hear, that near 200 sail of the enemy's fleet are this side of Hell-Gate, the chief of them lying near Hart's Island.

PORTSMOUTH, Octob. 22. Saturday last was sent into this Port a prize brig, bound to Bilbo, with 2000 quintals of fish, taken by a Salem privateer.

Monday the 14th October, arrived at Falmouth, (Casco-Bay) a large ship from Jamaica, bound to London, laden with 500 hogheads of sugar, and 50 ditto of rum, taken by the privateer Retaliation from Beverly, ——— Giles commander. The ship mounted 6 carriage guns, and fought the privateer two hours before she struck.

Tuesday last night arrived at Falmouth, (Casco-Bay) a large brig, the Mary and James, commanded by Thomas More; she was from Falmouth in England, bound to Naples, laden with balls, boxes of goods, cocoa, pepper, allum, tin, lead, &c. taken by Capt. Simon Forrester, in the private sloop Rover, from Salem.

The following is a Copy of what was sent through the
County of Suffolk, by Order of Gov Tryon.

That the Persons who have been active in the Rebellion, if fit to bear Arms, shall be left to wait on the General, and enlist in the Regular Service, for the Term of the present War, if not fit to bear Arms, to send one of their Sons, to enlist in their stead, if no sent to perform some unskilled signal Service, that may merit the Protection of Government. The Inhabitants of each Town to assist, to prevent any Person going to the Main, and secure those coming from thence; and to secure and deliver up all Persons known to be active Enemies to the Right of the Constitution.

Circular Orders have been sent to the Justices on Long-Island, directing them to summon the Farmers in their several Districts, to attend them at some convenient Place, and demand of each of them, what Grain and Straw they can spare;—as to Hay, they demand the whole.—All Rebels that are in Arms, the whole of their Grain and Forage, they are to seize for the Use of the King. And all who had removed from the Island, &c deemed Rebels, and are to be dealt with as such.

Long-Is. no, Sep.—1776.

To John Morrison.

NEWPORT, October 28.

PORTSMOUTH, October 29.

B O S T O N, *November 4.*

Philadelphia currency, $\$ 341 \ 8 \ 5$

The beginning of last week arriv'd at Dartmouth a vessel from St. Eustadia, in 17 Days, with 6 & 9 pound cannon, duck, &c. &c. The master of which says, that the governor told him that by the time he sailed War would be declar'd in France against England.

waiting for the enemy to attack us; it is my opinion, if they should not do so soon, we shall attack them. We have gained the advantage of them the two last engagements; there is no dispute but what a general attack will commence very soon. I have just received intelligence of a battle that was fought last night at Merrynick, about 7 miles from this; the enemy had a number killed and wounded; we took 30 prisoners. I cannot learn what loss we sustained, but we came off victorious."

We have not heard from Ticonderoga since our last Publication.

Last Evening returned here from one Month's Cruise, Capt. Williams is a Floop belonging to this State, in which Time he took the Ship Julius Caesar, of about 400 Tons Burthen, Capt. Azamat Uzzul, mounting 10 Carrage Guns, besides Swivel, and had 23 Men. She was bound from London for Halifax, laden with some Woolens, Linens, Provisions, &c. the Amount of her Cargo is said to be about 11,000 Sterl. and may be hourly expected as she was left out 2 or 3 Days ago. — Also a Schooner, Atkins, Master, bound from Annapolis for the West-Indies, laden chiefly with Fish, which is also soon expected.

"As to my own particular Affairs, excepting a Share of the Collection for the suffering Clergy, I have neither met with any Provision, nor even the Prospect of any; so that after losing all I had in America for my Attachment to Government, I sit not but that I may perish here."—*May this be the good Fortune of the rest of his Brother Tories.*

THE Town-Customers to this Paper may be supplied as heretofore, by leaving the Place of their Residence with the Printer.

About Two Thousand Quintals of
choice Merchantable FISH.

On **TUESDAY** the 5th of November,
At **ELEVEN** o'clock,
Will be sold by **PUBLIC AUCTION**,
At the Long Wharf,

FROCTOR and LOWELL, Auctioneers.

Inventory to be seen the Day before the sale.
FROTER & LOVELL Auctioneers.

Will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Hon.
JOHN HASCOCK'S, Elq's Ward.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
A SURGEON for the Sloop Rover.

— — — — —

Marblehead, November 2, 1776.

RUN-away last night from JAMES MUGFORD, of this town, a Negro Boy, named Jack, about 16 years of age; had on when he went off, an old hat, blue jacket, ozabrigs shirt, dirty white Breeches, no linings, dark grey stockings, large moss shoes, with odd buckles, turns his right foot out, and his right knee bends in, has a small scar on his nose just between his eyes. Its likely he stole a horse as he carried off a bridle, and there is a horse missing. Whoever will take up said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall have six Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid by JAMES MUGFORD.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying him off.

the Interior Court of Common Pleas, and General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Essex, which by adjournment were to be held at Freetown, Tuesday, the twelfth Day of November, 1841, at 10 o'Clock, before Noon, are by Law, ordered to be held at the same Time; and all Persons concerned to give in themselves accordingly.

Attest. EZRA KIRK PRICE, C.

JOSEPH LANEY, Esq; in and by the Law of the
Mary & James, on Tuesday the 3d Day of December
(and to continue from Day to Day until the Sale is
finished) the following Articles;

98 pieces casing, 11 pieces twill'd do. 80 pieces
lambskin, 20 pieces baskin, 15 pieces superfine
tweed, 8 pieces broad cloth, 16 pieces twill'd fl.
16 pieces narrow plaid, 45 pieces figured lastrig,
cas coat n drinms, 124 pieces halfbust, 32, piece
boys, 186 pieces can biers, 138 pieces printed
velvets, 99 dozen hitches & coats, 30 d z. w. rks
2 pieces lamette, 205 pieces stamp c. ilon. & lver
kerchiefs, 110 pieces cotton & l k do. 680 g
bindings, 40 groce gartering, 48 coll. paper, ha
68 pieces say., 3600 grace coat & braist ho. b
1000 piece do. common laquer'd do. white as
80 piece do. domb waff'd butters. 4000 piece
braile y'd do. white and yellow, 400 g ood buff
steel coat and breech'd do, 900 dozen tartan & c
buckles, 60 dozen warm n fl. rts, 20 dozen ch
watches, 36 dozen tea tongs, 180 grace f. rts lie va
809 dozen women's furks hard metal, 200 d z. hand
in no spoons, 150 dozen tea spoons, 140 d z. waff'd
3 d zen ladies pocket books, 14 dozen ladies watch
64 dozen mans do. 14 d zen coat heads, 2 dozen
bangers with chain and fivels, 4 dozen ont kee
hite with furniture, 36 dozen fivels for sword, 3
iron snuff boxes, 125 groce shoe & knee chaps, 22
japan'd silvers, 30 d zen lwerzars, 2 d z. n plain
t 2 dozen brs handles and furnitn c, 150 d z n
knives, 126 dozen table knives and f rts, 675 dozen
pocket knives, 96 dozen silver cap spears knives, 60 doz
2 dozen japan'd and plated ink stands, 90
rings, 15 dozen pad locks, 33 dozen iron c. llers, 3
silver sleeve buttons, 92 dozen earring knives, 36
neck aces, 24 d zen watch whips, 4 lin's coral
English tann'd hides, 30 boxes tin plaid, 30 colb. p
20 hhds. cop. eras, 40 white alum, 30 tons bar le
barrie's lead ash, 2 du. red lead, 2 do linsbarg, 1
brasilstein, 53 barrels bar tin, 1 elegant musical time
a quantity of german steel, 1500 poor cuts, pocket
steepest snufflers, plated ink-pots, desert knives, cofe
furniture, nail knippers, gilt brushes, images, ja
traos, watch-maker's instrumts in beaverbsta, five
ed candlesticks, jewelry, &c. &c. &c.

The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock, A. M.

State of the Massachusetts Bay, Middle-District. To all to whom these presents shall come, I, the said John, send greeting.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Libels
filed before me against the following
sels, their cargoes and appurtenances
wit—In behalf of Capt. Eleazer Giles, and
company, and the owners of the private armed
brigantine *Retaliation*, against the ship *Arcturion*,
burthened about 170 tons, Thomas Caffrey, late
master; and against the ship *Success*,
burthened about 190 tons, William Fall,
master:—In behalf of Captain Stephen
toll, and his company, and the owners of the
private armed Schooner *General Estuam*, against
the schooner *Kitty & Nancy*, burthened about
95 tons, William Pennock, late master.—
In behalf of Captain Daniel Hathorne,
his company, and the owners of the private armed
schooner *True American*, against the brigantine
SALLY, burthened about One hundred
and 20 tons, John Bishop, late master. All
vessels, with their cargoes, &c. so libelled,
said to have been taken and brought into
Middle District aforesaid. And for the trial
the justice of these captures, the Maritime Court
for the said Middle District will be held at
Salem, in the county of Essex, on Friday the
Day of November, 1776. at the hour of Nine
the Forenoon; when and where the Owners
of said captures, or any Persons concerned
appear and shew cause, if any they have,
the same, or any of them should not be
demned.

ON Monday Night, Odeber the 28th, at aye
Stolen, (m R likely Stolen) out of a Pass-
the West Precinct in K x x x x, a light Red H. ste,
Years old last Spring, about 14 Hands high, has a
Star in his Forehead, a Scar on one of his hind Feet
Main hangs the near Side, Trons and Paces to h
one Shoe on this Feet. Whoever will bring the
and Horse to me the Subscriber shall have TEN I
LARS for his Trouble and all necessary Snagges
and if the Horse is brought, Four Dollars Reward
Charges paid by me,
ISAAH WHITT

STRAYED or **Stolen** from a pasture in Cheshire, the 23d of October last, a ferret **MARE**, 13 and half hands high, a blaze in her face, about 6 years old, paces and trots very smart, and runs wide behind, long tail, thick mane, and pasty open shoulder. Whoever will take up said mare, and deliver to Mr. Oliver Barber, in Watton, or to D. Barber, in Sudbury, or Mr. Thomas Harkins, Charlestown Ferry, shall receive **FOUR DOLLARS** reward, and necessary charges by **JOS^h. GOWE**

B O S T O N , November 4th
We hear from the Eastward, that on Friday the 20th of September last, a number of persons belonging to the private armed Schooner Hannah and Molly, Agreen Crabtree, master, went into the port of Liverpool, in Nova-Scotia government, and crossed by land 'till they came within call of a large ship of 500 tons, mounting 4 carriage guns, 4 cohorns, and 4 swivels, the leader of the party hailed the ship and desired them to send the boat on shore; accordingly the mate came with the boat: The privateers-men got into her, went on board the ship and took her.—They brought the guns to bear upon a brig loaded for England, and ordered the master of the brig to come along side the ship, with the brig.—They then stripped the ship of every thing valuable, and put the effects on board the brig, and let the ship go on shore, and came off with the brig. The same crew also, at the same time took two schooners and a sloop, the schooner and sloop have arrived, but the brig had not arrived in port the 6th of October, so that we fear she is re-taken. The Captain of the privateer was so careful as to put all the guns and cannon, with a quantity of powder on board his own privateer, so that they have arrived safe. The schooner and sloop had nails, fish, and a number of valuable articles on board.

Guns.		Guns.	
Eagle, Adm. Howe,	64	Golebay, ———	28
Aha, Capt. Vaneput,	64	Graspice, ———	18
Jersey, Major at Ship	64	Syren, Furnace,	28
Chatham, Adm. Shu-dham,	50	Tiger, Omara,	28
Brig 1, Commodore Sir		Titus, Lutwidge,	28
Peter Pa. Co.,	50	Uncore, Ford,	18
Prison, Com. H. tham,	50	Deal Castle, Worth,	24
Renown, Capt. Back,	50	Foway, G. Montague	24
Isis, Capt. Douglass,	50	Grayhound, Dickson,	24
Experiment, Scott,	50	Gallant, P. A. S. N.,	24
Centurion, B. Smith,	50	Lively, High p.,	24
Phoenix, Parker,	44	Mercury, Montague,	24
Resolute, Lieut. Wood,	44	Phoenix, Hunt,	24
Rainbow, Lieut. Collier,	44	Glasgow, Howe,	29
Amazon, Lieut.	32	Rose, Wallace,	20
Briton, ———	32	Scarborough, Barclay,	20
Diamond, Fielding,	32	Stratford, Colby,	20
Emerald, Childs,	32	Falcon, Lindsay	18
Fair, Brissau,	32	Mermaid, Bernaty,	18
Juno, Darypasia,	32	Mutinus, Collier,	18
Jack, Smith,	32	Kings-Smear, Graham,	16
Niger, Talbot,	32	Raven, Stanhope,	16
Orpheus, Hudson,	32	Serpent, Tolmache,	16
Pearl O'Hara,	32	Tamara, Thornborough,	16
Repose, Davis,	32	Albion, Mowatt,	14
Phet, ———	30	Hope, Dawson,	14
Alison, Alston, (burnt)	28	Martin, Parker,	14
Active, Williams,	28	Swan, Aylsworth,	14
Boreas, Gampson,	28	Benegal, Duddingston,	14
Carysfort, Fackham,	28	Hawke, Cooper,	10
Carberus, Symonds,	28	Otar, Squire,	10
Daphne, Henry,	28	Viper, Fure,	10
Fox, F. Birmingham,	28	Carcass, Ding,	8
Lizard, Ingie,	28	Cruiser, Parry,	8
Live-pole, Ballou,	28	Savage, Bromidge,	8
M. Ford, Kerr,	28		
Cassidy; Thunder; Beach Vessels.			
Steamers, Frigates,			
Cannon, Chertock, Diligence, and a number of other			
armed Vessels.			

On the morning of the Lords Day, the 20th of October
1741, at New-Ark, on One Creek the Rev. Mr. William
Johnson, Pastor of the Church of Christ in this Town, in the
6th year of his Age, His Zeal for the Welfare of his coun-
try, and his Zeal from the beginning of his present trou-
ble, to accompany him to accompany his brethren, in the rein-
forcement of the army; by this State to our army at Ticonde-
roga, as commander of a regiment. But the bar of the law, which
he was exposed to, overcame his delicate constitution, and
brought on the symptoms of a bilious fever; which, when
it had proceeded a few miles on his return, attack'd him
with greater violence, and prevailed upon his Lord called
him from the labors and sufferings of the present life, to
receive his reward.

His ministerial gifts and graces were distinguishing, and not only endeared him to his flock, but promised growing reputation in the churches. In his prayers, devotion abounded with great solemnity; out of the abundance of his heart, his lips uttered the various sentiments of piety, in strains of evangelical eloquence well adapted to all occasions and circumstances. In his public discourses, he displayed vivacity of genius, a polite taste, facility of expression, and a good degree of literary knowledge; but his principal ambition was to be an instrument of making manifest the favor of the knowledge of Christ, and to persuade men to be reconciled to God. His doctrine was clear, his exhortations pungent, and reproofs, when necessary, he administered with becoming gravity and authority. He attended to the circumstances of the sick and afflicted under his charge, and was at all times ready to fulfil the duty of a faithful minister in visiting, instructing, and comforting them. In friendly conversation he was communicative & facetious, tho' not un mindful of his ministerial character. And in his family connections he was kind and tender-hearted, careful to discharge his duty, and exempting the power of Christian love as well as natural affection.

The pains and distresses of his last sickness he endured with great patience, and thereby the noble discovery of serenity of mind, and christian fortitude. He often expressed his sense of the endearing kindness of his people towards him, and the pleasure he should enjoy if God should give him opportunity to show his gratitude by exerting himself more vi-

He has fought the good fight, he has finished his course ;
he has kept the faith ; and the gospel encourages our hope
that he is going to receive the crown of righteousness, which
the Lord, the righteous Judge will give to all his faithful
servants at his glorious appearing.

A journeyman, widow, and five young children, are left to feel the distress, and submit to the melancholy consequences of this bereavement; and his beloved flock must bear the heavy stroke, at a time, when breach upon breach is made in the church, and the land trembles at the tokens of the Divine discipline.

Does not the voice of Providence, in removing so many faithful ministers of late, and suffering so remarkable a number of churches to continue as sheep without a shepherd, loudly proclaim this as one of the provoking crimes for which God has a controversy with the land, that we have neglected and despised the gospel, and the exhortations of our Lord Jesus Christ, and treated his ministers with too great neglect, while every one has been seeking his worldly gain? And may we not justly fear, that our religious privileges will be taken away from us, and our teachers removed into corners, by the righteous judgment of Heaven, unless the churches repent of their lukewarmness, and conformity to the evils of this present world?

May God grant comforts to all the members of Zion,
 awaken all ranks of people to pay due attention to the gos-
 pel of salvation ! Then our eyes may fall for our teachers.
 Our God will be with us as he was with our fathers ; He
 will be the glory in the midst of us, and our defence from
 all enemies ; and America will be honorable in the eyes of
 all nations.

On THURSDAY 14th of November,
Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,
At the lower Store on the Long-Wharf,
ONE hundred of hogheads choice white BALU, which
will be sold in such lots as will best accommodate
town and country.
J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Boston, September 1. 1776.

W H E R E A S the keeping up a Correspondence with our inveterate enemies, particularly the fleet and army now employed against the UNITED STATES, on their open and avowed opposers of our rights, who have forfeited all title to our confidence and protection, by seeking refuge under the power which has been long engaged in the destruction of this country, is a direct violation of the laws of this State, and may be attended with the most fatal consequences to the public safety.

A L L persons therefore who may arrive in this town from Halifax, or any port or place in possession of, or intitled by our said enemies, are hereby directed to leave their names with all the letters they bring with them, and a memorandum of their places of abode, with some member of this committee, or at the office of NATHANIEL BARBER, Esq; as soon as may be after their arrival here. A non-compliance with this requirement will be deemed evidence of an unfriendly design in such person or persons against the interest of the UNITED STATES, and they will be proceeded against accordingly.

By order of the Committee.

ELLIS GRAY, Chairman

TAKEN up by John Eames, inholder, in Framingham, on Saturday the 26th of October, a ferrel MARE, supposed to be 4 years old, with a light nose and tail, paces and trots. The right owner may have said creature, by applying to John Eames, and paying charges.
Framingham. Nov. 1.

Liver and Whale OIL
to be Sold. Inquire of the Painter. (2)

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Samuel Ward, late of Marlborough in the County of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, are desired immediately to pay their respective Dues to Mr. JABEZ RICE, Tutor, of said Town. Administrator on said Estate: and all those who have any Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts to said Administrator for Adjustment.

Marlboro'. Nov. 2 1776

Middlesex, N. W E the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Honorable John Winthrop, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Middlesex, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors of the Estate of William Clark, late of Townsend Yeoman, deceased, and Six Months being allowed by the Judge from the 24th of September for the Creditors to bring in and prove their Claims. Notice is hereby given, that we will attend said Service at the House of Mr. John Corant, Landholder in this Town, on the last Monday of the said and the four succeeding Months from One to Seven o'Clock, P. M

ISAAC FARRAR, }
RICHARD WYER, } Commissioners
Towpsend, October 15, 1776.

BROKE into the Inclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 30th September last, a roan Mare, about 14 hands high, and supposed to be about 12 years old. The owner may have her again, by paying Charges. Apply to Cap^t Joshua Fuller of Newton.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Vessels are filed before us, against the following vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances viz in behalf of Capt. Ebenezer Pearce and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner *Liberty*, against the schooner *Swan*, burthened about 20 tons, commanded by one — Prebble :—In behalf of Capt. Christopher Whipple and his company, and the owners of the private armed brig *Fulkam* against the ship *Camden*, burthened about 300 tons, commanded by Joseph Richardson :—In behalf of Capt. Stiles Atkins, jun. and his company, and the owners of the private armed schooner *Bellon*, against the ship *Hayfield*, burthened about 200 tons, John Oakleaf master ; and against the brigantine *Bassy*, of about 50 tons burthen, James Webber late master :—In behalf of Capt. Wingate Newman and his company, and the owners of the private armed brig *Hancock*, against the brigantine *Lovely Nelly*, burthened about 100 tons, William Sheridan late master :—In behalf of Capt. Eleazer Giles and his company, and the owners of the private armed brig *Retaliation*, against the ship *St. Lucia*, about 300 tons burthen, George Child late master :—In behalf of Capt. Simon Forrester and his company, and the owners of the private armed sloop *Rever*, against the brig *Mary and James*, of about 120 tons burthen, Thomas Moore late master :—In behalf of Capt. Daniel Souther and his company, in the armed brig *Massachusetts*, of 115 tons, against the brig *Henry and Ann* of about 300 tons burthen, John Farrah late master :—And in behalf of Capt. Daniel Hathorne and his company, and the owners of the private armed schooner *Free American* against the snow *Jenny*, of about 120 tons burthen, William Cummings late master. All which vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, so libelled, are said to have been taken and brought into the Middle District aforesaid. And for the trial of the justice of these captures, the Maritime Court for the said Middle District, will be held at SALEM, in the county of Essex, on *Tuesday* the nineteenth day of *November*, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon ; when and where the owners of said captures, and any persons concerned, may appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the same, or any of them, should not be condemned.

TIM. PICKERING, jun. Judge

DEclaration from the Hon^{ble} Council Dependents, Simon
Sawyer, Commander, in the Service of this State
the following Persons viz.

Joseph Freeman, Ebenezer Myrick, John Parsons, Portuguese; John of Eschheim—Nathan Peters, an Indian; George Goodrich—Josh Astorbt, of Hingham—James Boldiges Glotensham; passes by the name of John Goodwill—Johnathan Elmes, Hingham—John Thompson, Georgian—William Hancock—Nathan Bryant, Plymouth—Hesekiah Ripley, Hingham.

Whoever will apprehend the said Defenders, or any
or enter of them, shall receive for each that shall be ap-
prehended and delivered on board said Brigantine, or
committed to Plymouth G. a., the Sum of Fifty eight
Shillings, from the said Simon Canion, or James Warren

BEHOLD A COWARD!
Head Quarters, Ticonderoga, Oct. 22, 1776.

THE public is desired to take notice, That *Daniel Pittee*, Ensign in Capt. Timothy Stow's company, Col. Wheelock's regiment, applied at Head Quarters for a discharge, upon hearing the enemy were likely to attack our lines, he was refused, and next day deserted our camp.—This infamous run-away belongs to the South parish of Dedham, in the county of Suffolk. *Published by order of Brig Gen TICKETTS*
ANDREW BROWN, Maj. Brigadec.

William Eant

Earnestly desires all persons who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to fulfill his engagements with his creditors. Those persons who are indebted and take no notice of this advertisement, may expect that their notes and accounts will be put in suit, immediately after three months from this time are expired. Oct. 3, 1767.

5/4 TO BE SOLD BY
ENOCH GREENLEAF,
At Sudbury, next door to JOHN NOYES, Esq; near Bar-
ker's (formerly Bryan's) tavern.

A *VARIETY* of *ENGLISH GOODS*
Also,—at the same place is to be SOLD, by
GREENLEAF and FIELD,

NEW-England and West-India Rum, Brandy, Melag
and other Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugar, with
all kinds of West-India GOODS. as low as the times
will admit of.—Also, —Barr Iron, Hollow Ware, Grind
stones, &c.

M. B. All persons indebted to the late company of
AMORY and GREENLEAF. are requested immediately
to pay their balances to said Greenleaf.

To be sold by Public Vendue, on Thursday the 14th of November,

A good Dwelling-House, standing on Medford Market place with a good shop, two good cellars and two good arches, four rooms on a floor, with convenient chambers &c. a good yard wood house, shed and other conveniences, and a piece of wharf land, and good store thereon; and also a small house and mill, and mill place, and about 5 acres of marsh, near Medford Bridge, with some household furniture. — The sale to be at 4 o'clock afternoon, at the house of Capt. Seth Blodgett, in Medford. — For further particulars inquire of said Blodgett.

STOLEN out of the Ship of the Subscriber in Bridgewater on the night of the 25th inst, one large round Beaver Hat, one fashionable do. 2 Knives Beaverets, (one not loop'd) about 10 Beaverets; all finished, with the Owners Name or Stamp in the same. Whoever will apprehend the Thief or Thieves, if that the Owner may have his Hatts; and the Villains brought to Justice, shall have as a Reward **TEN DOLLARS**, and all necessary Charges paid.

MATTHEW BELCHER.

Bridgewater, Oct. 26. 1776

State of Massachusetts Bay } To all whom it may
Middle District. } concern

Notice is hereby given, That Libels are filed before me, against the following vessels their cargoes and appurtenances, viz. In behalf of capt. Elias Freeman Payne and his company, of the armed schooner called the *Eagle*, against the ship *VENUS* burthen about 160 tons, George Colas late master; and against the ship *CALEDONIA*, burthened about 100 tons, Alexander McKinlay late master. — In behalf of capt. Jonathan Greely and his company and the owners of the armed schooner *Speedwell*, against the sloop *St. GEORGE*, burthened about 120 tons, Benjamin Bidgood late master. — In behalf of the officers, company and owners of the armed schooner *Dolphin*, against the schooner *PROSPERITY*, 40 tons burthen Josiah Beal late master. — In behalf of captain William Carleton and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner *General Gates*, against the schooner *DRAGON* of about 60 tons burthen, Abraham Knowlton late master. — In behalf of captain James Godfrey and his company, and the owners of the armed sloop *Lady Washington*, against the ship *MARSHALL* burthen about 265 tons, Miles Loel y, late master. — In behalf of captain Silas Atkins, jun. and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner *Boston* against the ship *GEORGE* burthen about 200 tons, George Grey late master; and against the brigantine *MONTAGUE*, burthened about 70 tons, Alexander Blues late master. — In behalf of captain Daniel Waters and his company, in the Continental armed schooner *Lee*, against the schooner *SALLY*, burthened about 40 tons, Jeff Noble late master. — In behalf of capt. Abraham Whipple and his company, in the Continental armed ship *Columbus*, against the brigantine *LORD LIFFORD*, of about 80 tons burthen, John Jones late master. — In behalf of capt. William Cows and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner *Warren*, against the ship *SARAH* and *ELIZABETH*, of about 300 tons burthen, James Foot late master. — In behalf of capt. John Gill and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner *Independence*, against the brigantine *CATHERINE*, burthened about 100 tons, Robert Oam late master; and against the brigantine *POLLY*, burthened about 100 tons, Robert Efford late master. — In behalf of capt. Simon Forrester, and his company and the owners of the armed sloop *Rover*, against the brigantine *GOOD INTENT*, of about 100 tons burthen, William Davis late master; and against the brigantine *SARAH ANN*, of about 100 tons burthen, Gregory Potbury, late master. — In behalf of capt. Eleazer Giles and his company, and the owners of the armed brigantine *Retaliation*, and of the officers company and owners of the sloop *Wolfe*, against the brigantines *HIRAH*, of about 50 tons burthen, David Thrasher late master. — In behalf of capt. John Lee and his company, and the owners of the letter of marque schooner *Hawke*, against the ship *NANCY*, of about 250 tons burthen John Cowan late master. All which vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, so libelled, are said to have been taken and brought into the Middle District aforesaid. And for the trial of the justice of these captures, the Maritime Court for the said Middle District will be held at SALEM, in the county of Essex, on Tuesday, the Nineteenth Day of November 1776, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon; when and where the Owners of said Captures, and any Persons concerned, may appear and shew Cause, if any they have, why the same, or any of them, should not be condemned.

TIM. PICKERING, jun. Judge of said Court.

TAKEN up in Needham, on the 6th of October instant, and left with Capt Aaron Smith, A Continental B I L L.

Whoever has lost the said Bill by applying to said Smith, describing the Bill, and paying the charge, may have it again. Needham, Oct. 23.

State of Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it may
Southern District. } concern

Notice is hereby given, That the Maritime Court for the Southern District, will be held at Plymouth in the county of Plymouth, on Tuesday the 12th day of November, 1776, at the hour of Ten in the Forenoon, to try the justice of the following captures, viz. — Of the schooner called the *Liberty*, of about 40 tons burthen, lately commanded by John Hamer, jun. — Of the schooner called the *Rockwell* of about 50 tons burthen, lately commanded by Gideon White. — Of the schooner called the *Deborah*, of about 25 tons burthen, lately commanded by Solomon Kennrick. — Of the schooner called the *Earl Percy* of about 30 tons burthen, lately commanded by Nathaniel Atkins. — Of the brigantine called the *Fanny*, of about 90 tons burthen, lately commanded by William Tokely. — Of the ship called the *Maria* of about 350 tons burthen lately commanded by Elijah Hall. — Of the ship called the *Capel*, of about 320 tons burthen, lately commanded by John Aving. — Of the brigantine called the *General Wolfe*, of about 140 tons burthen, lately commanded by John Wilson. — Of the brigantine called the *John*, of about 100 tons burthen, lately commanded by Th. mail Wallis. — Of the brigantine called the *Maria*, of about 120 tons burthen, lately commanded by Richard Nickels. — Of the brigantine called the *Generous Friend*, of about 160 tons burthen lately commanded by John Hill. — Of the ship called the *Betsy*, of about 250 tons burthen, lately commanded by Thomas Archdeacon. — Of the ship called the *Alexander*, of about 250 tons burthen, taken by the armed sloop called the *Providence*, in the service of the United States, commanded by John P. Jones. — Against which Vessels, their Cargoes and Appurtenances, Libels are filed before me, they having been bro't into the Southern district aforesaid. — A Libel is also filed before me, in behalf of the officers, marines, mariners and owners of the armed sloop called the *Independence*; against part of a cargo (viz. 51 bags of cocoa, one bale of cotton, six quarter casks wine, 3 half Johannes and 3 Guinea) taken on the high seas, out of a brigantine called the *Freedom*, commanded by Robert Wallis, bound on a voyage from Grenados to London. — All persons claiming property in any of the aforesaid Captures, or concerned therein may appear, and shew cause (if any they have) why the same, or any of them should not be condemned.

N. CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

State of Massachusetts Bay } To all whom it may
Southern District. } concern

Notice is hereby given, That the Maritime Court for the Southern District, will be held at Plymouth, in the County of Plymouth, on Friday the 15th Day of November, 1776, at the hour of Ten in the Forenoon; to try the justice of the following Captures, viz. Of the ship called the *Liberty*, of about 350 tons burthen, lately commanded by John Harvey, and her cargo and appurtenances. — Of the schooner called the *Polley*, of about 90 tons burthen, lately commanded by Christopher Bisset, and her cargo and appurtenances; against which vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, Libels are filed before me, they having been brought into the Southern District aforesaid. And the owners of said captures, or any persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same, or either of them, should not be condemned.

NATHAN CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

State of the Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it
Maritime Court, Eastern District. } may concern.

LIBELS are filed before me, in behalf of the owners of and the officers, marines and mariners on board the private armed schooner *Hannah & Molly*, against the schooner *Britannia*, burthen about 40 tons, Jonathan Baker late master — against the schooner *Betsy*, burthen about 30 tons, Robert Foster late master, and against the sloop *Peggy*, burthen about 45 tons, Bartlet Bradford late master, and their several cargoes and appurtenances, which vessels are said to be the property of some subject or subjects of the King of Great-Britain, and taken and brought into the said Eastern District. And for the trial of the justice of the said captures, a Maritime Court will be held in the East Precinct of Pownalborough, on Thursday the fourteenth day of November, 1776, at the hour of Ten in the forenoon, when all persons that are any way concerned in the said vessels or either of them, may appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the same vessels, or either of them should not be condemned.

TIM'y. LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

In the House of Representatives, Oct. 17. 1776. WHEREAS the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Duke County, is Law to be holden at Tisbury in and for said County on Tuesday the twenty-ninth of October instant And whereas there are not now and there cannot be in said County Justices authorised to hold a Court agreeable to the late Act of the General Court this State for establishing the Style of Commissions so soon as on the twenty ninth of October instant

Therefore, Resolved, That said Courts be, they hereby are adjourned to the first Tuesday March next, being the time by Law appointed for holding the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas at Edgartown, in and for said County of Duke County. And that all Pleas, Process, Writs, Actions, Subpoenas, and all other matters and things returnable, and having day, and that should have had day, in the said Courts if the same were held at Tisbury in said County on the twenty ninth of October instant, shall be returnable and have day, in said Courts to be holden at Edgartown in and for said County on the first Tuesday March next, and shall abide and continue until that time, and shall then be proceeded on and determined, to all intents and purposes, as effectually as if said Courts were held on the Day and at the Place by Law appointed as aforesaid.

Sent up for Concurrences.

J. WARREN, Speaker
In COUNCIL, Oct. 17 1776.

Read and concurred.

JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y.

Consented to by the Major Part of the Council.

A true Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y.

State of the Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom
Maritime Court, Eastern District. } may concern
A Libel is filed before me, in behalf of this State and the Officers, Marines and Mariners on board the armed Brigantine Massachusetts, against the Brigantine Henry and Ann, Robert Farrar late Master, her Cargo and Appurtenances, said to be the Service of the Enemies of the United States, and taken and brought into said Eastern District. And for the Trial of the Justice of the said Capture, a Maritime Court will be held at Pownalborough, East Precinct, on Thursday the 14th Day of November, 1776; when all Persons that are any way concerned in said Brigantine may appear and shew Cause, if any they have, why said Brigantine, her Appurtenances and cargo, should not be condemned.

TIM'o. LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

State of the Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom
Maritime Court, Eastern District. } may concern

LIBELS are filed before me, in behalf of the owners, officers and mariners of the private armed sloop Putnam, against the schooner *Selly*, burthen about 30 tons, Benjamin Vanhook late master; against the schooner *White Oak*, burthen about 30 tons, Samuel Osborn Deane, master, with their cargoes and appurtenances, which schooners are said to be the property of some subject or subjects of the King of Great-Britain, and taken and brought into the Eastern District aforesaid: And for the trial of the justice of the captures aforesaid, a Maritime Court will be held at the Meeting house in the East Precinct of Pownalborough, on Thursday the 14th day of November, 1776, at the hour of ten, in the forenoon, when all persons claiming property in said schooners, their appurtenances or cargoes, or are any way concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the same schooners, their appurtenances and cargoes should not be condemned.

TIM'y LANGDON,

(Judge of said Court)

Deceased on 18th August from the late Capt. BUTLER's Company, in Col. Nixon's Regiment, one Joseph Buttler, jun. 19 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and dark complexion. Whoever will take up said Buttler and return him to his Regiment, shall have **EIGHT DOLLAR** Reward and all necessary Charges paid by

SILAS WALKER, Lieut.

New-York, Harlem, Octob. 2d, 1776

Harlem, October 2d, 1776.

I Certify that the above named Joseph Buttler was Muster'd as a Sergeant in the 4th Regiment and said Roll sign'd by Capt. Joseph Buttler, who was then in said Regiment.

ANDREW COLBURN, Major.

TO be sold at Public Vendue on Friday the fifth Day of November next, at Ten o'clock beforenoon, at Plymouth.

About 60 Puncheons Jamaica Rum, a few Barrels of Beet, Pork and Flour, and some other small articles; at the same time will be sold the Sloop *Elizabeth*, burthen about Ninety Tons.



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in BOSTON.

MONDAY, November 11, 1776.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN the late order of the General Court for the Massachusetts State for draughting of men to join the Continental Army at New York, the selectmen of each town was ordered to provide for the soldiers a sum of money to support them in their travel to said army, together with many other necessities, the selectmen of Belchertown, in obedience to the order, and to enable said selectmen to perform it, they ordered several constables to go out and collect the public money of those persons who were delinquent. And one Thomas Stearns did unreasonably delay'd paying his rates, though it was well known that for some months past he had a quantity of money by him, and the constable went and took one of his cows by distraint, and drove her home, and posted her for sale to satisfy said Stearns's rates, but before the time of sale, there were a number of men, viz. Jonathan Bardwell, p. Adam Patterson, Stephen Shumway, and Ebenezer Kentfield, all of said Belchertown, and John Crodon of Pelham, and Solomon Bartlet, Wear, assembled in the night time of the 20th September, 1776, and in a riotous manner went to said constable's house (he being in bed) and ordered him immediately to get up and he should be dead or alive up to said Stearns's house, about 20 miles, at the tail of the cow he had taken, and they began to strip down the bed cloaths, but the constable luckily escaped out of their hands. The complaint was exhibited to the committee of correspondence, a citation issued for the offenders, they all came at the time and place appointed, excepting Solomon Bartlet aforesaid, and all refused a trial excepting Adam Patterson, who went to trial, was proved guilty of matter charged in the complaint, and he made full satisfaction to the committee and constable, the rest being present at the trial, the committee having heard the evidence, dropped the matters fully proved against them all. And said committee being sensible that money is the sinews of war and support of the United States of America, at this day, and constables cannot collect their rates unless such riots and disorderly practices are suppressed—Are of opinion that the said Jonathan Bardwell, jun. Stephen Shumway, Ebenezer Kentfield, John Cowden and Solomon Bartlet, have been guilty of conduct enormously disorderly, baneful to society, inimical and dangerous to the State, unfriendly and of fatal tendency to the great cause for which these American states are now contending and judge they ought to be held forth to public view; and in a special manner, Cowden and Bartlet there seems to be an aggravation in their crime above the rest in leaving their own towns to making insurrection and disorder in other towns.

The foregoing advertisement was agreed to by the corresponding Committee of Belchertown, and signed by their Order; and Mr. Edes the Printer desired to publish it in his next Paper.

NATH. DWIGHT, Chairman.
Belchertown October 8, 1776.

On WEDNESDAY the 13th of November, At TEN O'CLOCK, Will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Hon. JOHN LANCOCK'S, Esq's Wharf, THE Brigantine MONTAGU'S Cargo, consisting of 1350 Quintals of choice Merchantable Fish, which will be put up in small lots.—At the same time and place will be sold, the remainder of the prize ship George's cargo, consisting of—40 casks of peas, 40 firkins of butter, 6 casks of flour, 27 barrels of pork and beef, a quantity of cordage and oakum, a few children New-Castle coal, a suit of men's sea-lot cloaths, faced, quantity of sailors' apparel, consisting of jackets, coats, trousers, shirts, shoes, stockings, &c. 34 hold land, &c. &c. PROCTOR & LOWELL, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and Court of General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Suffolk, which by adjournment were to be held at Braintree, on Friday, the twelfth Day of November instant, at Ten O'Clock, before Noon, are by Law, ordered to be held at Boston, at the same Time; and all Persons concerned are to govern themselves accordingly.
By order of said Court. EZEKIEL PRICE, Clerk.

THE Committee appointed to take under consideration what is proper to be done with respect to those Inhabitants of Boston and Charlestown, commonly called Donation People, and such as were suffered by the Boston Port Bill, beg leave to report by way of Resolue, viz.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, Oct. 17, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the Inhabitants of Boston, now dispersed in the several Towns of this State, and supported at the Public Expence, be returned to the said Town of Boston, at the Expence of this State, on, or before the First of December next, and be put under the Care of the Overseers of the Poor of the said Town of Boston, and maintained at the Expence of said Town of Boston.

And it is further Resolved, That the Inhabitants of the Town of Charlestown, who are dispersed in the several Towns of this State, and maintained at the Public Expence, remain in those Towns, and still be supported as heretofore, and that such of them as are capable of earning a Subsistence, be employ'd by the Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor of the several Towns in which they reside, for that purpose.
Sent up for Concurrence.

J. Warren, Speaker.

In Council, Oct 18, 1776. Read and Concurred.

John Avery, Dep'y. Sec'y.

Consented to by the major Part of the Council.

A true Copy.

Attest. John Avery, Dep'y. Sec'y.

On THURSDAY 14th of November, Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the lower Store on the Long-Wharf,

ONE hundred bagheads choice white SALI, which will be sold in such lots as will best accommodate the town and country.
J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Will be sold at Public Vendue, at Plymouth, on Thursday the 14th November current, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, the following Articles, viz.

100 Deer Skins in the Hair,
14 Tierces Sugar of a good Grain and Quality,
6 Tierces best Rum,
68 Bear Hides.

[2]

Will be sold at Auction, at the Store of JOSEPH BLANEY, Esq; in said, the Cargo of the Brig Mary & James, on Tuesday the 31 Day of December next, (and to continue from Day to Day, until the Sale is completed) the following Articles;

98 pieces coarving, 11 pieces twill'd do. 89 pieces 6-4 lambskin, 20 pieces bearskin, 15 pieces superfine 7 4 ratteens, 8 pieces broad cloths, 16 pieces twill'd flannels, 16 pieces narrow plains, 45 pieces figured lastings, 4 pieces cotton denims, 124 pieces hairbines, 32 pieces draw-boys, 186 pieces cambrics, 138 pieces printed and plain velvets, 99 dozen breeches pieces, 30 d. z. w. rited h. se, 2 pieces furniture, 205 pieces stamp cotton & linen handkerchiefs, 110 pieces cotton & silk do. 680 groce coat-broddings, 40 groce gartering, 48 rolls paper hangings, 68 pieces say, 3500 groce coat & breast horn buttons, 1000 groce do. common lacquer'd do. white and yellow, 80 groce do. double wash'd buttons, 4000 groce common brass-ey'd do. white and yellow, 400 groce best polished steel coat and breast duto, 900 dozen sorted shoe & knee buckles, 60 dozen w. mens tuffts, 20 dozen cut-thens watches, 36 dozen tea spoons, 180 groce f. rite sleeve buttons, 309 dozen womens furks hard metal, 200 d. z. hard metal table spoons, 150 dozen tea spoons, 140 d. z. watch seals, 8 d. zen ladies pocket books, 14 dozen ladies watch chains, 64 dozen mens do. 14 d. zen cane heads, 2 d. zen sword-hangers with chains and scabbards, 2 dozen cut steel sword hilts with furniture, 36 dozen scabbards for swords, 370 d. z. iron snuff boxes, 123 groce shoe & knee chapes, 22 dozen japan'd silvers, 30 dozen tweezers, 2 d. zen plated spurs, 12 dozen brass handles and furniture, 150 dozen cutte knives, 126 dozen table knives and furks, 675 doz. sorted pen knives, 95 dozen silver capst spear knives, 60 doz. razors, 2 dozen japan'd and plated ink stands, 90 groce sorted rings, 15 dozen pad locks, 35 dozen iron tuffets, 3 groce silver sleeve buttons, 92 dozen carving knives, 36 d. zen necklaces, 24 d. zen twitch whips, 4 hhds. cocoa, 300 English tann'd hides, 30 boxes tin plates, 800 colb. pepper, 20 hhds. copieras, 40 hhds. alum, 30 lbs bar lead, 5 barrel's lead asties, 2 do. red lead, 2 do litharge, 6 tons brazilite, 85 barrels bar tin, a ciga. musical time piece, a quantity of german steel, also razor cases, pocket knives, steel snuffes, plated ink pots, desert knives, cases of instruments, nail knippers, gilt brasses, images, japan'd, tea trays, watch-maker's instruments, beaver hats, silver plated candlesticks, jewelry, &c. &c. &c.
The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock, A. M.

WANTED,

A PERSON that understands the Tallow Chandlers Business; one that has a mind to offer himself may hear of a place by enquiring of the PRINTER.

Boston, Nov. 5. 1776.

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of Benjamin Emmons, late of Dorchester, Yeoman, deceased, are desired forthwith to bring them to Joseph Greenleaf or Thomas Leverett, Attorney's to the Executor, at their Dwelling Houses in Boston, in order for settlement. [2]

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Obadiah Wetherell, late of Boston, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment to Alice Wetherell, of Marshfield, Administratrix on said Estate; and all those who have Demands on said Estate are requested to lodge their Accounts with M. John Jenkins of Boston, Baker. Marshfield Nov. 20. 1776. [2]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A SURGEON for the Sloop Rover.

Anyone inclining to make his Fortune in a short Time, may have an opportunity by applying to Capt. Abijah Roden, of Marblehead, or to any one of the Owners of said Sloop in Salem. Salem Nov. 2, 1776.

Middlesex, ff. WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Honourable John Winthrop, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Middlesex, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors of the Estate of William Clark, late of Townsend, Yeoman, deceased, and Six Months being allowed by the Judge from the 24th of September for the Creditors to bring in and prove their Claims—Notice is hereby given, that we will attend said Service at the House of Mr. John Conant, Innholder in this Town, on the last Monday of this and the four succeeding Months from One to Seven o'Clock, P. M.

ISAAC FARRAR, } Commissioners
RICHARD WYER, }

Townsend, October 15, 1776.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Samuel Ward, late of. Marlborough in the County of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, are desired immediately to pay their respective Dues to Mr. JABEZ RICE, Tertius, of said Town. Administrator on said Estate and all those who have any Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts to said Administrator for Adjustment. Marlboro'. Nov. 2, 1776.

Marblehead, November 2, 1776.

RUN-away last night from JAMES

MUGFORD, of his town, a Negro boy, named Jack, about 16 years of age; had on when he went off, an old hat, blue jacket, 12 nabrigs shirt, dirty white Breeches, no linings, dark grey stockings, large mens shoes, with odd buckles, turns his right foot out, and his right knee bends in, has a small scar on his nose just between his eyes. Its likely he stole a horse as he carried off a bridle, and there is a horse missing. Whoever will take up said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall have Six Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid by JAMES MUGFORD.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying him off.

STRAYED or stolen from a pasture in Charle-

stown, the 23d of October last, a ferrel MARE, about 13 and half hands high, a blaze in her face, about 6 or 7 years old, paces and trots very smart, and remarkable wide behind, long tail, thick main, and parts upon each shoulder. Whoever will take up said mare, and return her to Mr. Oliver Barber, in Weston, or to D. Star Cowen, in Sudbury, or Mr. Thomas Hopkins, Charlestown-Ferry, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges by JOSH. GOWEN.

ON Monday Night, October the 28th, Strayed or Stolen, (most likely Stolen) out of a Pasture in the West Precinct in Roxbury, a light Red Horse, eight Years old last Spring, about 14 Hands high, has a small Star in his Forehead, a Scar on one of his hind Feet, his Main hangs the near Side, Trotts and Paces both, but one Shoe on his Feet. Whoever will bring the Thief and Horse to me the Subscriber shall have TEN DOLLARS for his Trouble and all necessary Charges paid, and if the Horse is brought, Four Dollars Reward and Charges paid by me, ISAAH WHITING.

H A R T F O R D, November 4.

Our advices from the lines are; that on Sunday forenoon a number of ships from the enemy's fleet came up the North-River, and anchored opposite Fort-Washington, and began a most furious attack upon it, which continued some time, but the fire was so warmly returned from the fort that they were obliged to slip their cables and make off, having received considerable damage; at the same time a large body of the enemy attacked the fort by land, but were beat off three times and drove to a considerable distance, when many were kill'd on the side of the enemy, 15 Hessians taken prisoners together with one field piece; the Hessian prisoners were soon after sent off under guard to Philadelphia; that on Monday afternoon a large body of the enemy advanced near the White Plains about 10 miles from the shore, when General LEE, with a body of our troops marched to attack them, which soon brought on a smart engagement, which lasted about an hour, in which we had 150 men killed and wounded, the loss of the enemy is not known, but tho't to be considerable—the regiments engag'd were Col. Silliman's Col. Chester's, and Col. Douglass from this State, and a regiment from the Southward.

Two or three men belonging to this town were kill'd in the above engagement.

Since the battle on Monday last, six of the enemy have deserted and come over to our army.

B O S T O N, November 12.

Extract of a letter from Camp at Miles-Square in East-Chester, dated 23d October, 1776.

"Friday morning last, we were alarmed by the drums beating to arms, and the enemy landed at Rodman's point (a place about 4 miles from our encampment) with their whole force; the brigade under the command of Col. Glover consisting of about 700 men, one regiment being absent for guard. We marched down towards the place where the enemy were advancing with a body of 16,000, with a very large artillery. The first attack was made by a small party on their advanced guard, which were effectually routed and forced to retreat to their main body, who when they came up were fired upon by two regiments advantageously posted by Col. Glover and Major Lee, (who behaved gallantly) which bro't many of them to the ground. Thus we continued fighting them and retreating the whole afternoon, until they came to a stand, where they now remain, except stretching down along the sound towards Connecticut, suppose for forage. Our men behaved like soldiers, conform'd to the orders of their officers and retreated in grand order, which is the life of discipline. Our loss is about 9 or 10 killed and about 30 wounded; the enemy, a deserter says, lost 200 killed on the spot and a great number wounded. People may think what they please of the regular and spirited behaviour of the British troops, but I that day was an eye witness to the contrary. I saw as great irregularity almost as in a militia; they would come out from their body and fire single guns. As to their courage, their whole body of 16,000 were forc'd to retreat by the fire of a single regiment, and many of them old troops; the 4th regiment was one that run, and had we been reinforced with half their number, might have totally defeated them; the shot from their artillery flew very thick about our heads. The next day Gen. Lee (under whose command we are) came and publicly returned his thanks to Col. Glover and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their noble spirited and soldier-like conduct during the battle, and that nothing in his power should be wanting to serve those brave officers and men; and Gen. Washington has since expressed himself much in the same words in his general orders. Gen. Lee says we shall none of us leave the army, but all stay and be promoted, but how that will be is uncertain. Yesterday one of the corporals and two men in our regiment, by leave from the Col. went out to see what they could pick up, and by going in the mouth of the enemy they brought off a number of fat cattle; flush'd with their success they went again this afternoon, and going directly in the rear of the Hessian camp, went into a house where they wash'd for the British officers, and were bringing off 3 tubs of shirts, but the man of the house informed the camp, they turn'd out 400 that obliged our lads to retreat; but meeting with some of their comrades they attacked and drove the Hessians, kill'd their Major, took his commission and ten guineas out of his pocket, and have taken three of their prisoners, besides a number killed; many of our officers who saw them, say they are ugly devils; they are in camp, but I was too busy writing to go and see them: the enemy have so far quitted York, that our people have been down as far as a place called Hower Lane, which is but one mile from the extent of the city.

Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, Oct. 27, 1776

"The two men I wrote you that was taken of our regiment by Savages, Carlton is discharged, they got into our Camp last night, they were very well treated. I do not know what his great lenity means, without it is to poison the minds of our ignorant people, which I hope he will be disappointed in. We expect him every moment here with all his army, and I think we may defeat him. We are now in an excellent state of defence on both sides the Lake, and a Boom quite across the Lake to prevent their shipping's passing by our works, with what armed vessels we have left drawn up in a line of battle before it.—Troops, Continental and Militia coming in upon all quarters, to the amount of ten thousand. It will be a grand affair, come when it will. (I hope he will meet with Abercrombie's fate in the year 1758 at this place against the French) Our army in high spirits and wish to see their enemy, determined to a man to die upon the spot or conquer.—We have received the new arrangement and establishment of our standing Army, which seems to please every body; they pay us

like soldiers now, and we may live like Gentlemen upon it.—We look for your Committee every day. We have begun to insist without them (by General Gates's Orders) and go on very well."

Extract of a Letter dated Stamford, 30 October, 1776.

"I wrote you on Saturday from White Plains by a man who goes post through Boston, but suppose the action on Monday has detained him. I am here taking care of some sick, and how long 'twill be before I join the regiment again, is uncertain. I am about 16 miles from camp, in the colony of Connecticut; but if you should write me, direct for me with the regiment who are now at White Plains. They had a very smart engagement on Monday, but no great advantage gained on either side. We had about 15 or 20 killed, and a small number wounded. Whether my brother was in the battle or not, I can't tell, but believe he was not; by enquiry, I can't find any but continental troops were engag'd.—The day before, they sent some of their ships up North River to attack Fort-Washington; at the same time they attack'd the lines by land, but were so warmly receiv'd that they retreated four times; and finally quitted with great loss: The commanding officer having wrote General Washington he had buried a great number, and had still a great number more to bury. We lost one man only, and sunk one of their ships, and drove the rest off."

FIVE POUNDS FIVE SHILLINGS Sterling; Received by the Hands of Col. PALFREY, as a Donation from Miss MARY BRAELEY of Kensington old England, for the suffering Poor of the Town of Boston.

The following Letters were taken in the Ship Julius Caesar, Capt. Uzell, (as mentioned in our last) and now made public for the Amusement of our Readers.

To Mr. Thomas Brown, Halifax, Nova-Scotia.

Dear Sir,

I Again venture to write you a few lines, tho' I am not satisfied with your not writing me; but I consider your disagreeable situation as well as my own, and being not unkindful of Mrs. Brown and children, and of your former favors (that is) such as happened near two years ago. I will try this once to renew a correspondence: You can always send to me, but I cannot often send to you; and was I certain of this going to your hands, I would open my heart, touching your New-England saints, on whom I wish may fall seven fold more curses than are threatened for murder, sacrilege, fanaticism, rebellion, treason, cruelty and sin. Your cat in pan gentlemen, who are here blowing their impious hands with thrice double calvinistical, hypocritical, puritanical breath, are properly noticed until a more proper time. I daily see your neighbours, as they call themselves, who speak highly of you; but I now know their deceit, their evil intentions, and hide myself in such matters as I used not to do. My daughter is well, and begs her respects to you and family. Dr. C—r is well, as is Mr. T—b—k. Your deliverance is not so far off as when I first landed here, is one comfort. The matter is at last got to a head, and it is now who can. If your saints praying and fasting has not prejudiced Heaven in their favor (as the minority here imagine) they will see an end of subinary massacre, and soon enter upon their infernal reward, for their d—noble deeds. Hell can no longer support their impious and unprovoked rebellion, against God and their compassionate and virtuous King; who, like the divine Being, has waited long to be gracious to them, and the consequence is, they revolt more and more against the laws of nature, benevolence and mercy. If the present force settles not their bloody appetites, 30,000 Russians may do it, with 30,000 more foreign troops, all which the saints may expect, if this island stands above high water mark 12 months. Let not your noble courage fail, but be of good cheer, since Hell and all her legions will not prevail against the promise of our God and Saviour.

I have been sick (rather not well) ever since I left that devoted villainous country. Capt. Jacobson I have seen in this town very well, and married again, and has one child. We hear the King's Chapel is converted into a schism shop, and a pumguntum is holding forth to the rebel General in that sacred place. I could have borne it if the saints had made use of it as a stable for horses. Their sacrilege is not to be paralleled by Oliver, or all his subterraneous brethren."

The dissenters here are at present all that support the rebel Americans. Dr. Price asserts their cause to be "the cause of religion and liberty." So says Wilkes, who has been again defeated in his expectation of being elected Chamberlain of London. Mr. Hopkins has got it by 1196 majority. This city has altered her opinion of Wilkes's liberty and American rebellion, the dissenters excepted, who will have their pay, if God blesses this nation with the most valuable life, the life of George the Third. 'Tis this day reported the King of France has offered our King the Irish brigades, which are about 5000 men, to help subdue the rebels.

Government know not half so much about who are loyal, and who not, as you and I do; for which reason all are neglected as yet; but I believe will not always be forgot: The things Capt. Brown delivered you for me and T—, we hope have not fallen into the hands of the Yankees. The cheese you have eat, I hope, and you are welcome; but if you did not bring away nor destroy the other things, you cannot meet with absolution from us, or any good man.

Sir, Your Friend forever.

July 7th, 1776.

GRATITUDE.

Rev. Dr. BYLES, at Halifax, Nova-Scotia.

Reverend Sir,

I Have not wrote you some time past, nor received a line from you since my arrival here; the reason

why I have not wrote you is too obvious to be exp'd. I will in a few words give you my opinion respecting the church in America and her clergy.—The charging ever America threatens dissolutions in a corner, and will soon pour forth her heavy load, a sweep away the Oliverian faith. The church is then to be useful to the state, and the noble stand the cle have made speak forth her praise. It is no crime to be of former neglects, and show that episcopacy ought have been, by the laws of God and this kingdom established in the colonies prior to giving any charter. Whigism no longer triumphs, being no longer useful to the state.—William (of Torbay) is dead, Burnet only upon egotism.—George 1 & 2 are from hence, a Herring is with them.—The church property in hands of laymen, and on which many noblemen depend for their bread, are in length of time tenable by usurpation (say lawyers) ergo, the Church may be no longer oppress'd.—Creations since the R. revolution noble bar against the powers of Jacobinism, Fanaticism or Calvinism, and promise well to our Christian Church, at least till she emerges half the way towards her ruin.—Should things remain as now, until the RebelS are exalted to the aetherial thrones, Episcopacy will have deep root in the howling wilderness, as an essential quillite in the great political system.—Religion is supported when the state cannot do without her—is her fate among the sons of pleasure, to live upon brittle thread of human, noble, policy.—But Casta verus—and Christ obey'd.—It is no crime to pray Hear O Heavens I support our cause I doom the agent, & forget not the modern plunderers of thy church.—And, O earth, pity her Clergy confined in goals, the curled Laws of Liberty given by the Congress Apostates broke loose from Hell.

If Episcopacy prevails not hereafter, farewell Church and King—we must be hewers of wood, drawers of water, alias Curates, to die on the pavement of the bread of poverty, with the liberty of like the early Christians, in deserts and mountains, prayers and tears.

I do not yet despair, tho' many do. I will, and must all fight manfully for our Church, and King, perseverance crown'd all.—Whigism is only schism, foundation is deep (rather from the deep)—it trembles for fear, and perfect sorrow fills every puritan bosom that Burnet is gone, and Herring is fishing with him. I will give you a sign.—This city has once done her duty in preventing the head of all iniquity being clerbain.—Lucifer is cast down and virtue rewarded. "Let not your noble courage fail"—tho' your tears are great and pitied as well as felt by me—the wish have once rewarded virtue—much therefore may hope from a good king, a virtuous parliament, & fair ministers—the wish'd for crisis is come, the congress declared for independency, it was ever their pure tax design—People here would not believe till like Thomas they beheld it with their eyes—they now say were once blind, but now see.—Britains are now determined—America will be subdued if Europe can do it—no general war but that against America—French, Dutch, and Spaniards have two much property in the West-Indies to intermeddle against England. England is uniting, the minority in the house has been below what is called par—it is now liberty and Wilkes forever—alas! how slender is the applause of giddy world—one year ago it was "Wilkes & liberty forever, Charles I. was a tyrant, Hugh Peters a saint, and Pitt the oracle—and dissenters were support of the nation"—their opposites are now theme and subject of the day. 19/11/76 on the pound now by the rabble promised for the benefit of the byterian rebels in America—or elsewhere, if needed. Sochevels are not wanting—the church is in danger &c. &c. &c.

If the Congress hold out bold—America will see Freedom in the land of saints—by now I fancy the dissenting their old puritanic hypocritic canting by viz. "Peace is the blessing that I seek"

"How lovely are her charms"—

Eke they may remember also—

That to the wicked is no peace—

Their cruelty to the tones does honor to their virtue, original Geneva system of religion planted in America by their half faced, no faced, two faced forefathers, nurtured by the regicides, convicts and lechers, and perfected by the congress, and the solemn pumguntums contums in their self commended tubs—t mercy to the negroes, indians, witches, &c. &c. explain the nature of their congressional, infernal liberty.—May heaven preserve the innocent from, but bestow double portion of their liberty upon all who wish a to treason, fanaticism and rebellion, is the prayer your devoted friend but—

NO FRIEND OF DR. FOSTER.

Cold Bath, No. 7. Dr. C. and Mr. T. are well, July 8th, 1776. vide T. B.—if ignorant of—

(The foregoing Letters are supposed to be wrote by the ranting, high-flying Church Clergyman, Peters, formerly of Hebron, in Connecticut.)

L O N D O N,

Aug. 3. In some of the intercepted letters, now in the hands of the Provincials, the plan proposed by the ministry, in case of their success, is to confiscate the estate of the Provincials; to any certain persons whose names are therein specified by court-martials; and to take special care, that the lives of the leaders of the American armies, shall be forfeited to, what the letters tell us.

The Estate of Major General Washington is particularly specified in the ministerial letters which have been intercepted. This estate is to be seized and divided a spoil, amongst certain officers under Howe's command.

As the American leaders are now in possession proofs that, their lives are directly aimed at, in case ministry should succeed, self-preservation will make the doubly anxious to foil the stratagems of government. If they were cowards before, they will become desperate now.

It was, by no means, a wise procedure, to disclose the plan formed against the lives of the American leaders.

3-8-2
3-9-0

before conquest had enabled the ministerial party to execute that plan. The letters, containing such a nefarious design, might be intercepted; they have been intercepted. Is this a way to restore peace? Are these the terms of reconciliation?

The public will recollect, the infamous stratagem, attempted some time since, to seize Hancock and Adams, from letters, recently intercepted, it appears, that above fifty other persons, besides those gentlemen are doomed to suffer, ignominiously, should our troops prevail against America. Mr. Dickenson, author of the Farmer's letters, is not forgotten, on the occasion.

The friends of administration are continually boasting of the powerful army we shall have in America, when the troops at Halifax are joined by the Hessians, and the draughts that sailed in the last transports. They pretend the British forces will then be near 24,000 strong. Supposing this the truth; will it be a body sufficient to contend with 70,000 Americans, fighting *pro aris et focis* on their native ground, supported by every assistance of their numberless friends, and the various tribes of Indians who have taken up the hatchet in their favour?

With respect to the numbers of our troops, however, it appears, upon the most candid enquiry, that the ministerial agents, have reckoned all the regiments as complete, whereas many of them do not consist of more than four or five hundred men, and what with sickness, and other incidental misfortunes (admitting the Hessians to arrive at Halifax in safety) Lord Howe's whole force employed to conquer a tract of country, containing three millions of enemies, will not amount to more than *seventeen thousand men*.—*Risum teneatis Amici?*

Yesterday the Yankee provincial privateer, that was taken by Capt. Ross, soon after he was put a prisoner on board her, arrived off Limehouse. The Captain of her, and the crew, are ordered to be taken care of.

The crew of the Yankee privateer, brought into Dover by the masters of the two West Indiamen, are ordered to be confined in Dover castle.

L O N D O N.

Aug. 8. Yesterday — Oliver, Esq; just arrived from Massachusetts Bay, was introduced to his Majesty by Governor Hutchinson, and graciously received.

Extract of a letter from Cadix.

"A very serious affair has happened here; an English frigate from Gibraltar came into this Bay, and attempted to cut out six American vessels, which two Spanish men of war perceiving, ran alongside the frigate, and took possession of her. She is now detained till orders are received from the Court of Madrid. This being a foreign port, it is contrary to the articles of war to take any vessel belonging to any nation whatever."

By a letter from Cork, dated the 23d of July, we are informed, that on the same day, the Minerva transport arrived there in twenty-three days from Halifax, and brings an account, that previous to her departure, Lord Howe, with the transports from Europe, had joined General Howe's army, then embarked, by which junction they were 22,000 strong, and had sailed to the Southward.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered notice to be sent to the different ports, and to the merchants in the Portugal trade, that a convoy of two men of war will be ready to sail in a fortnight with such ships as are going to Lisbon, or any other Portuguese settlements, and to convey those back which are homeward bound, and to protect them from the American row galley boats, which do infinitely more mischief than their small armed vessels.

A captain, whose ship was taken by the provincials, and himself made prisoner, but at length got his liberty, and is returned to England, was examined very closely whilst amongst the provincials; and the following is what he says passed between him and a General of theirs, called Ward, whose aide-de-camp being present, took down his answers to the General's questions.

Quest. Well, Sir, when did you leave England? Ans. The 31 of September, 1775. Quest. What was the people's opinion concerning the present disputes? Ans. The people in general were sorry for the unhappy contest; but imagined the Colonies to be in the wrong. Quest. I dare say you will soon alter your opinion, and be one amongst us, and be a good citizen. Ans. I cannot say as to that, Sir. Quest. It is amazing to me that the people in London do not rise in mobs, and in clubs, ay, with clubs I mean, go to those ministerial scoundrels, haul them out of their habitations, cut their throats, and throw their bodies in the public streets. Ans. I know nothing concerning such proceedings. Quest. Well, Sir, don't you think K. G. trembles on his throne? Ans. I am not acquainted with his Majesty, therefore I cannot tell.

Amongst the innocent victims to the present measures of Government, mentioned in yesterday's paper, might have been included a Mr. John Manyard, who losing all his property, sunk under the weight of his afflictions, and died with a broken heart. His daughter, now in England, is a melancholy living evidence of the distress of a kind and indulgent parent.

P R O V I D E N C E, Nov. 2.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the American army, dated near New-Rochelle (in the neighbourhood of New-York) October 20, 1776.

"The great & important day is at hand! Perhaps to-morrow may decide the fate of America. Read's and Shepherd's regiments performed wonders; they killed and wounded 1000 of the enemy at least, and had not more than 27 men killed and wounded. The enemy have proceeded to New-Rochelle, and lie about four miles in length. Express informs us, that 4 or 5000 of them are landed below. We are well prepared, and our men in high spirits. I fear General Sullivan's zeal and activity will destroy his constitution, already shaken by harshness. The enemy are endeavouring to out-general us if possible, and are also endeavouring to out-flank us; but we are stretched Eastward, keeping possession or command of Hudson's River. We determine to keep the command of said river, and prevent them from out-flanking, till we can get them in a proper si-

tuation for an attack. I am more and more convinced that war is the greatest science upon earth. Those regiments which are best disciplined make the best stand." Our Massachusetts boys fought them in open field."

P O R T S M O U T H, Nov. 5.

Last Thursday was brought in here, by Capt. Robert Parker, in the McClary privateer (fired out of this port) the ship Hero, Charles Harford master, with 500 hogheads of rum, bound from Jamaica to Quebec, not being able to get up the river, bore away for New-York, was taken in lat. 43. 00 long. 70. 00.

On Friday arrived the prize snow Three Friends, Thomas Ruffel master, from St. Eustatia to Ireland, laden with 210 hogheads of sugar.

Same day arrived the ship Live Oak, (late commanded by Capt. Duncan, who died on his passage) from Honduras to London, laden with M. h. g. and Logwood. Both the above were taken near the Banks of Newfoundland, by the above mentioned privateer.

Thursday the 21st inst. is appointed by the General Court as a day of Public Thanksgiving throughout this State.

B O S T O N, November 11.

Saturday last the General Assembly of this State adjourn'd from Watertown, to meet at the State House in this Town To-morrow at Ten o'Clock.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated July 12, 1776. "The Treasury Board have lately made Grants to the distressed Councils, and some others, who have petitioned. Among the rest £200 has been granted to each of the Mr. E. vings, for their nec. exp. Supp. &c."

Friday and Saturday 7 night arrived at Marblehead from Halifax, two Flags of France, the pacific Cartel bringing 96 & the Hostage Schooner 78 Prisoners, to be exchanged for an equal Number of like Rank—Among the Prisoners were Capt. James Tracy and the other Officers of the Yankee Hero Privateer; also Capt. Stone and the Officers of a Privateer belonging to Casto Bay.

Thursday afternoon last came to town, and the same evening was committed to gaol, John Dean Whitworth, eldest son of Dr. Miles Whitworth, now at Waltham. He with a number of other Tories, under the command of the well known Major Rogers, were taken prisoners in the late skirmish at White Plains. What he demerits we leave others to judge.

We hear that Capt. John Lee of Salem, has taken another ship from London, very valuable prize, and sent her into a neighbouring State.

Friday last arrived at Marblehead, a large Prize Ship, having on Board 4800 Quintals of F. h. She was sent in by Capt. Hatherne.

Saturday last arrived here, a prize brig, laden with fish, taken by the Captains Skimmer and Tucker.—And Yesterday arrived here a Prize, taken by Captain Daniel Waters, laden with Staves, bound from Nova-Scotia for the West-Indies.

The last Saturday's Ticonderoga's Post brings an account, that Burgoyne's army had retreated to Crown Point's, so that we need not fear much damage being done at the Northward this season, if a good look out is kept, which we doubt not will be done; as 'twill prevent a junction of the regular armies.

One Crane, going a little way from the Camp to get Wood, was taken Prisoner.

S A L E S B Y A U C T I O N.

The 19th of November, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning will be sold by public Auction, in Salem;

TWO Hundred and Sixty Boxes fresh Lisbon LEMMONS, 47 Boxes Lisbon Onions, 8 Barre's Currants, and 400 Hogheads Lisbon SALT. [2]

TO be sold by JOSHUA WARD, at his Store in Salem, STONE LIME by the Hoghead, or smaller Quantity. Said WARD has to Let, a convenient Tan-Yard, situate in said Salem, with a Stock of Bark. Any Person that hath a mind to hire the same, may apply to said WARD at his Dwelling House in Salem.

S T O P T H I E F!!

BRROKE open the 9th instant in the night, the shop of Capt. Bites How, at the crotch of the great road in Weston, and the following articles taken on, viz. 5 black Barcelona handkerchiefs, 2 green crests-hand'd do. 2 red do. 3 raw spotted silk do. 6 inches out of square, 3 blue linnen handkerchiefs, 8 yards apron lawn 1/2 width, 6 papers pins, half a pound nutmegs, 43 pieces of wide and narrow tape 25 yards in the piece, 2 doz. wire and knee buckles brass and steel, half a pound coloured thread, 4 ounces black sewing silk, 2 oz. pink and green and blue dyes, 2 pieces luteous ribbon black, half piece crimson ditto, half a piece wide white ditto, 12 white horse silk fairs, 1 waxed on the outside, 8 penknives, 12 pair brass buttons, 1 bag of coffee roib. Cash in the draw 14/6. Whoever shall take up said Thief or Thieves, and secure the above goods, so as the Subscriber may have them again, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary charges paid, by ESTES HOWE.

N. B. Sundry other Articles, such as Combs, Crown Soap, Choc. late, &c. were also stolen.

Escaped from the Goal in Northampton, Robert Arnold and Henry E. Stanhope two Prisoners, lately M^r. shipmen in the British Navy, the former a short well-set smart-looking fresh complexioned Man, about thirty five years old, wore a Coat of a London brown colour. The latter absconded heretofore when on Parole, and was retaken at M^r. dletown; he also is a short Man with light Hair and Pale Complexion, and has large Eyes, Lips and Nose. Whoever will apprehend and secure either of said Persons shall receive Twenty Dollars and necessary Charges from

AARON WRIGHT, Goaler.

Northampton, Nov. 7th, 1775.

WANTED, a genteel Silver Tea Pot, for which Cash will be paid, any Person that has one to dispose of are desired to inform the Printer in the course of the week, as the person is going out of the province in a few days.

By Order of the A G E N T.

On THURSDAY next, at XI o'Clock in the Morning, will be sold by public Auction, on Richard Darbey, Esq; Wharf, in Salem;

THE Cargo of the Brigantine Amy, consisting of—About 4000 Quintals of choice Merchandise F. h. W. P. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

Salem, November 11, 1776.

M O S E S D E S H O N,

HEREBY informs his former Friends, and the Public in general, That he has now returned to Boston, where he proposes (on suitable Encouragement) to assist in his old and experienced Function of an AUCTIONEER: And as he has formerly given Satisfaction to his Employers, he doubts not but he shall be able still to merit their Favours, by a constant Attention, Dispatch and Punctuality. He will endeavour to serve his Employers for a very moderate Commission on large Jobs.

N. B. He may be spoke with at his Dwelling-House in Cambridge Street, leading to New-Boston.

A Boarding-School.

ELEANOR DRUIT, most respectfully acquaints the public, that she intends opening a Boarding and Day-School, for the reception of young Ladies, near the Assembly-House, on Monday the 22^d of October; she will instruct them in the English and French Languages Grammatically, and all sorts of Needle-work, viz. such as plain sewing, embroidery and tambour &c. Her terms for boarding will be moderate: She assures those who are pleased to entrust her with the care of their children, that she will exert her utmost abilities to please.

N. B. Drawing, mending rich laces, darning, &c. dispatched with fidelity, on the most moderate terms and shortest notice. Newbury-Port, October 25.

STATE of Massachusetts-Bay, } To all whom it may
Mortmaine Court, Eastern District. } concern.

A Lien is filed before me, in behalf of the owners of, and officers, marines and mariners on board the private armed ship Penam, against the schooner MARY, burthen about 22 tons, John Matthews, late master, her cargo and appurtenances, said to be the property of some subject or subjects of the King of Great-Britain, and taken and brought into the said district: And for the trial of the justice of said capture, a Maritime Court, for said district, will be held at Falmouth, in the county of Cumberland, on Wednesday the 11th day of December, 1776, when all persons concerned, may appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the same schooner, her appurtenances and cargo should not be condemned. TIM. LANGFON, Judge of said Court.

ALL Persons indebted to or that have any Demands upon the Estate of Mr. William Whitwell, late of Boston, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to James Foster, who is empowered to settle the same.

Two Houses situate at the Northerly Part of the Town to be Let, inquis of said Foster, near the Draw-Bridge, in Ann Street, who has for Sale a small Quantity of Whalebone if applied for soon.

ALL Persons indebted to or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. Bartholomew Bulford, late of Boston, Shipowner, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Deacon Thomas Greenough, of Boston, or the Subscriber in Townsend, in order for Settlement.

SAMUEL DIX, Administrator.

Townsend, Nov. 8, 1776.

Ticonderoga, October 17th, 1776.

DESERTED my Company, Col. Ruggles W. od-bridge's Regiment, one Noah Gold of the Town of Amherst, aged 30 Years; five feet eight inches high: had on when he went away, a pale blue and white mix'd coloured Coat, lightish coloured Vell, a collar Hat, wore a Wig or green Cap, light complexion. Likewise one Benjamin Hubbard, an Indian Fellow, about five feet seven inches high, thick set, about forty-five years old: had on when he went away a Frock and Trowsers, belonging to the Town of Granby. Whoever will take up said Deserters and return me or both before the last day of November next shall have Five Dollars each or Ten Dollars for both, by me,

RUBEN DICKENSON, Capt.

DESERTED the 7th Instant, from my company, of Col. Woodbridge's Regiment, at Ticonderoga, Stephen Frost, belonging to Greenwich, about 33 years of age, five feet, eight inches high, short black hair, dark complexion: had on when he went away a blue coat, brown jacket, cloth breeches, a stout well built fellow. Whoever will take up said Deserter and return him to my Company, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me,

SAMUEL MERIAM, Captain.

Ticonderoga, October 20, 1776.

WENT off in a boat from Squanto, on the evening of the 20th ult, a Negro M^r. N, named Sam, about 22 years of age, belonging to Joseph Beal of Dorchester: He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, something cock-bitten: Had on, and carried with him a striped pocket, white raw trowsers, buckskin breeches, a claret coloured cloth coat, white and check shirt, and two blanchets, &c. He speaks but English.—Whoever will apprehend said runaway, and convey him to his master, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and: if necessary charges paid by

JOSEPH BEAL.

All matters of vessels are forbid carrying on at their peril.

Dorchester, Nov. 9.

Liver and Whale OIL,

to be sold.

Inquire of the Printer. (2)

BROKE into the Inclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 30th September last, a red roan Mare, about 14 Hands high, and supposed to be about 12 years old. The owner may have her again, by paying Charges. Apply to Capt. Joshua Fuller of Newton.

TAKEN up by John Eames, inholder, in Framingham, on Saturday the 26th of October, a foal MARE, supposed to be 4 years old, with a light mane and tail, paces and trots. The right owner may have said creature, by applying to said Eames, and paying charges.
Framingham Nov 1

STATE of MASSACHUSETTS. } To all whom it
BAY, Middle District, ff. } may concern

NOTICE is hereby given, That Libels are filed before me, against the following vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, viz. in behalf of Capt. Ebenezer Peirce and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner *Liberty*, against the schooner *Swan*, burthened about 40 tons, commanded by one Prebble:—In behalf of Capt. Christopher Whipple and his company, and the owners of the private armed brig *Latnam*, against the ship *Gambden*, burthened about 300 tons, commanded by Joseph Richardson:—In behalf of Capt. Silas Atkins, jun. and his company, and the owners of the private armed schooner *Boston*, against the ship *Hayfield*, burthened about 200 tons, John Clark late master; and against the brigantine *Betsy*, of about 90 tons burthen, James Webber late master:—In behalf of Capt. Wingate Newman and his company, and the owners of the private armed brig *Hancock*, against the brigantine *Lovely Nelly*, burthened about 100 tons, William Sheridan late master:—In behalf of Capt. Eleazer Giles and his company, and the owners of the private armed brig *Retaliation*, against the ship *St. Lucia*, about 300 tons burthen, George Child late master:—In behalf of Capt. Simon Forrester and his company, and the owners of the private armed sloop *Rover*, against the brig *Mary and James*, of about 120 tons burthen, Thomas Moore late master:—In behalf of Capt. Daniel Souther and his company, in the armed brig *Massachusetts*, of this State, against the brig *Henry and Ann*, of about 300 tons burthen, John Farrag late master:—And in behalf of Capt. Daniel Hathorne and his company, and the owners of the private armed schooner *Fres American* against the snow *Jenny*, of about 130 tons burthen, William Cummings late master. All which vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, so libelled, are said to have been taken and brought into the Middle District aforesaid. And for the trial of the justice of these captures, the Maritime Court for the said Middle District, will be held at SALEM, in the county of Essex, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of November, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon; when and where the owners of said captures, and any persons concerned, may appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the same, or any of them, should not be condemned. TIM. PICKERING, jun. Judge (of said Court.

State of the Massachusetts-Bay, } To all whom it may
Middle District, ff. } concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Libels are filed before me against the following vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, to wit—In behalf of Capt. Eleazer Giles, and his company, and the owners of the private armed brigantine *Retaliation*, against the ship *ATREED*, burthened about 170 tons, Thomas Callender, late master; and against the ship *Success*, burthened about 190 tons, William Ball, late master:—In behalf of Captain Stephen Matcoll, and his company, and the owners of the private armed Schooner *General Latnam*, against the schooner *Kitty & Nancy*, burthen about 95 tons, William Pennock, late master.—And in behalf of Captain Daniel Hathorne, and his company, and the owners of the private armed schooner *True American*, against the brigantine *SALLY*, burthened about One hundred and 20 tons, John Bishop, late master. All which vessels, with their cargoes, &c. so libelled, are said to have been taken and brought into the Middle District aforesaid. And for the trial of the justice of these captures, the Maritime Court for the said Middle District will be held at SALEM, in the county of Essex, on Friday the 22d Day of November, 1776, at the hour of Nine in the forenoon; when and where the Owners of said captures, or any Persons concerned, may appear and shew cause, (if any they have, why the same, or any of them should not be condemned. TIM. PICKERING, jun. Judge (of said Court.

To be sold by Public Vendue, on Thursday the 14th of November,

A good Dwelling-House, standing on Medford Market place, with a good shop, two good cellars, and two good arches, four rooms on a floor, with convenient chambers, &c. a good yard wood house, shed and other conveniences, and a piece of wharf land, and good store thereon; and also a small house and mill, and mill place, and about 5 acres of marsh, near Medford Bridge, with some household furniture.—The sale to be at 4 o'clock afternoon, at the house of Capt. Seth Blodget, in Medford.—For further particulars inquire of said Blodget.

STOLEN out of the Shop of the Subscriber in Bridgewater on the night of the 25th inst, one large round Beaver Hatt, one fashionable do. 2 Knapt Beaverets, (one not loop'd) about 10 Beaverets, all finished, with the Owners Name or Stamp in the same. Whoever will apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that the Owner may have his Hatts, and the Villains brought to Justice, shall have as a Reward TEN DOLLARS, and all necessary Charges paid.

MAYHEW BELCHER.

Bridgewater, OR. 26, 1776.

State of Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it may
Middle District, ff. } concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Libels are filed before me, against the following vessels their cargoes and appurtenances, viz. In behalf of capt. Elijah Freeman Payne and his company, of the armed schooner called the *Eagle*, against the ship *VENUS*, burthen about 160 tons, George Colas late master; and against the ship *CALEDONIA*, burthened about 100 tons, Alexander McKinlay late master.—In behalf of capt. Jonathan Greeley and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner *Speedwell*, against the snow *St GEORGE*, burthened about 120 tons, Benjamin Bidgood late master.—In behalf of the officers, company and owners of the armed schooner *Dolphin*, against the schooner *PROSPERITY*, 40 tons burthen, Josiah Beal late master.—In behalf of captain William Carleton and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner *General Gates*, against the schooner *DRAGON*, of about 60 tons burthen, Abraham Knowlton late master.—In behalf of captain James Godfrey and his company, and the owners of the armed sloop *Lady Washington*, against the ship *MARSHALL*, burthen about 265 tons, Miles Lowly, late master.—In behalf of captain Silas Atkins, jun. and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner *Boston* against the ship *GEORGE* burthen about 200 tons, George Grey late master; and against the brigantine *MONTAGUE*, burthened about 70 tons, Alexander Blues late master.—In behalf of captain Daniel Waters and his company, in the Continental armed schooner *Lee*, against the schooner *SALLY*, burthened about 40 tons, Jesse Noble late master.—In behalf of capt. Abraham Whipple and his company, in the Continental armed ship *Columbus*, against the brigantine *LORD LIFFORD*, of about 80 tons burthen, John Jones late master.—In behalf of capt. William Cows and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner *Warren*, against the ship *SARAH and ELIZABETH*, of about 300 tons burthen, James Foot late master.—In behalf of capt. John Gill and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner *Independence*, against the brigantine *CATHERINE*, burthened about 100 tons, Robert Oram, late master; and against the brigantine *POLLY*, burthened about 100 tons, Robert Efford late master.—In behalf of capt. Simon Forrester, and his company, and the owners of the armed sloop *Rover*, against the brigantine *GOOD INTENT*, of about 100 tons burthen, William Davis late master; and against the brigantine *SARAH ANN*, of about 100 tons burthen, Gregory Potbury, late master.—In behalf of capt. Eleazer Giles and his company, and the owners of the armed brigantine *Retaliation*, and of the officers, company and owners of the sloop *Wolfe*, against the brigantine *HIRAM*, of about 50 tons burthen, David Thrasher late master.—In behalf of capt. John Lee and his company, and the owners of the letter of marque schooner *Hawke*, against the ship *NANCY*, of about 250 tons burthen, John Cowan late master. All which vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, so libelled, are said to have been taken and brought into the Middle District aforesaid. And for the trial of the justice of these captures, the Maritime Court for the said Middle District will be held at SALEM, in the county of Essex, on Tuesday, the Nineteenth Day of November 1776, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon; when and where the Owners of said Captures, and any Persons concerned, may appear and shew Cause, if any they have, why the same, or any of them, should not be condemned.

TIM. PICKERING, jun. Judge of said Court.

TAKEN up in Needham, on the 6th of October instant, and left with Capt Aaron Smith A Continental B I L L.

Whoever has lost the said Bill, by applying to said Smith, describing the Bill, and paying the charge may have it again. Needham, Oct. 23.

State of Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it may
Southern District, ff. } concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Maritime Court for the Southern District, will be held at Plymouth, in the county of Plymouth, on Tuesday the 12th day of November, 1776 at the hour of Ten in the Forenoon, to try the justice of the following captures, viz.—Of the schooner called the *Lively*, of about 40 tons burthen, lately commanded by John Homer, jun.—Of the schooner called the *Roebuck*, of about 50 tons burthen, lately commanded by Gideon White.—Of the schooner called the *Deborah*, of about 25 tons burthen, lately commanded by Solomon Kennrick.—Of the schooner called the *Earl Percy*, of about 30 tons burthen, lately commanded by Nathaniel Atkins.—Of the brigantine called the *Fanny*, of about 9 tons burthen, lately commanded by William Tokely.—Of the ship called the *Maria*, of about 350 tons burthen, lately commanded by Elijah Hall.—Of the ship called the *Capel*, of about 320 tons burthen, lately commanded by John Auling.—Of the brigantine called the *General Wolfe*, of about 140 tons burthen, lately commanded by John Wilcox.—Of the brigantine called the *John*, of about 100 tons burthen, lately commanded by Thomas Wallis.—Of the brigantine called the *Maria*, of about 100 tons burthen, lately commanded by Richard Nickerson.—Of the brigantine called the *Generous Friends*, of about 160 tons burthen, lately commanded by John Hill.—Of the ship called the *Betsy*, of about 200 tons burthen, lately commanded by Thomas Arden.—Of the ship called the *Alexander*, of about 250 tons burthen, taken by the armed sloop called the *Providence*, in the service of the United States, commanded by John P. Jones.—Against which Vessels, their Cargoes and Appurtenances Libels are filed before me, they having been brought into the Southern district aforesaid.—A Libel also filed before me, in behalf of the officers, marines, and owners of the armed sloop called the *Independence*; against part of a cargo (viz. 52 bags of cocoa, one bale of cotton, six quarter casks wine, 3 half Johannes and 3 Guinea) taken on the high seas, out of a brigantine called the *Freedom*, commanded by Robert Wallis, bound on a voyage from Grenados to London.—Persons claiming property in any of the aforesaid Captures, or concerned therein may appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the same, or any of them, should not be condemned.

N. CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

State of Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it may
Southern District, ff. } concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Maritime Court for the Southern District will be held at Plymouth, in the County of Plymouth, on Friday the 15th Day of November, 1776, at the hour of Ten in the Forenoon; to try the justice of the following Captures, viz. Of the ship called the *Elther*, of about 350 tons burthen, lately commanded by John Harvey, and her cargo and appurtenances.—Of the schooner called the *Pelley*, of about 90 tons burthen, lately commanded by Christopher Fleet, and her cargo and appurtenances; against which vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, Libels are filed before me, they having been brought into the Southern District aforesaid. And the owners of said captures, or any persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same, or either of them, should not be condemned.

NATHAN CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

State of the Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it
Maritime Court, Eastern District, } may concern.

LIBELS are filed before me, in behalf of the owners of, and the officers, marines and mariners on board the private armed schooner *Hannah & Molly*, against the schooner *Britannia*, burthen about 40 tons, Jonathan Baker late master.—against the schooner *Betsy*, burthen about 30 tons, Robert Foster late master, and against the sloop *Peggy*, burthen about 45 tons, Bartlet Bradford late master, and their several cargoes and appurtenances, which vessels are said to be the property of some subject or subjects of the King of Great-Britain, and taken and brought into the said Eastern District. And for the trial of the justice of the said captures, a Maritime Court will be held in the East Precinct of Fowlnborough, on Thursday the fourteenth day of November, 1776. at the hour of Ten in the forenoon, when all persons that are any way concerned in the said vessels or either of them, may appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the same vessels, or either of them should not be condemned.

TIMY. LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

Boston- AND COUNTRY



Gazette, JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in BOSTON.

MONDAY, November 18, 1776.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Nov. 7, 1776.
RESOLVED, That the Committee of Safety, Correspondence, &c. in the several Maritime towns in this State do, as soon as may be, make a list to the Council of all Prisoners that now are, or may be, from Time to Time, bro't into their respective towns, by any arm'd Vessels or others, who are not Prisoners of War, and who shall not enlist into the Service of any of the United American States; and that any arm'd Vessel fitted out by private Adversaries: And that the Council be, and they hereby are empowered to remove all such Prisoners to such inland town not lying on any public Post Road, as shall think proper.

It is further Resolved, That the Select Men of the Town to which such Prisoners shall be detin'd, and they are hereby empower'd, and directed to put all such Prisoners, who are not able and actually to maintain themselves, to labour for their support; if any Prisoner, so put under the care, and direction of the said Select Men, by order of Council, refuse to labor, the said Select Men shall make a return thereof to the Council, who are hereby empower'd to commit him or them to such Goals as they shall think proper, until their further Order.

Sent up for Concurrence.

T. DALTON, Speak. pro temp.
In Council. Read and Concurred.

JOHN AVERY, Dep'y. Sec'y.

Consented to by the Major part of the Council, true Copy Attest.
JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Nov. 12, 1776.
RESOLVED, That the Ticonderoga Post Rider be directed to leave his Mail at the PRINTING OFFICE of Mr. BENJAMIN EDES, in BOSTON, instead of Mr. HARRIS's, in Watertown, and take his Deliveries from said Office, in Boston.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. WARREN, Speaker.

Council, Nov. 13, 1776. Read and Concurred.

JOHN AVERY, Dep'y. Sec'y.

Consented to by major Part of the Council.

A true Copy,

Attest. JOHN AVERY, Dep'y. Sec'y.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY the nineteenth of November, At JOHN ROWE, Fsq's. Wharf, of the cargo of the prize ship JULIUS CESAR, viz.

TWO hundred baskets of English cheese,

hundred barrels of flour,

hundred and twenty-six barrels and twenty-four tierces of beef,

eighty-eight firkins of tongues,

five firkins of fillets,

any-one tierces and two-hundred and thirty barrels of pork,

hundred hams of Bacon,

hundred sides of bacon,

thirty heads of ginger bread,

ten kegs of raisins,

ten kegs of currants,

hundred firkins of butter.

The sale will begin at ten o'clock in the morning.

W. GREENLEAF, Sheriff

be Sold at AUCTION, on FRIDAY the 22d of November, on TRISTRAM DALTON's, Fsq's Wharf, Newbury Port—the Ship NANCY and her CARGO, consisting of the following Articles, viz.

Barrels Beef—320 ditto Pork—150

Powder—100 Barrels Oatmeal—370 ditto Flour—60 ditto Peas—68 000 wt. chile Ship Bread—130

ditto—1300 wt. Gun Powder—24 Pounds, 43

and 10 shovels, all new, double fortified, and well

Will be sold at Auction, at the Store of JOSEPH LANEY, Esq; in Salem, the Cargo of the Brig Mary & James, on Tuesday the 3d Day of December next, (and to continue from Day to Day until the Sale is completed) the following Articles;

98 pieces coating, 11 pieces twill'd do. 89 pieces 6-4 lambskin, 20 pieces blanket, 15 pieces super fine 7/4 ratteens, 8 pieces broad cloths, 16 pieces twill'd flannels, 16 pieces narrow plains, 45 pieces figured laskings, 4 pieces cotton denims, 124 pieces half-bones, 32 pieces draw-hose, 186 pieces cambrics, 138 pieces printed and plain velvet, 99 dozen breeches pieces, 30 d. z. worsted hose, 2 pieces linens, 205 pieces lampa cotton & linen handkerchiefs, 110 pieces cotton & silk do. 680 groce coat-binders, 40 groce gartering, 18 rolls paper hangings, 68 pieces lacy, 3600 groce coat & breast horn buttons, 1000 groce do. common lacquer'd do. white and yellow, 80 groce do. double wash'd buttons, 4000 groce common brass ey'd do. white and yellow, 400 groce best polish'd steel coat and breast ditto, 900 dozen sorted shoe & knee buckles, 60 dozen w. mens' soles, 20 dozen children's w. shoes, 36 dozen tea tongs, 180 groce sorted sleeve buttons, 309 dozen women's f. k. hard metal, 200 d. z. hard metal table spoons, 150 dozen tea spoons, 140 doz. watch seals, 8 dozen ladies pocket book, 14 dozen ladies watch chains, 64 dozen mens' do. 14 d. z. cane heads, 2 dozen sword-hangers with chains and swivels, 4 dozen cut steel sword hilts with furniture, 36 dozen swivels for swords, 370 doz. iron snuff boxes, 125 groce shoe & knee chaps, 22 dozen japan'd falveis, 30 d. z. razors, 2 d. z. plated spurs, 12 dozen brass handles and furniture, 150 dozen cuttee knives, 126 dozen table knives and forks, 675 doz. sorted pen knives, 96 dozen silver cap. spear knives, 60 doz. razors, 2 dozen japan'd and plated ink stands, 90 groce sorted rings, 15 d. z. pad locks, 35 dozen iron snuffers, 3 groce silver shoe buttons, 92 d. z. carving knives, 36 d. z. necklaces, 24 d. z. twitch whips, 4 hdds. cocoa, 300 English tann'd hides, 30 boxes tin plates, 800 lb. pepper, 20 hdds. copraes, 40 hdds. allum, 30 tons bar lead, 5 barrels lead ashes, 2 do. red lead, 2 do. litharge, 6 tons brazil, 85 barrels bar iron, 1 elegant musical time piece, a quantity of german steel, also razor cases, pocket knives, steel snuffers, plat'd ink-pots, d. fert knives, cases of instruments, nail knippers, gilt brasses, images, japan'd, trays, watch-makers instruments, beaver hats, silver plated candlesticks, jewelry, &c. &c. &c.

The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock, A. M.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Obadiah Wetberell, late of Boston, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment to Alice Wetberell, of Marshfield, Administratrix on said Estate; and all those who have Demands on said Estate are requested to lodge their Accounts with Mr. John Jenkins of Boston; Baker.

Marshfield Nov. 2d. 1776, [2]

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 10.

WHITEHALL, August 10, 1776.

Extract of two Letters from the Honourable General Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated at Staten Island, the 7th and 8th of July last, which were this day received by Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt, who arrived in the Mercury Packet.

THE Mercury Packet is dispatched to inform your Lordship of the arrival of the Halifax fleet, on the 29th of June, at Sandy Hook, where I arrived four days sooner in the Greyhound frigate. I met with Governor Tryon on board of ship at the Hook, and many gentlemen, fast friends to Government, attending him, from whom I have had the fullest information of the state of the rebels, who are numerous, and very advantageously posted with strong entrenchments, both upon Long Island and that of New York, with more than one hundred pieces of cannon for the defence of the town towards the sea, and to obstruct the passage of the fleet up the North River, besides a considerable train of artillery.

We pass'd the Narrows with three ships of war and six divisions of transports; landed the grenadiers and light infantry, as the ships came up, on this island, to the great joy of a most loyal part, long suffering on that account under the oppression of the rebels station'd among them, who precipitately fled on the approach of the shipping. The remainder of the troops landed during the next day and night, and are now distributed in Cantonments, where they have the best refreshment. In justice to Capt. Keyser, of his Majesty's ship Chatham, who was directed by the Admiral to make the disposition of boats for landing the troops, and to Captain Curtis, commanding the Senegal Sloop of war, who was to superintend the execution, I must express my entire satisfaction in the conduct of these gentlemen, and the dependence to be placed upon their future services in this line.

I propose waiting for the English fleet, or for the arrival of Lieutenant General Clinton, in readiness to proceed, unless by some unexpected change of circumstances in the mean time it should be found expedient to act with

the present force.

Vice Admiral Shuldham was joined on his voyage by six transports belonging to the Highland corps, having three companies of the 42d, and three of the 71st on board. There is no other intelligence of this embarkation, excepting an account published in the New York papers, that two transports of the fleet were taken by the enemies privateers, and carried into Boston; that Major Meuzies was killed in the engagement, and Lieutenant Col. Campbell of the 71st made prisoner, with 15 other officers, and about 450 men.

Governor Braken, who for a long time maintained his ground in Jersey, has been lately taken into custody at Ambury, and is at this time detained a prisoner in Connecticut: And the Mayor of New York was confined a few days ago upon a frivolous complaint of sending intelligence to Gov. Tryon, brought to trial, and condemned to suffer death; but, by the late intelligence, the sentence was not carried into execution.

Notwithstanding these violent proceedings, I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that there is great reason to expect a numerous body of the inhabitants to join the army from the Province of New-York, the Jerseys, and Connecticut, who, in this time of universal oppression, only wait for opportunities to give proof of their loyalty and zeal for government. Sixty men came over two days ago, with a few arms from the Province of Shrewsbury, in Jersey, who are all desirous to follow their example. This disposition among the people makes me impatient for the arrival of Lord Howe, concluding the powers with which he is furnished will have the best effect at this critical time.

A naval force is preparing to be sent up the north river, and orders are given for two of his Majesty's ships, the one of 40 guns, and the other of 20, to proceed upon that service. Several men have within these two days come over to this island and to the ships, and I am informed that the Continental Congress have declared the United Colonies free and independent states.

Lieutenant Colonel Bunt, of the 4th regiment, who has my leave to return to Britain from the particular situation of his affairs, will deliver these dispatches. The following is extract of a letter from Governor Tryon to Lord George Germain, dated on board the ship Dutchess of Gordon off Staten Island, the 8th of July last.

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship of the arrival of the fleet under the command of Admiral Shuldham in this port on the 29th ult. and that General Howe, disembarked the troops under his command on Staten Island without opposition; on which occasion the inhabitants of the island came down to welcome the arrival of their deliverers, and have since afforded the army every supply and accommodation in their power.

On Saturday last I reviewed the militia of the island at Richmond Town, where near 400 appeared, who cheerfully, on my recommendation, took the oaths of allegiance and fidelity to his Majesty. To-morrow I am to have another muster for the commitment of volunteers, to form a provincial Corps for the defence of the island, as the General finds it an important quarter to hold against the rebels.

Admiralty-Office, August 10.

By a letter received this day from Vice-Admiral Lord Shuldham, dated Staten Island, near New-York, the 8th of July last, it appears that his Lordship arrived there on the 3d of that month with his Majesty's ships under his command, and the whole fleet of transports, victuallers, and store-ships, under his convey, without any loss or separation; that his Majesty's troops under the command of General Howe were landed, on that day and the next, upon Staten Island, without any opposition or interruption, the inhabitants having immediately, on the troops landing, surrendered, and put themselves under the protection of his Majesty's arms; that two hundred of the inhabitants were embodied; that the whole island had taken the oath of allegiance and fidelity to the King; and that a party of sixty men with their arms had made their escape from the province of New-Jersey, and joined the King's troops. [True for the Gazette.]

Extract of a letter from Dover, July 27.

Yesterday landed at this place a number of refugees from Halifax, amongst whom was Mr. John Powell, formerly a contractor for victualling the army at Boston; he expects great things from government; Mr. Benjamin Grady, a lawyer; this last gentleman was made justice of the peace by DOCTOR Hutchinson, to serve the purposes of administration; and to speak the truth of him, he dealt out justice in a plentiful and partial manner in their favour; and as he has a good opinion of his own abilities, he thinks he is justly entitled to a pension warrant of a least 700l. per annum; Judge Chandler, of Worcester; a Mr. Sergeant; Mr. Oliver, the three Miss Powells, two daughters of the late Judge Hutchinson, Mr. Willard, and his wife. This last gentleman and lady bear a most excellent character, and though on the Tory side, are of very moderate principles.

They sailed from Halifax on the 29th of June. All the news that I can collect is, that Howe sailed on the

We hear that near 200 Sail of the Enemy's Fleet are this side of HELL—gate, the chief of them lying near Hart Island.

E X E T E R, November 5th, 1776.

In the Course of the Week past, three valuable Prizes have been sent into Portsmouth, taken by Capt. Parker, in the M'Clary Privateer, one a ship bound from Jamaica to Quebec with 517 Hogheads of Rum; a brig with 220 Hogheads sugar, and a ship loaded with Mahogany, both which were going to England.

B O S T O N, November 18.

Wednesday the Captains Skimmer and Tucker return'd here from a Cruise, and brought in a Brigantine from Erse in Scotland, bound to New-York, laden'd with a valuable Cargo of Woolens, Shoes, &c. &c. said to be worth 15,000 Sterling.

Capt. McFarlan left Broadbay last Saturday week with a ship load of wood for this place, and was the next day taken by the enemy, who took all his hands out but himself, and put five men on board, and ordered her for Halifax. The Captain unknown to the men let all the water out, and when it was discovered that the water was gone, and a storm coming on, and the men not being acquainted with the coast, left the care of the ship to the Captain, who likewise was owner, and he took so good care of her as to bring her into Long Island in this Harbor last Tuesday, where he delivered the prisoners, who are since bro't to town, and committed to Goal.

A Letter, of a late Date, from East-Ghester, says, "We learn, by a Defector, that Major-General Leslie (a Colonel while at Boston) was addressed in the following manner, by G. N. Howe, when he met him on his retreat from the heights, in the late skirmish—"You, servant Mr. L., methinks you've behaved valiantly; I vastly applaud your conduct; but you have thrown away more lives than I intended to have lost his campaign—please to throw down your sword and fall in the rear." It is said, he is since gone to England.—Our soldiers were never in better spirits than they now are."

Extract of a Letter from Mount Hope, Obo. 24. 1776.

All the Prisoners which were taken were sent in by a Flag of Truce and are not to serve during the War. There was a Party of our Indians with their Lieut. who was likewise an Indian, put in Irons immediately after they were taken, and after our Men were sent in by the Enemy were deliver'd up to the Savages to be butchered, but contrary to Burgoyne's expectation the Savages released them immediately and sent them home, after treating them very kindly; perhaps such an instance as this never was known before, and you may depend on it as fact, as I was in company with the Capt. of the Indians yesterday, who inform'd me of it; and finally the Enemy's Indians have agreed to return home if ours do, which a number did yesterday, the rest will follow this day.

"We are in daily expectation of an Attack from the Enemy who are within 16 miles of us (Crown Point) but we are well prepared to receive them, and I hope in God's name no man's Courage will fail in that Day, as the Cause of Liberty and America depend intirely on the Northern Army. Our men Recruit daily: we are not in the least want of Provisions or Ammunition." Extract of a Letter by the Ticonderoga Post, (arrived last Evening) dated November 11, 1776.

"The Enemy have forsaken us.—An Attack we were prepared for; but they must have been Madmen to have risk'd their All on the Event of a Day."

The Ticonderoga Post informs, That there have been several scouting Parties out near to St. John's, but could make no Discovery of the Enemy; and that the Berkshire Militia were discharged.

About One o'Clock on Tuesday Morning last, the following sorrowful Accident happened at Wappington, viz. As Mr. Russel Jones, with two Youngsters were tending a Cole-Pit, they went into the Camp; after they got to Sleep, the Wind rose and blew very hard; and having a small Fire in the Camp, the Straw took Fire and set it in Flames in an Instant. Russel Jones and Joshua Jones got out of the Flames a most suffocated. Andrew Johnson, a Youth about 10 Years old, being in the Camp with them, was burnt to Death before they could get him out of the Flames. May this Instance of Fatality put us in Mind of the Uncertainty of Life: Not knowing when we go to Sleep, but that we may wake in Eternity.

Marblehead, Nov. 11, 1776. After a long and painful visitation, departed this Life, on the 9th inst. Mrs. Hannah Hooper, the amiable and agreeable Consort of the Hon. Robert Hooper, Esq; of this Town, whose Death is much lamented by all who had the pleasure of her Acquaintance.

Died of a Fever, near Kings-Bridge, the Hon. Mark Hopkins, Esq; of Great-Barrington; Brigade Major in General Feltow's Brigade, and brother of the Hon. Daniel Hopkins, Esq; one of the Hon. Council of this State.

Died at Halifax, Byfield Lyde, Esq; Son in Law of the late Governor Belcher.

THOMAS RUSSELL,

HEREBY informs his old Friends and Customers, That he has lately removed into Boston, opposite the South Door of the State House, where Gentlemen may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging in a genteel manner.—††† He also carries on the Taylor's Business, and has a variety of Cloths, with suitable Trimmings, to make up.

W A N I E D,

FOUR Sloops or Schooners, for a Voyage to West-Indies.—Any Persons having such Vessels to Let, are desired to call at the Continental Commissary's Store, on Green's Wharf.

A very genteel Saddle HORSE, And a Carriage Horse; also a genteel Chair, to be Sold.— Inquire of the Printer.

TO-MORROW, the 19th November, at Eleven o'Clock will be Sold by Public Vendue at NOBLE'S Wharf.

The Schooner MARGARETTA, with her Appurtenances, &c.—Said Schooner is about 60 Tons burthen, a good Sailor, well Found, with Sails, standing and running Rigging, Cables, Anchors, &c. Inventory of Stores to be seen at the Time and Place of Sale.

On TUESDAY, the 26th November, at One o'Clock, will be Sold at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in Congress Street,

The Prize Ship GEORGE, burthen about 260 Tons, now lying at the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK Elq's Wharf, a fine Ship, extremely well fitted with Sails and Rigging, a fast Sailing Vessel. Inventory of Stores to be seen at the Time and Place of Sale.

At the same Time and Place will be Sold,

The Prize Brig Montague laying at Long Wharf, burthen about 80 Tons, a well built and berthened Vessel, extremely well fitted, a good Sailer, Inventory to be seen at the Time and Place of Sale.

At the same Time and Place will be Sold,

The Sloop St. John, burthen about 65 Tons, with her Boat, Standing Rigging, one Cable, a Main Sail and Foc'sleil, and a Quantity of spare Standing and Running Rigging on board said Vessel, as She now lays at Gidney's Wharf.

On WEDNESDAY the 27th of November, will be sold at the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Elq's Wharf, the Warlike Stores and Provisions of the Privateer Schooner *Boston*, lately returned from a Cruise, consisting of

4 fine double-fortified 3-pound Cannon, with Carriages, Rammers, &c. complete, 12 good Swivels fixt, 12 Spears, 6 Curldasses, 25 lb. good Powder, 12 excellent made Arms, a Quantity of Cannon and Swivel Shot for said Guns and Swivels, a Number of Powder Horns and Musket Ball, &c.—Also a Quantity Pork, Beef, Bread, Peas, Beans, Rum, Rice, Candies, &c. PROCTER & LOWELL, Auctioneers.

On TUESDAY the 26th November, at One o'Clock, will be Sold at Public Auction, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Congress Street,

The Prize Snow St. George, with her Appurtenances, (now lying at the Hon. John Hancock, Elq's Wharf) said Snow is about 140 Tons burthen, a good Sailing Vessel, well found. Inventory of her Stores to be seen the Day before and at the Time and Place of Sale.

PROCTER & LOWELL, Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

By Order of the AGENT.

On TUESDAY the 26th Instant, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, will be Sold by public Auction, on Stephens's Wharf, at Beverley,

THE Cargo of the Ship ST. LUCEA, from Jamaica, consisting of about 500 Hogheads of best Jamaica Sugar, and 20 Puncheons of old Jamaica Rum, a Proof for the London Market.—Also said Ship, being a fine new British-built Vessel, about 350 Tons Burthen, half Frigate-built, and capable of being made a most excellent Ship of War. She is a prime Sailor.

On WEDNESDAY the 27th Instant, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, will be sold by Public Auction, at Thorne's Wharf, in B v try,

THE Ship ALFRED, from Jamaica, and her Cargo, consisting of about 300 Hogheads of best Jamaica Sugar, 100 Puncheons of old Jamaica Rum, full Proof; and a Quantity of Logwood, Fustick and Mahogany.

The ALFRED is a fine new Ship, Burthen about 270 Tons, is a swift Sailor, and well found.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th of December, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, will be Sold at Public Auction, at the same Wharf, —

THE Ship SUCCESS, from Jamaica, and her Cargo, consisting of about 244 Hogheads of Sugar, 156 Puncheons of old Jamaica Rum, and a Quantity of Logwood, Mahogany and Fustick.

The SUCCESS is a fine Ship, Burthen about 260 Tons. [2]

TO BE SOLD OR LETT,

A very convenient HOUSE, with a good Shop, well situated for trade, at the Southerly Part of Bolton.—Inquire of the Printer.

STOP A THIEF.

BROKE from the subscriber in the Night of the 7th inst. a Man who calls himself by Name JOHN JOHNSON; he was taken in Connecticut last Week on Suspicion of breaking open my Shop in Bridgewater, and stealing a number of Hats; on being taken, he confessed that he broke open said shop, and stole a number of Hats. Said Johnson is about 5 feet 9 inches high; he has a blemish in his right eye; he wears striped trowsers and a brown furout, and an old beaver hat: He is about 30 years of age, and is a foreigner.—Whoever will apprehend said thief, and convey him to me the subscriber, or confine him in any of the goals in this or any of the neighbouring States, and give information thereof to me, in Bridgewater, shall have a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and all necessary charges paid by me, MAYHEW BELCHER.

Bridgewater, Nov. 3, 1776.

N. B. The above described person is known to be a notorious thief thro' the country.

A Woman that can be well recommended would be glad to go into a Gentleman's Family: inquire of the Printer.

On MONDAY next, 25th instant, at Eleven o'Clock, will be Sold by Public Auction, on TILSTON'S Wharf, the Ship CAMDEN, and her Cargo.

Consisting of

140 Hogheads choice SUGARS.

On THURSDAY, 28th November 1st Inst, at Eleven in the Morning, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at Bedford in Dartmouth, the following Prize Vessels, and their Cargoes, viz.

THE ship Capel and her cargo,

Consisting of

392 hhds. and 26 tierces of sugars, 140 puncheons of rum, 18 bags of cotton wool, 60 bags pimento, 20 planks of Jamaica mahogany, and 12 tons fustick.

The brig GENERAL WOLFE, and her cargo,

Consisting of

205 puncheons, and 40 half puncheons Jamaica rum.

The brig LADY JANE's cargo,—consisting of—200 puncheons, and 16 half-puncheons of Grenada rum, 40 barrels of sugar, 10 pipes, and 4 half pipes excellent Madeira wine, and 5 hogheads of choice claret wine: ALSO,—51 bags of cocoa, 1 bale cotton, and 6 quarter casks Madeira wine. AND—

On the THURSDAY following, the 5th December, at Eleven in the Morning, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at Plymouth.

The ship MARIA, and her cargo,—consisting of—337 hogheads of sugar, 32 hogheads of rum, and 10 bags cotton wool.

The ship Camden is about 300 tons burthen.—The ship Capel, about 300 tons.—The brig General Wolfe, about 140 tons, and the ship Maria, about 350 tons, will all be put on the days of sale above mentioned. They are as well found as other folks vessels are, and I suppose will sail as fast.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On FRIDAY next, the 22d Inst. at 11 o'clock,

Will be Sold at Public Vendue,

At the lower end of the Long Wharf, 80 Logs containing about 16,000 Feet Mahogany, 1800 lb. Steel, equal to German, 1 Ton Chipt Logwood, 1 Cask Claret.

MOSES DESMON, Auctioneer.

To be Sold at PLYMOUTH,

On THURSDAY, 21st. November,

900 choice Deer Skins, in the Hair, and 20 Tyger Skins.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE at BEDFORD, in Dartmouth, on FRIDAY, the 29th November current, the Brigantine GENEROUS FRIENDS, of 182 Tons burthen, well Found: Also, her Cargo, consisting of the following Articles,

292 puncheons of bread, containing

2 hnd. each.
31 puncheons choice mess beef.
36 do. do. do. pork.
44 hhds. peas.
41 barrels oatmeal.
50 barrels flour.
17 do. rice.
16 and half do. raisins.
11 hhds. vinegar.
43 do. choice rum.
65 boxes candles.
115 fiksins butter.
9 large jars oyl.
4 crates earthen ware and glass.
1 hhd. brandy.
28 coils cordage.
18 bll. fine porter.

To be Sold at AUCTION, on THURSDAY the 21st Instant, in the Forenoon, on DAWES'S Wharf, (a joining Tilston's Wharf.)

Number of Ships Sails, part of them new.
1 new Anchor, stocked, wt. 13.00 2q. 17
2 Hogheads damaged Bread.
1 Tercebia k eyed Pease.
3 pair Bed Screws.
1 Moses Boat.
A second hand Cable.
A small parcel junk.

State of the Massachusetts-Bay, } To all whom it may
Maritime Court, Eastern District, } concern.

THERE are Libels filed before me, in behalf of the owners of, and the officers, marines and mainers on board the armed Sloop Putnam, against the schooner *Frederick*, burthen about 70 tons, John Reynolds, late master—Against the sloop *Baltimore*, burthen about 40 tons, Zachariah Gardner, late master—And against the schooner *Charming Annis*, burthen about 26 tons, Richard Jones, late master, their several cargoes and appurtenances, they being said to be the property of some subject or subjects of the king of Great-Britain, and taken and brought into the Eastern District aforesaid. And for the trial of the justice of the said captures, a Maritime Court for said District will be held at Falmouth, in the County of Cumberland, on Wednesday the Eleventh Day of December, 1776, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon; when all Persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Vessels, or either of them, their Cargoes and Appurtenances, should not be condemned.

TIMY. LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

ALL persons indebted to, or that have demands on the Estate of BENJAMIN SILVESTER, late of Braintree, in the County of Suffolk, deceased, are desired speedily to make demand on, and pay their respective balances to Thomas Penniman, of said Braintree, executor to said deceased.
Braintree, Nov. 14 1776.

Boston, Nov. 5, 1776.

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of Benjamin Emmons, late of Dorchester, Yeoman, deceased, are desired forthwith to bring them to Joseph Greenleaf or Thomas Leverett, Attorney's to the Executor, at their Dwelling Houses in Boston, in order for Settlement. [2]

STATE of Massachusetts, } To all whom it may concern.
Maritime Court, Middle District, ss.

And first, before me, in behalf of the owners of, and masters, mariners and mariners on board the private armed ship *Putnam*, against the schooner *MARY*, burthened about 22 tons, John Matthews, late master, her cargo and appurtenances, set to be the property of some subject or subjects of the King of Great-Britain, and taken and brought into the said district: And for the trial of the justice of said capture, a Maritime Court, for the said district, will be held at *Falmouth*, in the county of *Cambridge*, on *Wednesday* the 11th day of *December*, 1776, when all persons concerned, may appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the said schooner, her appurtenances and cargo should not be condemned. TIM. LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

William Bant

Earnestly desires all persons who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to fulfil his engagements with his creditors. These persons who are indebted and take no notice of this advertisement, may expect that their notes and accounts shall be put in suit, immediately after three months from this time are expired. Oct. 3, 1776.

WANTED, a genteel Silver Tea Pot, for which Cash will be paid, any Person that has one to dispose of, or is fired to inform the Printer in the course of the week, as the person is going out of the province in a few days.

TO be sold by JOSHUA WARD, at his Store in Salem, STONE LIME by the Hothead or smaller Quantity. Said WARD has to Let, a convenient Tin Yard, situated in said Salem, with a Stock of Bark. Any Person that hath a mind to hire the same, may apply to said WARD at his Dwelling House in Salem.

MOSES DESHON,

HEREBY informs his former Friends, and the Public in general, That he has now returned to Boston, where he proposes (on suitable Engagement) to officiate his old and experienced Function of an AUCTIONER: And as he has formerly given Satisfaction to his Employers, he doubts not but he shall be able still to merit their Favours, by a constant Attention, Diligence and Punctuality. He will endeavour to serve his Employers for a very moderate Commission on large Jobs.

N. B. He may be spoke with at his Dwelling-House in Cambridge Street, leading to New Boston.

A Boarding-School.

ELEANOR DRUIT, most respectfully acquaints the public, that she in contemplation of a Boarding and Teaching School, for the instruction of young Ladies, near the Assembly-House, on Monday the 28th of October; she will instruct them in the English and French Languages Grammatically, and all sorts of Needle-work, viz. such as plain sewing, embroidery and tambour &c. Her terms for boarding will be moderate: She assures those who are parents to entrust her with the care of their children, that she will exert her utmost abilities to please.

N. B. Drawing, mending rich laces, darning, &c. dispatched with facility, on the most moderate terms and shortest notice. Newbury Port, October 25.

ALL Persons indebted to or that have any Demands upon the Estate of Mr. William Whitwell, late of Boston, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to James Fyler, who is empowered to settle the same.

Two Houses situate at the Northerly Part of the Town of New Bedford, inquire of said Fyler, near the Draw-bridge, in Ann Street, who has for Sale a small Quantity of West India if applied for soon.

ALL Persons indebted to or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. Bartholomew Ballard, late of Boston, Shipjoiner, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Deacon Thomas Greenough, of Boston, or the Subscriber in Townsend, in order for Settlement. SAMUEL DIX, Administrator.

Townsend, Nov. 8, 1776.

Ticonderoga, October 17th, 1776.

DESERTED my Company, C. L. Ruggles Woodbridge's Regiment, one Noah Gold of the Town of Amherst, aged 30 Years; five feet eight inches high: had on when he went away, a pale blue and white mixed coloured Coat, light blue and red Vest, a collar Hat, wore a Wig and a cane, light complexion. Likewise one Benjamin Hubbard, an Irish Fellow, about five feet seven inches high, thick set, about forty-five years old: had on when he went away a Green and white striped Coat, light blue and red Vest, a collar Hat, wore a Wig and a cane, light complexion. Whoever will take up, said Deserters and return or catch both before the last day of November next shall have Five Dollars each or Ten Dollars for both, by me, REUBEN DICKENSON, Capt.

DESERTED the 7th Part, from my company, of the 1st New Hampshire Regiment, one Frederick Greenleaf, belonging to Greenwich, about 33 years of age, five feet eight inches high, short black hair, dark complexion: had on when he went away a blue coat, or waistcoat, cloth breeches, a flannel waistcoat, a white neckerchief, and a flannel waistcoat, and return him to my Company, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and all necessary charges paid by me. SAMUEL MARIAM, Captain.

Ticonderoga, October 20, 1776.

Escaped from the Goal in Northampton, Robert Arnold and Henry E. Stanhope two Prisoners, late of the Shipmen in the British Navy, the former a short well-set (marry-looking) fresh complexioned Man, about thirty five years old, wore a Coat of a London brown colour. The latter a slender heretofore when on Parole, and was retaken at Middletown; he also is a short Man with light Hair and Pale Complexion, and has large Eyes, Lips and Nose. Whoever will apprehend and secure either of said Persons shall receive Twenty Dollars and necessary Charges from

AARON WRIGHT, Gaoler.] Northampton, Nov. 7th, 1776.

WENT off in a flit from Squantum, on the evening of the 20th ult, a Negro MAN, named Sam, about 22 years of age, belonging to Joseph Beal of Dorchester: He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, somewhat pock-broken: Had on, and carried with him a striped jacket, white tow trousers, buckskin breeches, a claret coloured cloth coat, white and check shirts, and two blankets, &c. He speaks bad English: Whoever will apprehend said runaway and convey him to his master, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges paid by JOSEPH BEAL.

All masters of vessels are forbid carrying off said negro at their peril. Dorchester, Nov. 9

STOP THIEF!!

BROKE open the 9th inst. in the night, the shop of Capt. Elter Howe, at the croch of the great road in Weston, and the following articles are stolen, viz. 3 black Barcelona handkerchiefs, 2 green cross-hatched do. 2 red do. 3 lawfotted silk do. 6 inches out of square, 8 blue linen handkerchiefs, 8 yards apron law 1/2 width, 6 paper pins, half a pound of mugs, 48 pieces of wide and narrow tape 25 yds in the piece, 2 dozen shoe and knee buckles brass and steel, half a pound coloured thread, 4 ounces black sewing silk 2 oz. pink and green and blue ditto, 2 pieces luteous ribbon black, half piece crimson ditto, half a piece wide white ditto, 18 white bone stick fans stwered on the outside, 8 penknives, 12 pair brass buttons, 1 bag of coffee 10 lb. Caffe in the draw 14 lb. Whoever shall take up said Thief or Thieves, and secure the above goods, so as the Subscriber may have them again, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary charges paid, by ESTES HOWE.

N. B. Sunday other Articles, such as Combs, Crown Soap, Chocolate, &c. were also stolen.

ON Monday Night, Oct ber the 28th, Strayed or Stolen, (most likely Stolen) out of a Pasture in the West Precinct in Roxbury, a light Red Horse, eight Years old last Spring, about 14 Hands high, has a small Star in his Forehead, a Scar on one of his hind Feet, his Main hangs the near Side, Trunk and Paces to h, but one Shoe on his Feet. Whoever will bring the Thief and Horse to me the Subscriber shall have TEN DOLLARS for his Trouble and all necessary Charges paid, and if the Horse is brought, Four Dollars Reward and Charges paid by me, ISAIAH WHITING.

STRAYED or Stolen from a pasture in Charlestown, the 23d of October last, a foal MARE, about 13 and half hands high, a blaze in her face, about 6 or 7 years old, paces and trot very smart, and remarkable wide behind, long tail, thick main, and parts upon each shoulder. Whoever will take up said mare, and return her to Mr. Oliver Baber, in Weston, or to D. & T. Gowen, in Sudbury, or Mr. Thomas Perkins, Charlestown-Ferry, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges by JOS. H. GOWEN.

Marblehead, November 2, 1776.

RUN-away last night from JAMES

MUGFORD, of his town, a Negro Boy, named Jack, about 16 years of age; had on when he went off, an old hat, blue jacket, ozabrigs shirt, dirty white Breeches, no linings, dark grey stockings, large mens shoes, with odd buckles, turns his right foot out, and his right knee bends in, has a small scar on his nose just between his eyes. Its likely he stole a horse as he carried off a bridle, and there is a horse missing. Whoever will take up said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall have Six Dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid by JAMES MUGFORD.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying him off.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Samuel Ward late of Marlborough in the County of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, are desired immediately to pay their respective Dues to Mr. JABEZ RICE, Tertius, of said Town, Administrator on said Estate and all those who have any Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts to said Administrator for Adjustment. Marlboro', Nov. 2, 1776.

Middlesex, ss. WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Honorable John Winthrop, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Middlesex, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors of the Estate of William Clark, late of Townsend, Yeoman, deceased, and Six Months being allowed by the Judge from the 24th of September for the Creditors to bring in and prove their Claims-- Notice is hereby given, that we will attend said Service at the House of Mr. John Conant, Innholder in this Town, on the last Monday of this and the four succeeding Months from One to Seven o'Clock, P. M.

ISAAC FARRAR, } Commissioners
RICHARD WYER, }
Townsend, October 15, 1776.

LIVER and WHALE OYL,

BROKE into the enclosure of the public house on or about the 30th September last, a runaway Mare, about 14 hands high, and supposed to be about 12 years old. The owner may have her again, by paying Charges. Apply to Capt. Joshua Fuller of Newton.

TAKEN up by John Lames. Inholder, in Framingham, on Saturday the 26th of October, a foal MARE, supposed to be 4 years old, with a light mane and tail, paces and trot. The right owner may have said creature, by applying to said Lames, and paying charges. Framingham, Nov. 1

STATE of MASSACHUSETTS. } To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Libels are filed before me, against the following vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances viz. in behalf of Capt. Ebenezer Birce and his company, and the owners of the armed schooner *Liberty*, against the schooner *Sure*, burthened about 40 tons, commanded by one Prebble:—In behalf of Capt. Christopher Whipple and his company, and the owners of the private armed brig *Putnam* against the ship *Cumden*, burthened about 200 tons, commanded by Joseph Richardson:—In behalf of Capt. Nicholas Atkins, jun. and his company, and the owners of the private armed schooner *Boston* against the ship *Hayfield*, burthened about 200 tons, John Clark late master; and against the brigantine *Betsy*, of about 90 tons burthen, James Webber late master:—In behalf of Capt. William Newman and his company, and the owners of the private armed brig *Hancock*, against the brigantine *Lovely Betty*, burthened about 100 tons, William Sheridan late master:—In behalf of Capt. Eleazer Giles and his company, and the owners of the private armed brig *Retaliation*, against the ship *St. Lucia*, about 300 tons burthen, George Child late master:—In behalf of Capt. Simon Forrester and his company, and the owners of the private armed sloop *Rover*, against the brig *Mary and James*, of about 120 tons burthen, Thomas Moore late master:—In behalf of Capt. Daniel Souther and his company, in the armed brig *Massachusetts*, of this State, against the brig *Henry and Ann*, of about 200 tons burthen, John Farrah late master:—And in behalf of Capt. Daniel Hathorne and his company, and the owners of the private armed schooner *Free American* against the sloop *Jenny*, of about 130 tons burthen, William Cummings late master. All which vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, so libelled, are said to have been taken and brought into the Middle District aforesaid. And for the trial of the justice of these captures, the Maritime Court for the said Middle District, will be held at SALEM, in the county of Essex, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of November, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon; when and where the owners of said captures, and any persons concerned, may appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the same, or any of them, should not be condemned. TIM. PICKERING, Jun. Judge (of said Court.)

State of the Massachusetts Bay, } To all whom it may concern.
Middle District, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Libels are filed before me against the following vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, to wit—In behalf of Capt. Eleazer Giles, and his company, and the owners of the private armed brigantine *Retaliation*, against the ship *ALFRED*, burthened about 170 tons, Thomas Cillender, late master; and against the ship *Success*, burthened about 190 tons, William Ball, late master:—In behalf of Captain Stephen Maltcoll, and his company, and the owners of the private armed schooner *General Putnam*, against the schooner *Kitty & Nancy*, burthen about 95 tons, William Penneck, late master.—And in behalf of Captain Daniel Hathorne, and his company, and the owners of the private armed schooner *True American*, against the brigantine *SALLY*, burthened about One hundred and 20 tons, John Bishop, late master. All which vessels, with their cargoes, &c. so libelled, are said to have been taken and brought into the Middle District aforesaid. And for the trial of the justice of these captures, the Maritime Court for the said Middle District will be held at SALEM, in the county of Essex, on Friday the 22d Day of November, 1776, at the hour of Nine in the forenoon; when and where the Owners of said captures, or any Persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same, or any of them should not be condemned. TIM. PICKERING, Jun. Judge (of said Court.)



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in B O S T O N.

MONDAY, November 25, 1776.

B O S T O N, November 25.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of Boston, on Monday the 18th November Instant, it was voted that the following *Hand-Bill* be printed and delivered to the Inhabitants, for their Government in giving in to the Committee an Account of the Damages they have received from a *savage Enemy*, viz.

H A N D - B I L L.

THE Hon. Continental Congress, and the General Assembly of this State, having resolved that a just and well authenticated Account of the Injuries committed by the ministerial Troops and Navy in America, since March 1775, be collected, with proper Evidence of the Truth of the Facts related, the Number and Value of the Buildings destroyed by them; also the Number and Value of the Vessels inward and outward bound, which have been seized by them, as near as can be ascertained; also the Stock taken by them from the different Parts of the Continent.

The Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, are hereby notified, That Committees are appointed for each Ward, to ascertain the Value of the Buildings wholly destroyed, and the Expenses of repairing such as were partly destroyed; also to receive from such Persons as have been sufferers, a particular Account in writing, and on Oath, of the Losses and Damages they have suffered; either in Merchandise, Furniture, Plate, Money or other personal Estate.—And those who have been Sufferers by the Army or Navy, are desired to get their Accounts ready for the Committee on or before the 10th of December next, when the Committee will attend this Business, and call upon the Inhabitants for said Accounts.—And the Inhabitants are further informed, That a Schedule is printed and laid out, containing the Method in which they are to proceed in ascertaining the same.

The Heads of each Column being as follows.

- Column 1. Names of the sufferers, and of the public Buildings destroyed, or otherwise damaged.
- Col. 2. Number and Value of Dwelling-Houses, and other Buildings wholly destroyed.
- Col. 3. Expense of repairing Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, and other Buildings partly destroyed.
- Col. 4. Expense of repairing the Meeting-Houses and other public Buildings made use of as Barracks, &c.
- Col. 5. Damages sustained in Lands on the Neck, Common, and where their Works were erected; and the Expense in every Part of the Town.
- Col. 6. Value of Household Furniture destroyed, damaged or carried away, by the Officers and others, as appears by attested Accounts lodged with the Committee.
- Col. 7. Number and Value of Vessels and Cargoes, seized and taken.
- Col. 8. Value of Stock, Hay, Grain, Houses and other Buildings on the Islands in the Harbour, taken, destroyed or damaged.
- Col. 9. Value of Merchandise and other Effects taken from the Inhabitants, as per Account of Particulars.
- Col. 10. Value of Salt thrown into the Sea, Liquors Tive, and other Articles destroyed.
- Col. 11. Yearly Rent of Dwelling Houses and other Buildings occupied by the Officers, or improved as Barracks; some of which were converted into stables, and others taken by Force and no Rent paid for either.
- Col. 12. Yearly Rent of Houses occupied by the Inhabitants that removed out of Town, many of which it is presumed may as well be occupied and not returned.
- Col. 13. Number and Value of Arms taken from the Inhabitants, kept in the State House, and destroyed by General Howe's Orders.
- Col. 14. Value of Cannon and Stores taken out of the Battery, or destroyed, and the Town's Stock of Powder.
- Col. 15. Charges of transporting Furniture and Family to the Country, and back to Boston.
- Col. 16. Sum Total of the Losses and Damages.

On TUESDAY, the 26th November, at One o'Clock, will be Sold at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in Congress Street, —

The Prize Ship *GEORGE*, burthen about 260 Tons, now lying at the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK Esq. Wharf, a fine Ship, extremely well fitted with Sails and Rigging, a full sailing Vessel. Inventory of Stores to be seen at the Time and Place of sale.

At the same Time and Place will be Sold,
The Prize Brig *Montague* laying at
Fleet Wharf, burthen about 80 Tons, a well built and
fitted Vessel, extremely well fitted, a good Sailer.
Inventory to be seen at the Time and Place of Sale.

At the same Time and Place will be Sold,
The Sloop *St. John* burthen about
65 Tons, with her Boat, standing Rigging, one Cabin,
a Main Sail and Foremast, and a Quantity of spare stand-
ing and Running Rigging on board said Vessel, as
She now lays at Gidney's Wharf.

To be sold at public Vendue on Thursday next, at Ten
o'Clock Before noon, at the Dwelling House of the
late *Mary Dorrington*, Widow, deceased, in Prince-
Street, leading to Charlestown Ferry,

House Furniture, consisting of the fol-
lowing Articles—Looking Glasses, Tables, Chairs, Dusk
Pictures under Glass, Carpets, Feather Beds, large Com-
mode Floor Cloth, China, Glass and Stone Ware, Glass
Bottles, a good Jack, Drawing Knives, a Couch and
Squab, and sundry Kitchen Furniture, &c.
Boston, 25 November 1776. GILES HARRIS.

N. B. A large Beam, Scales, Weights and Tri-
angle, to be Sold at Private Sale, by said HARRIS.

On WEDNESDAY the 27th of November, will be sold
at the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK Esq. Wharf, the
Warlike Stores and Provisions of the Privateer Scho-
ner *Boston*, lately returned from a Cruise, consisting of
4 fine double-fortified 3-pound Can-
non, with Carriages, Rammers, &c. complete; 12 good
Swivel fix'd, 12 Spears, 5 Cullies, 230lb. good Powder,
12 excellent made Arms, a Quantity of Cannon and
Swivel Shot for said Guns and Swivels, a Number of
Powder Horns and Market Bells, &c.—Also a Quantity
Pork, Beef, Bread, Peas, Beans, Rum, Rice, Candles, &c.
PROCTOR & LOWELL, Auctioneers.

By Order of the AGENT.

On TUESDAY the 26th Instant, at Ten o'Clock in
the Morning, will be Sold by public Auction, on
Stephens's Wharf, at Beverly.

THE Cargo of the Ship *ST. LUCEA*, from Ja-
maica, consisting of about 300 Hogsheads of
best Jamaica Sugar, and 20 Puncheons of old Jamaica
Rum, a Proof for the London Market.—Also said
Ship, being a fine new British-built Vessel, about 350
Tons Burthen, half Frigate built, and capable of be-
ing made a most excellent Ship of War.
She is a prime Sailor.

On WEDNESDAY the 27th Instant, at Ten o'Clock
in the Morning, will be sold by Public Auction, at
Thorndike's Wharf, in Beverly,

THE Ship *ALFRED*, from Jamaica, and her Cargo,
consisting of about 300 Hogsheads of best Jamaica
Sugar, 100 Puncheons of old Jamaica Rum, a Proof;
and a Quantity of Logwood, Fustick and Mahogany.
The *ALFRED* is a fine new Ship, Burthen about 270
Tons, is a swift Sailor, and well found.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th of December, at Ten
o'Clock in the Morning, will be Sold at Public Auc-
tion, at Thompson's Wharf, in Beverly.

THE Ship *SUCCESS*, from Jamaica, and her Cargo,
consisting of about 244 Hogsheads of Sugar, 156
Puncheons of old Jamaica Rum, and a Quantity of
Logwood, Mahogany and Fustick.

The *SUCCESS* is a fine Ship, Burthen about 250
Tons. [2]

On THURSDAY, 28th November Instant, at Eleven
in the Morning, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at
Bedford in Dartmouth, the following Prize Vessels,
and their Cargoes, &c.

THE Ship *Capel* and her cargo,
(consisting of

392 Lbds. and 20 tierces of segars, 140 puncheons
of rum, 18 bags of coffee, 60 bags of sugar,
120 puncheons of Jamaica mahogany, and 12 tons of fustick.

The brig *GENERAL WOLFE*, and her cargo,

(consisting of
205 puncheons, and 40 half puncheons Jamaica rum.
The brig *LADY JANE*'s cargo, consisting of—
200 puncheons, and 16 half-puncheons of Grenada
rum, 40 barrels of sugar, 10 pipes, and 4 half pipes ex-
cellent Madeira wine, and 5 half barrels of choice claret
wine. ALSO, 50 bags of coffee, 100 lbs. cotton,
and 5 quarter casks Madeira wine. AND—
On the THURSDAY following, the 5th December, at
Eleven in the Morning, will be Sold by Public Ven-
due, at Plymouth.

The ship *MARIA*, and her cargo, —consisting of—
337 hogsheads of sugar, 31 half barrels of rum, and 10
bags of coffee.

The ship *Capel*, about 200 tons.—The brig *General
Wolfe*, about 170 tons, and the ship *Maria*, about
350 tons, will all be put on the days of the above men-
tioned. They are as well found as other ships of this
size, and I so, pure and well fitted.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

AN undertaker for the sweeping
of the chimnies of this town is
wanted; any one inclining to engage
in that business, by applying to the
Selectmen, may know the terms.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at BEDFORD, in
Dartmouth, on FRIDAY, the 29th November cur-
rent, the Brigantine *GENEROUS FRIENDS*, of 138
Tons burthen, well Found: Aft, her Cargo, con-
sisting of the following Articles,

492 puncheons of bread, containing

- 2 hhd. each.
- 31 puncheons choice mess beef.
- 36 do. do. do. pork.
- 44 hhd. peas.
- 41 barrels oatmeal.
- 50 barrels flour.
- 17 do. rice.
- 16 and half do. raisins.
- 21 hhd. vinegar.
- 43 do. choice rum.
- 65 boxes candles.
- 115 fkins butter.
- 9 large jars oyl.
- 4 crates earthen ware and glass.
- 1 hhd. brandy.
- 28 coils cordage.
- 18 bl. fine paper.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.

IN CONGRESS, October 3, 1776.

RESOLVED,

THAT five millions of Continental Dollars be im-
mediately borrowed for the use of the United
States of America, at the annual interest of 4 per cent.

That the faith of the United States be pledged to the
lenders, for the payment of the sums to be borrowed
and the interest arising thereon, and that certificates be
given to the lenders in the form following:

"The United States of America acknowledge the
receipt of _____ Dollars from _____ which they pro-
mise to pay the said _____ or bearer, on the _____ day
of _____ with interest, at the rate of four per cent.
per annum, agreeable to a resolution of the United States
passed the third day of October, 1776. Witness the
hand of the Treasurer, this _____ day of _____ A.D.
_____ Counter-signed, _____ by the Commissioners of
one of the Loan Offices hereafter mentioned.

That for the convenience of the lenders, a Loan Office
be established in each of the United States, and a Com-
missioner, to superintend such office, be appointed by the
said States respectively, who are to be responsible for the
faithful discharge of their duty in the said offices.

That the business of the said Commissioners shall be
to deliver certificates for all such sums of money as shall
be brought into their respective offices, agreeable to these
resolutions, which certificates shall be indented, and the
checks kept in the said office—to keep books, in which
regular entries shall be made of the sums borrowed, and
of the time when, and of the names of the persons by
whom the said sums were lent—to transmit to the Con-
tinental Treasurer, once a month, an account of the
cash in their respective offices—to answer all drafts of
the Treasurer, to the amount of the cash which they
shall at any time have in their hands as aforesaid.

That the Treasurer of the United States shall send to
the respective Loan Offices such a number of certificates,
and of such denominations, as shall be ordered by the
Commissioners of the Treasury.

That no certificate be issued for a less sum than three
hundred dollars.

That the several sums of money to be borrowed, shall
be repaid at the office where the same was lent, at the
expiration of three years; and that the annual interest
shall be paid at the said office.

That the said Commissioners of the respective Loan
Offices be entitled to receive of the United States, one
eighth per cent. on all monies which shall be brought
into their respective Loan Offices, in lieu of all claims
and demands that they may have for transacting the
business of their said offices.

OCTOBER 7. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to
the Assemblies and Conventions of the United States
respectively, to annex such penalties by law to the crime
of counterfeiting the bills or notes of the Continental
Loan Office, as are or shall be annexed to the crime of
counterfeiting the Continental currency.

Ordered, That the foregoing Resolutions be published
and copies thereof sent to each of the United States;
and that the respective States be desired to send to the
Commissioner of the Continental Treasury, the names of
the Commissioners by them appointed in consequence of
the said resolutions.

By Order of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

M. WHITEHALL, Age 24 b. 1774.

From John A. C. to John St. Peter Parker to Mr.
Stearns, Secretary of the Academy, dated within
the same month, Feb., 1778.

the 5 periment on the 14th and 15th wound 1, both of whom fell dead, in the first hour, and 10 more in the 3rd hour, from about 10 till 12, and 10 more in the 4th, and the 5th day 5 wounded. Not one man who was injured at the beginning of the action on the 13th's quarter, did not escape being killed or wounded. Capt. Morris lost his right arm, and received other wounds, and is now dead; the Major is wounded in his right arm, but will recover the use of it; I received several contusions at different times, but as none of them are on any part where the least danger can be apprehended, they are not worth mentioning. Lieutenants Caulfield, Molloy, and Nugent, were the Lieutenants of the Billie in the action; they behaved so remarkably well, that it is impossible to say to whom the preference is due, and so indeed I may say of all the petty Officers, ship's company, and volunteers. At the head of the latter, I must cite Lord William Campbell, who was so commanding as to direct the direction of our guns on the lower gun deck. The Lordship received a contusion on his left side but I have the happiness to inform their Lordship, that it has not proved of much consequence. Capt. Scott, of the Experiment, lost his left arm, and is otherwise so much wounded, that I fear he will not recover. I cannot conclude this letter without remarking, that when it was known that we had many men too weak to come to quarters, all of all the seamen belonging to the transports offered their service with a truly British spirit, and a just sense of the cause we are engaged in. I accepted of upwards of fifty to supply the place of our sick. The officers of every ship attended with their boats, but particular thanks are due to Mr. Chambers, the master of the Mercury.

2^d The regiment will be embarked in a few days. The 8th brigade, consisting of four regiments, will be in a div of two, under command, for New York; and the 9th of and Expedition will, I hope, go or follow with the remainder.

Sir Peter Parker's Squadron consisted of the following ships and vessels:

Ship, &c.	Capt.	Commander
Buffel - - -	50	Str Peter Parker.
Experiment - -	50	Capt. I. Miers.
Active - - -	23	Alexander Scott.
Solebay - - -	20	William Williams.
Albatross - -	25	Thomas Simonds.
Syren - - -	28	Christopher Atkins.
Spargox - - -	20	Tobias Foxenau.
Friendship around vessel	22	Amos Hunt.
Range, Hoop - -	8	Charles Hope.
Thunder Bomb - -	8	Roger Mills.
St. Laurence schooner	-	James Reid.
		Li. John Graves.

To the Printer of the PUBLIC LEDGER.
S I R.

THE arrival of Mr. St. Paul from the court of Versailles was unexpected at this critical juncture. You may assure the public, that he is charged with dispatches from Lord Stormont, the delivery of which will much embarrass administration.

Mr. St. Paul is a man of vigilance. He possesses that kind of penetration, which renders it a very difficult matter to deceive him. During the absence of Lord Stormont, he watched the manners of the court of France with such success, that he traced the duplicity of that court through all its different windings. He perceived that France intended secretly to afford America that assistance which she openly disavowed. He detected the agents of the cabinet in the very act of affording succours to the colonies, and of giving every assistance of protection to the American leaders. The discovery of this was communicated to Lord Stormont, whilst his Lordship was in England. He was disappointed in haste to Versailles, which intentions to demonstrate is framed them, on the 17th. He is allowed to the court of London. Lord Stormont rebuked his intrusions. He professed an abject and cowardly character. The story was couched in the most ambiguous terms. The affair was dropped. The court of Versailles was more narrowly watched than ever. Enough was discovered to connect Lord Stormont with the intentions of that court. Mr. St. Paul is now left over to assure our ministry of the resolution of the cabinet of Versailles, which is simply this: That if the declaration of the Congress, setting forth the independence of America, shall be generally assented by the people throughout the different colonies, then France, in conjunction with Spain, will threaten a rupture with Great Britain, by openly assisting the Colonists on terms highly advantageous to the convenience of France and Spain.

[illegible][illegible]

HARTFORD, Forenoon 13
Extract of a letter from Lt. Lee, Kossuth's
"Six gentlemen who speak in the first place
us, but there are now even yet at least 1000
Red Backs, to make the new land troops who
going to Kossuth-land."

Ensign of a letter from a gentleman at North C
 (near Worcester?) November 7, 1776.
 "Wednesday last the enemy were driven
 on the move, and have now gone off the water side.
 Our troops pursued them nine miles yesterday, and
 two baggage waggons, and 1500 prisoners; and
 also, some six sea officers, who left the sea
 King's ship in the same manner."

Lat. Monday, Evera. Dips from the c. n. y. New York, a t. m. d. to go up the North. r. Fair. W. a. t. m. d. Fair. L. e. o. n. g. in. t. m. d. w. e. r. d. o. g. s. to give over the a. l. e. m. p. t. a. n. d. the river, e. l. e. c. t. r. o. n. w. e. n. f. l. u. c. k. u. p. the C. F. i. z. o. w. h. e. r. (w. e. h. e. a. r. d. a. l. l. t. h. e. m. e. n. s. e.)

PROVIDENCE, August 16.
The following Resolutions of Congress were
passed yesterday in Philadelphia.

IN CONGRESS, October 29, 1776.
RESOLVED,
THAT no private Ship or Vessel of War, or Merchant Ships and other Vessels, belonging to any State of these States, be permitted to wage War, when in Company with Continental Ships or Vessels, without Leave from the Congress. Obedience.
That if any Merchant Ship or Vessel shall wage War in Company with Continental Ships or Vessels, without Leave first obtained from the Congress, or therefor, such Commander be authorized to take away the Pendants from the Offenders.

That I printe Shirts or Vests of War, refuse to
the Respect due to the Continental Shirts or Vests
W., the Captain or Commander for receiving that
his Commission.

OCTOBER 30th
RESOLVED,
That the Rank of Officers of Marines be the same as
Officers of similar Commissions in the Land Service.
That the Commanders, Officers, Sergeants and Privates
in the Continental Navy, be entitled to one Half
Pay, from a date on the first Day of November, 1776,
to be deducted from them in the same and Payable
fixed by former Resolutions of Congress.

in the Continental Navy, he entitled to the same V.
of Great Britain, by them made Prisoner, and all
valuable property, by his Britannic Majesty's W.
against these States, to be divided as aforesaid.

By Order of Council,
 JOHN HANCOCK, President.
Extract of a letter from Mrs. Hancock to a friend in
this town, dated November 5.

"I have just received a letter from a friend at New York, who writes, that there are three men here who formerly belonged to the Yankee Line a P. vessel, who was taken by the Milford Frigate last Summer, and made their escape from on board a Man of War at near New-York: They say that a number of sailing Men of War are to winter at Rhode-Island."

WAR-OFFICE.

Boston, 21 November, 1776.

THE BOARD OF WAR GIVE NOTICE That they are ready to receive all **Artillery Fire-Arms**—Brass Field-Pieces, Iron ditto, and other Cannon: As to enter into further Contracts with the Manufacturers To purchase or contract for any Quantity of **Lead**—**Flints**—**Soldiers Blankets**—**coarse Woollen Cloths**—**Cloathing for Shirting**—**Yarn**, and **coarse Threads**—**Leaves**—**Cardage & Messap**—**Flour**—**Pork**—**Beef**—**Peas** and **Beans**.

Per Order,

N. B. A quantity of Oak Timber and Plank, also wanted.

MARY COATES.

EARNESTLY desires all Persons who are indebted to the Estate of the late Benjamin Coates deceased, to settle their Accounts with Mary Coates, Administratrix to said Estate, in Order to enable her to discharge the Debts due from said Estate. Tho's Persons who are Indebted, and take no Notice of this Advertisment, may expect that their Accounts will be put in Suit immediately after three Months from this Time are expired.

Boston November 25. 1768.

FRANCIS VANDALE.

From OLD FRANCE
TAKES his Method to acquaint his P. Friends, La-
dies and Gentlemen, of his Re-ative to this Me-
tropolis; and that he has open'd his School, where he
teaches two Sorts of Accomplishments for young Peo-
ple, the French Language and Dancing; or the Manner
how to behave in these Companies, in a very short and
approved Manner: And as he was formerly here, in
Newport and New-Haven, he hopes to receive some En-
couragement; the more, as these two Places are now
become more populous; for which he is much obli-
ged to his good Customers. He keeps Mr. Rogers's in
Front and's Lane, in the Neighbourhood of the South
Meeting House.

N. B. H. French and D. C. G. Good is opened both in the Day and Evening's Lecture.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.
In CONGRESS, October 31, 1776.
WHEREAS it is represented to Congress, that
and y^e Inhabitants of these United States, to
keep Supplies for the Army, or for their own In-
terest, have purchased considerable Quantities of Coar-
thing, and refuse to dispose of the same, unless upon ex-
traordinary or unreasonable Terms.
Resolved, That it be recommended to the As-
semblies, Conventions, Councils, or Committees of Safety,
of the several States, forthwith to take such suitable
Measures for obtaining, for the Use of the Army, such
necessary Articles as being thus engaged in their re-
spective States, cannot be otherwise immediately pro-
cured, allowing to the Owners reasonable Prices for the
same; and that Laws be provided, in each of the States,
for effectually preventing Monopolies of Necessaries for
the Army, or Inhabitants of the same.
Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secy.
By authentic intelligence, from on board the last fleet
from England, we are assured, that of the six thousand
foreign troops in that fleet, one fourth part at least, were
dead or greatly afflicted with the Scurvy.
NEW LONDON, November 15.
An Embargo is laid on the Exportation out of this
State, of Provisions, and of Linen and Woollen Cloths,
fitable for Clothing for the Army.
Our Ally's from the Western Army are, That the
Enemy had quitted White Plains, having plundered the
Treasure as well as Waggons of all the effects, particularly
the Carriages, and then the Men to their Shirts, and
the Women to their Shifts, — that the Main Body of
their Army had marched toward Fort Mifflin, and
that last Monday Morning a brisk Cannonading was
heard from that Quarter. That our Encampments ex-
tended 20 Miles up the North River, but that a Detach-
ment from our Army were on their March to attack
the Enemy in their Rear.
NEWPORT, November 18.
A brig supposed to be an enemy, has been seen stand-
ing off and on, a little without this harbour, several days
past.

BOSTON, November 25.
The General Assembly of this State have appointed
Thursday the 12th Day of December next, to
be observed as a Day of public THANKSGIVING
and PRAYER.
Yesterday, 7 nights arrived at Marblehead, a prize
Brig of about 120 tons burthen, laden with Salt,
said to be from Lisbon: taken by the Sloop Pol-
ity of Marblehead, lately commanded by Captain
Leech, who had the misfortune to be washed
over board four days after he left Port, and was
drowned.

The privateer CIVIL USAGE, has sent in o
Newbury Port, a Ship and Brig, both loaded
with Fish.
We also hear, Capt. Sampson has carried a
Prize into Plymouth.
Ex rec^d of a Letter from Stamford, dated 13 Nov. 1776.
"General Washington has removed his Quarters
from North Castle to Peck's Kill, about 40 Miles North
of Kings Bridge, a Country full of sheep and almost
impenetrable Mountains, only covered with thick Wood.
No material Movements have taken Place since my Ar-
rival, except that the Enemy have retired from the
White Plains and New Rochelle down toward Dobbs's
Ferry. — The People who remained in that Part of the
Country through which they pass'd, have been most
cruelly plundered; many helpless Women had even
their Shirts taken from their Backs by the Soldiers
Wives, after the great Plunderers had done; and in
this general Ravage, no Discrimination was made of
Whig or Tory.

"It is also said by some, that Howe intends to
push into the Jerseys; but I rather think he's only pre-
paring to go into Winter Quarters. — They have lost a
great many Men in several skirmishes, particularly at
White Plains above 400 killed and wounded. — We
have had many Deserters, and taken many Prisoners;
among which are a Number of H. Officers, who are so
well picked with the Country, and their Treatment,
that they declare they will never go back again."
Advices from Ticonderoga of the 17th instant, men-
tion, That our Forces were in Possession of Crown-
Point; — That a strong Garrison was to be left at Ticon-
deroga; & that a Gen. St. Clair was to have the Command.
Thursday last a Prize Brig, laden with Oats, bound
for the Fleet and Army at New York, was carried into
Marblehead. We have not heard by whom she was taken.
On Friday another Brig, laden with Provision for
the above Place, was also sent in there; taken we hear
by Capt. Sampson.

So various are the Reports respecting Fort Washing-
ton, that no Credit, at present, can be given to them.
The Ticonderoga Post is not arrived at this Publication.

WINE S.
Choice Madeira, Teneriff, Lisbon,
and George's Wines — French Brandy and West India
Rum, to be sold by WILLIAM MOLLINEX, and Co.
at their Store, opposite Isaac Smith Esq's in Congress
Street. — Also a wide Choice, of Cakes, D. Wines,
Sewing Silk, White Thread, Butter, &c. &c. &c. &c.
Hutts, Virtue Paper, White Castles, Sarsaparilla, &c. &c.
To be sold at public Vendue, on FRIDAY the 24th
of December next, on Cockers's Wharf, at Marble-
head, Ten or twelve Clock Before Noon;
THE Prize Brig LAUREL's Cargo of SALT; and
also the Brig, with her Appurtenances. — The
Inventory of which will be to be seen at the Time and Place
of Sale.

LEFT at 10 o'clock, a Five, in W. —
W. W. a LOCKET BOOK. — The Owner may
have it on, paying the Cost, &c.
Waltham, Nov. 23, 1776.

ADVERTISEMENT.
A Gentleman by driving off the furniture from
the Corner of the Bank at Grapes Tavern, in
Congress Street, late Friday Evening, accidentally broke
and carried away the BRIDLE of a horse, that was fast-
ened behind his Chaise, together with the Head-Stall
and long Reins. — If he will be so kind as to leave
them with the Keeper of said Tavern, he shall receive
the Thanks of the Owner.

LOST in Boston during the Blockade, three Volumes
of M. Henry's Annotations on the Bible, viz. the
1st, 2nd, and 3d Volumes, they were covered with red
Clay. Also a Set of Dodson Diderot's Family
Expositor, three Volumes, near 7 Weymouth wrote in
them, if any Person will give Information to the Pri-
nter that the Owner may have them again, shall be hand-
somerly rewarded therefor.

On THURSDAY next, the 23rd of November 1776, at
Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, will be sold by pub-
lic Auction on RICHARD DERBEX, Esq's; Wharf in
Salem,

THE snow JENNY, and Appurtenances; also the
Brigantine SALLY and Appurtenances, together
with her Cargo, consisting of about 3500 Bushels of
English Black Oats; Also such quantities of PROVIDENCE
SUGARS, consisting of about 300 Barrels of choice
Gottenburgh Harems.

WALTER PRICE BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
N. B. The snow Jenny, and Brigantine Sally, are
about 120 Tons Burthen each, and will be put up
precisely at Twelve o'Clock.

On TUESDAY the 3rd of December 1776, will be sold
by public Auction on the Long Wharf in Salem,
precisely at Nine o'Clock, A. M.

THE Schooner KITTY and NANCY, about Ninety
Tons Burthen, Borneas Built of Mahogany and
Cedar, a prime Sailer, and well stored, — Inventory of
Stores to be seen at the Time and Place of Sale.
W. P. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, the 29th Instant.
At ELEVEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,
In NEWBURY PORT.

100 Quintals of Merchantable Cod-
Fish — 479 Pounds and 6 Barrels of dried Salmon —
Tierces and 6 Barrels of pickled Trout — Tierces Rais,
and 1 Barrel Rais.

250 Hogsheads of pack'd Merchant
at F. H. H.
Newbury Port, Nov. 22, 1776.

On WEDNESDAY the 4th of December, will be sold
at Public Auction, at the Hou. John Hancock, Esq's
Wharf; the Cargo of the Prize Ship Hayfield,
— Consisting of —

57 Hogsheads and half Hds. Old Spirit,
40 casks of raisins, 40
casks of raisins, 40
hogsheads rais,
55 barrels oatmeal,
65 barrels flour,
21 barrels rice,
21 barrels salted,
12 large casks oil,
14 hogsheads vinegar,
33 boxes of Candies,
A large quantity of Bread,
20 hogsheads Lisbon salt,
A quantity of oil and butter,
The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Morning.
PROCTER and LOWELL, Auctioneers.

ANY Person that will engage to deliver a quantity
of good clean Flaxseed, at Boston, not less than
Five Hundred Hds. in the Course of Four Weeks, will
bear of a Purchaser, and a high Price, by applying to
HENRY MITCHELL, at Mr. John Coburn's in Congress
Street, who has for sale.

A large Iron Chest, one Anchor about 1500 weight,
one Iron Tiller fit for a Vessel of Five hundred Tons,
one very fine Brass Comp. to, two Rudder Chains, and a
large ship's Bell.
Boston, 25th Novem. 1776.

JOHN GREENLEAF,
HEREBY acquaints the Public, That he has pro-
vided himself with a new COACH, which he
purposes to use as a Stage-Coach between Boston and
Plymouth. He lets off from B. at every Friday Morning,
2 o'Clock. Gentlemen and Ladies who chuse to favour
him with their Company, will meet not only with good
Accommodations, but the most trifling Treatment.
He may be spoke with in Portsmouth, at his House on
the Parade, and in Boston at Mr. Benjamin Gray's, in
King-Street, next Door above the American Coffee-
House.

LOST last Tuesday at Charlestown, 1 Lawn Apron,
1 Lawn Handkerchief, 1 Cambric Cap, 1 Pair of
Black Silk Gloves, all tied in an old speckled Hand-
kerchief. — Whoever will bring them to the Printer
hereof, shall be rewarded for their Trouble.

THE Court of Sessions, pronounced by the Honorable
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Esq; Judge of Probate, &c.
for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine the
Claims of the several Creditors of the Estate of Capt.
WILLIAM WELLSFIELD, Deceased, represented by Col-
onel GIVE NOTICE. — That Creditors, that they
have Six Months to come in to receive and exam-
ine the same, at the Court of Probate, to be held at
Boston, on the 1st of December next, at 10 o'Clock,
P. M.
Boston, Nov. 25, 1776.

THE late Town Meeting Voted 2d, ordered to
Wednesday, the 27th Instant, Ten o'Clock
Forenoon: And as the Committee relative to the
State of this Freeling are to Report and a Tax to
be voted, it is expected that there will be a general
Attendance of the Inhabitants.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, the 29th of November Instant,
On the Long Wharf, at BOSTON,
The Prize Brig Lord Lifford, of 130
Tons, with all her Appurtenances. — The Brig is a
prime Sailer, well stored, and but very young.
She will be put up for Sale at Twelve o'Clock.
WM. GREENLEAF, Sheriff.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the 1st of December, at the same Wharf,
The Prize Schooner Sally, about 90
Tons, 440 Quintals of Fish,
7 Tons of Raisins,
7 Tons of Flour, and Water Casks.
The Sale to begin at TEN o'Clock.
WM. GREENLEAF, Sheriff.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,
On FRIDAY 6th December,
On the Long Wharf in BOSTON,
THE Prize Ship Venus and her
Cargo, — consisting —
160 Tons of Logwood, all shipped,
A large Quantity of Mahogany, in Logs and Plank.
The Ship Venus is burthen about 300 Tons, is a fine
Sailing Ship, built at Portsmouth, about 3 Years since.
If any Merchant or Company of Merchants are dis-
posed to purchase the Ship and Cargo, the Cargo may
be sold by Invoice without unloading the Ship.
The Sale will begin at Ten o'Clock in the Morning.
W. GREENLEAF, Sheriff.

At the same Time & Place will be sold by Public Auction,
THE Prize Ship Caladonia with all
her Appurtenances. This Ship was Built in Boston,
by Mr. Clark, about 4 years since; She is a prime Sailer
and very well found. The Inventory to be seen at the
Sheriff's Office three Days before the Sale.

On TUESDAY the 26th of November,
At Eleven o'Clock,
Will be Sold by public Auction,
A Quantity of Old Iron, a Number
of Gun Carriages, a Number of Iron Wheels, a Hark
of a Schooner now lying at Hall's Wharf &c.
By Order of JONATHAN WILLIAMS Esq;

TAKEN up by John Park, Farmer, of Framingham,
on Thursday November 14, a dark Bay Horse, 6
or 7 Years old, has a black Mark and Fall, a white Spot
on his Forehead, Trot and Paces. The Owner may
have him Home by applying to said Park, and paying
Charges.
Framingham, Nov. 17, 1776.

State of Massachusetts-Bay. } In an action }
} Plaintiff vs. Defendant. }
NOTICE is hereby given, That Libels are filed be-
fore me in behalf of Joseph Bayley, and his Clerk,
on board the private armed vessel the Patnam, and the
Owners of the said Ship, against the Schooner Ranger,
burthen about 70 Tons; and against the Schooner
Ranger, burthen about 40 tons, Annals Law is the master,
and their several cargoes and properties on board. And for
the trial of the justice of said cause, a Justice of the Peace
for said District will be held at Framingham, on Friday the
Tenth Day of December 1776, at the House of Ten
in the Forenoon; when any parties concerned, may
appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said
Vessels, their Appurtenances and Cargoes should not
be condemned. [s]
THOMAS LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

STOP THIEF!
WHEREAS on Saturday last, a man, who call'd
himself by the name of JAMES WILSON, stole
from the subscriber, a crimson-red plain Pocket-
Book, containing about Ten pounds L. M. and two
six handkerchiefs, one white and the other flower'd;
a Turke head Pin, set in silver; a gold ring, the stone
When this you see, Remember me. — He is known to carry
off with him a blue furcoat, with buff buttons of the
same colour. The above man had on a dark coat
of blue and red cloth, a pair of red and blue breeches,
a pair of black and red stockings, and a pair of
square patterned buckles. He is supposed to be about
25 or 40 years of age, about 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high,
dark and well set, speaks a broken tongue, short
black hair, and black eyes. He has several scars about
him, particularly on his left arm, having it flung, and
the little finger and toe next to it with a small scar
therein, and a or 3 scars in his leg. Whoever will ap-
prehend the above thief, so that the owner may have
the above goods, and the thief brought to justice, or
that the goods may be had again, shall have TWENTY
DOLLARS reward, a cash reward and charges paid by
B. R. Nov. 18, 1776. EDWARD BUN.

STOP THIEF!
BROKE open the 22d Instant, a Night, the House
of the Prisoners at New Bedford, and stole
from the Prisoners, a pair of black and red stockings,
a pair of black and red breeches, a pair of black and
red stockings, a pair of black and red stockings, and
a pair of black and red stockings. — Whoever will ap-
prehend the above thief, so that the owner may have
the above goods, and the thief brought to justice, or
that the goods may be had again, shall have TWENTY
DOLLARS reward, a cash reward and charges paid by
B. R. Nov. 18, 1776. EDWARD BUN.

On TUESDAY the 26th November, at One o'Clock, will be Sold at Public Auction, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Congress Street,

The Prize Snow St. George, with her Appurtenances, (now lying at the Hon. John Hancock, Esq's Wharf) said Snow is about 140 Tons burthen, a good Sailing Vessel, well found. Inventory of her Store to be seen the Day before and at the Time and Place of Sale.

PROCTER & LOWELL, Auctioneers.

THOMAS RUSSELL,

HEREBY informs his old Friends and Customers, That he has lately removed into Boston, opposite the South Door of the State House, where Gentlemen may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging in a genteel manner. — He also carries on the Tailor's Business, and has a variety of Cloths, with suitable Trimmings, to make up.

WANTED,

FOUR Sloops or Schooners, for a Voyage to West-Indies — Any Persons having such Vessels to Let, are desired to call at the Continental Company's Store, on Green's Wharf.

A very genteel Saddle HORSE, And a Carriage Horse; also a genteel Chaise, to be Sold. — Inquire of the Printer.

ALL persons indebted to, or that have demands on the Estate of BENJAMIN SILVESTER, late of Braintree, in the County of Suffolk, deceased, are desired speedily to make demand on, and pay their respective balances to Thomas Penniman, of said Braintree, executor to said deceased.

Braintree, Nov. 14 1776.

TO BE SOLD OR LETT,

A very convenient HOUSE, with a good Shop, well fitted for trade, at the South-therly Part of Boston. — Inquire of the Printer.

STOP A THIEF.

BROKE from the subscriber in the Night of the 7th Inst, a Man who calls himself by Name JOHN JOHNSON; he was taken in Connecticut last Week on Suspicion of breaking open my Shop in Bridgewater, and stealing a number of Hatts; on being taken, he confessed that he broke open said Shop, and stole a number of Hatts. Said Johnson is about 5 feet 9 inches high; he has a blemish in his right eye; he wears striped trousers and a brown surtout, and an old beaver hat. He is about 30 years of age, and is a foreigner. — Whoever will apprehend said thief, and convey him to me the subscriber, or confine him in any of the goals in this or any of the neighbouring States, and give information thereof to me, in Bridgewater, shall have a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and all necessary charges paid by me.

MAYHEW BELCHER.

Bridgewater, Nov. 8, 1776.

N. B. The above described person is known to be a notorious thief thro' the country.

State of the M. S. C. in the Bay, } To all whom it may
Maritime Court, Eastern District, } concern.

THERE are Labels filed before me, in behalf of the owners of, and the officers, marines and mariners on board the armed Sloop Putnam, against the schooner Frederick, burthen about 70 tons, John Reynolds, late master. — Against the sloop Baltimore, burthen about 40 tons, Zachariah Gardner, late master. — And against the schooner Charming Annis, burthen about 26 tons, Richard Jones, late master, their several cargoes and appurtenances, they being said to be the property of some subject or subjects of the King of Great-Britain, and taken and brought into the Eastern District aforesaid. And for the trial of the justice of the said captures, a Maritime Court for said District will be held at Falmouth, in the County of Cumberland, on Wednesday the 27th day of December, 1776, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon; when all Persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Vessels, or either of them, their Cargoes and Appurtenances, should not be condemned.

TIM. LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

STATE of Massachusetts-Bay, } To all whom it may
Maritime Court, Eastern District, } concern.

A Label is filed before me, in behalf of the owners of, and officers, marines and mariners on board the private armed Sloop Putnam, against the schooner MARY, burthen about 22 tons, John Matthews, late master, her cargo and appurtenances, said to be the property of some subject or subjects of the King of Great-Britain, and taken and brought into the said District: And for the trial of the justice of said capture, a Maritime Court, for said District, will be held at Falmouth, in the County of Cumberland, on Wednesday the 11th day of December, 1776, when all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the same schooner, her appurtenances and cargo should not be condemned.

TIM. LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Obadiah Wetherell, late of Boston, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment to Alice Wetherell, of Marshfield, Administratrix on said Estate; and all those who have Demands on said Estate are requested to lodge their Accounts with Mr. John Jenkins of Boston, Baker.

Marshfield Nov. 20. 1776.

[2]

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of Benjamin Emmens, late of Dorchester, Yeoman, deceased, are desired forthwith to bring them to Joseph Greenleaf or Thomas Leverett, Attorneys to the Executor, at their Dwelling Houses in Boston, in order for settlement.

Boston, Nov. 5 1776.

[2]

A Woman that can be well recommended would be glad to go into a Gentleman's Family: inquire of the Printer.

A Boarding-School.

ELEANOR DRUIT, most respectfully acquaints the public, that she intends opening a Boarding and Day School, for the reception of young Ladies, near the Assembly-House, on Monday the 28th of October; she will instruct them in the English and French Languages Grammatically, and all sorts of Needle-work, viz. such as plain sewing, embroidery and tambour &c. Her terms for boarding will be moderate: She assures those who are pleased to entrust her with the care of their children, that she will exert her utmost abilities to please.

N. B. Drawing, mending rich laces, darning, &c. dispatched with fidelity, on the most moderate terms and shortest notice.

Newbury-Port, October 25.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Store of JOSEPH BLANEY, Esq; in room, the Cargo of the Brig Mary & James, on Tuesday the 3d Day of December next, (and to continue from Day to Day until the Sale is completed) the following Articles;

98 pieces coarse, 11 pieces twill'd do. 89 pieces 6-4 lambskin, 20 pieces black skin, 15 pieces super fine 7-4 rat-tens, 8 pieces broad cloth, 16 pieces twill'd flannels, 16 pieces narrow plaid, 45 pieces figured lappets, 4 pieces cut & denims, 124 do. hairbines, 32 pieces draw-boys, 186 pieces cambrics, 138 pieces printed and plain velvet, 99 do. zephyr brieche pieces, 30 do. z. washed hose, 2 pieces satin, 205 pieces flamp cotton & linen handkerchiefs, 110 pieces cotton & silk do. 680 grace coat-bindings, 40 grace gartering, 18 rolls paper hangings, 68 pieces say, 3600 grace coat & breast thorn buttons, 1000 grace do. common & quarter'd do. white and yellow, 80 grace do. double washed bottom, 4000 grace common breast-eg'd do. white and yellow, 400 grace best polish'd steel coat and best dunn, 700 dozen sorted shoe & knee buckles, 60 dozen women's brass, 20 dozen children's watches, 36 do. sea-long, 180 do. refined steel buttons, 309 dozen women's frills hard metal, 200 do. z. hard metal sp. ons, 150 dozen tea-spoons, 140 do. z. watch seals, 8 dozen ladies' pocket book, 14 dozen ladies watch chains, 46 dozen mens do. 14 dozen cane heads, 2 dozen sword-hangers with chain and swivels, 4 dozen cut steel sword hilts with furniture, 36 do. z. swivels for swords, 370 dozen iron snuff boxes, 125 grace shoe & knee chapes, 22 dozen japan'd salvers, 30 dozen tweezers, 2 dozen plated spurs, 12 dozen breast handles and furniture, 150 dozen cut-e knives, 126 do. z. table knives and forks, 675 dozen sorted pens, 95 dozen silver cap-spoon knives, 60 dozen razors, 2 dozen japan'd and plated ink stands, 90 dozen sorted rings, 15 do. z. pad locks, 35 dozen iron snuffers, 3 grace silver sleeve buttons, 92 dozen carving knives, 36 dozen neck-aces, 24 dozen switch whips, 4 hds cocoa, 300 English tann'd hides, 30 boxes tin plates, 800 lb. pepper, 20 hds. copperas, 40 hds. allum, 30 tons bar lead, 5 barrels lead ash, 2 do. red lead, 2 do. litharge, 6 tons brazillito, 85 barrels bar tin, 1 elegant musical time piece, a quantity of german steel, also razor cases, pocket knives, steel snuffers, plated ink-pots, desert knives, cases of instruments, nail knippers, gilt breeches, images, japan'd, tea trays, watch-maker's instruments, beaver hats, silver plated candlesticks, jewelry, &c. &c. &c.

The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock, A. M.

Boston, September 3, 1776.

In Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, WHEREAS the keeping up a Correspondence with our inveterate enemies, particularly the fleet and army now employed against the UNITED STATES, or those open and avowed opposers of our rights, who have forfeited all title to our confidence and protection, by seeking refuge under the power which has been long engaged in the destruction of this country, is in direct violation of the laws of this State, and may be attended with the most fatal consequences to the public safety.

ALL persons therefore who may arrive in this town from Halifax, or any port or place in possession of, or infected by our said enemies, are hereby directed to leave their names with all the letters they bring with them, and a memorandum of their places of abode, with some member of this committee, or at the office of NATHANIEL BARBER, Esq; as soon as may be after their arrival here. A non-compliance with this requisition will be deemed evidence of an unfriendly design in such person or persons against the interest of the UNITED STATES, and they will be proceeded against accordingly.

By order of the Committee.

ELLIS GRAY, Chairman.

William Bant

Earnestly desires all persons who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to fulfil his engagements with his creditors. Those persons who are indebted and take no notice of this advertisement, may expect that their notes and accounts will be put in suit, immediately after three months from this time are expired.

Oft. 3, 1776.

TO BE SOLD BY

ENOCH GREENLEAF,

At Sudbury, next door to JOHN NOYES, Esq; near Barker's (formerly Bryant's) tavern.

A VARIETY of ENGLISH GOODS, Also, — at the same place is to be SOLD, by GREENLEAF and FIELD,

NEW-England and West-India Rum, Brandy, Malaga and other Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugar, with most kinds of West-India GOODS, as low as the times will admit of. — Also, — Barr Iron, Hollow Ware, Grind-stones, &c.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late company of AMORY and GREENLEAF, are requested immediately to pay their balances to said Greenleaf.

MOSES DESHON,

HEREBY informs his former Friends, and the Public in general, That he has now returned to Boston, where he proposes (on his late Regt. Management) to officiate in his old and experienced Function of an AUCTIONER: And as he has formerly given Satisfaction to his Employers, he doubts not but he shall be able still to merit their Favours, by a constant Attention, Dispatch and Punctuality. He will endeavour to serve his Employers for a very moderate Commission on large Jobs.

N. B. He may be spoke with at his Dwelling-House in Cambridge-Street, leading to New Boston.

WANTED, a genteel Silver Tea Pot, for which Cash will be paid, any Person that has one to dispose of are desired to inform the Printer in the course of the week, as the person is going out of the province in a few days.

TO be sold by JOSHUA WARD at his Store in Salem, STONELINE by the Head or smaller Quantity. Said WARD has to Let, a convenient Tan Yard, situate in said Salem, with a Stock of Bark. Any Person that hath a mind to hire the same, may apply to said WARD at his Dwelling House in Salem.

ALL Persons indebted to or that have any Demands upon the Estate of Mr. William Whitwell, late of Boston, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to James Foster, who is empowered to settle the same.

Two Houses situate at the Northerly Part of the Town to be Let, inquire of said Foster, near the Draw-Bridge, in Arm Street, who has for Sale a small Quantity of Whalebone if applied for soon.

ALL Persons indebted to or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. Bartholomew Barford, late of Boston, Shipjoiner, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Deacon Thomas Greenough, of Boston, or the Subscriber in Townsend, in order for Settlement.

SAMUEL DIX, Administrator.

Townsend, Nov. 8, 1776.

Escaped from the Goal in Northampton, Robert Arnold and Henry E. Stanhope two Prisoners lately Mischiefmen in the British Navy; the former a short well set smart-looking fresh complexioned Man, about thirty five years old, wore a Coat of a London brown colour. The latter above added heretofore when on Parole, and was retaken at Middletown; he also is a short Man with light Hair and Pale Complexion, and has large Eyes, Lips and Nose. Whoever will apprehend and secure either of said Persons shall receive Twenty Dollars and necessary Charges from

AARON WRIGHT, Goaler.

Northampton, Nov. 7th, 1776.

WENT off in a float from Squantum, on the evening of the 20th ult, a N-gro MAN, named Sam, about 22 years of age, belonging to Joseph Beal of Dorchester: He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, something pork-broken: Had on, and carried with him a striped jacket, white tow trousers, buckskin breeches, a claret colour'd cloth coat, white and check shirts, and two blackpans, &c. He speaks bad English. — Whoever will apprehend said runaway and convey him to his master, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges paid by

JOSEPH BEAL.

All masters of vessels are forbid carrying off said negro at their peril.

Dorchester, Nov. 9

STOP THIEF!!

BROKE open the 9th instant in the night, the shop of Capt. Estes H. W., at the croch of the great road in Weston, and the following article taken out, viz. 5 sack Barcelona ha. d. kerchiefs, 2 green criss-bard d. 2 red do. 3 raw sorted silk do. 6 inches out of square, 8 h. linen handkerchiefs, 8 yards apron law. 1/2 width, 6, 4, 2, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64, 1/128, 1/256, 1/512, 1/1024, 1/2048, 1/4096, 1/8192, 1/16384, 1/32768, 1/65536, 1/131072, 1/262144, 1/524288, 1/1048576, 1/2097152, 1/4194304, 1/8388608, 1/16777216, 1/33554432, 1/67108864, 1/134217728, 1/268435456, 1/536870912, 1/1073741824, 1/2147483648, 1/4294967296, 1/8589934592, 1/17179869184, 1/34359738368, 1/68719476736, 1/137438953472, 1/274877906944, 1/549755813888, 1/1099511627776, 1/2199023255552, 1/4398046511104, 1/8796093022208, 1/17592186044416, 1/35184372088832, 1/70368744177664, 1/140737488355328, 1/281474976710656, 1/562949953421312, 1/1125899906842624, 1/2251799813685248, 1/4503599627370496, 1/9007199254740992, 1/18014398509481984, 1/36028797018963968, 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Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in B O S T O N.

MONDAY, December 2, 1776.

STATE of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

House of REPRESENTATIVES, Nov. 26 1776.
ORDERED, That the Secretary cause the Act which lately passed this Court, intitled, "An Act for providing a Reinforcement to the American Army," to be printed, together with this Order, in several Boston News-Papers.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J WARREN, Speaker.

COUNCIL, Nov. 27, 1776. Read and concurred.

JOHN AVERY, D-p. Sec'y.

Attest. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y.

Year of Our LORD, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Six.

ACT for providing a Reinforcement to the AMERICAN ARMY.

WHEREAS the State of our public Affairs claims our most serious Attention; and while our inveterate Enemies are using their utmost Efforts to subjugate us not only to an arbitrary but ignominious Government, in which our Town-masters may be Tools of Power whom no Laws could deter from the flagitious Crimes; and who have been ready at all times to sacrifice their Country to their own Emolument; it becomes the Duty of this Assembly to make every Effort to resist against so great a Calamity; and whereas the Time for which a Part of the Militia of this State is engaged to serve as a Reinforcement to the Continental Army is near expiring, and it is apprehended another Reinforcement may be necessary when a Movement of the whole Militia would be both needful and timely; this Court in Faithfulness to this State, has more thought proper to point out and establish the following Method for determining what Persons shall hold themselves in readiness to march first on this Occasion.

And it is enacted by the Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That no Rank or Station in Life, Place, or Office (except as is hereafter excepted) shall excuse or exempt any Person from serving in the Defence of this Country, either by himself or by some able bodied effective Man in his Stead, or in case of his Neglect, or Refusal from paying the Fine thereafter required.

And it is further enacted, That those Persons who had before the first Day of April 1775 been by Law deemed of the Denomination of Christians called Quakers, Ministers of the Gospel, the President, Professors, Teachers, Librarians, and under Graduates of Harvard College, Indians, Negroes and Mulattoes, shall not be held to procure any Person to do it in their Room.

And it is further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That one Quarter Part of all the able-bodied Male Persons within this State, and not in actual Military Service, and Pay for the Defence of this or the American States, from sixteen Years of Age and upward, excepting as aforesaid, and excepting the Inhabitants of each Place as lie to the Eastward of Camden (so called) in the County of Lincoln, shall either be voluntarily enlisted, Lot or Draught, as is hereafter provided, be appointed and held in Readiness, armed and equipped with a good Gun & Bayonet, or in the Room of a Bayonet, with a Tomahawk, cutting Sword or Halberd; also with a Cartridge Box, a Blanket and Kiback, to march at a Minutes warning, to serve for Term not exceeding three Months from the Time of their March from Home, within, and for the Defence of any of the United States, when they shall be called out to reinforce the Continental Army by the General Court, or in the Recess thereof, by the Council under the Command of such General Officer or Officers as the General Court, or in its Recess the Council shall appoint; and that the commissioned Officers of the Militia in each Town in this State, shall immediately upon their receiving this Act, cause all the Persons usually residing therein, from sixteen Years of Age and upwards (except those herein before excepted) and where there are no such Officers in any Town, the Selectmen thereof shall cause them to be enlisted; and said Militia Officers, where there are no such Officers, and said Militia Officers, and Committees of Correspondence, &c. of such Towns, shall cause Military Inlistment, Lot or Draught, as to them, the major Part of them shall appear equitable, and cause one Quarter Part of all said Male Persons to be exempting themselves, or any other Persons, but none are herein before excepted) in this State, and to be in actual Military Service and Pay for the Defence of the United States, to be appointed and held in Readiness, and equipped as aforesaid, to serve as above provided; having Regard to Services already performed and to be performed.

And the Militia Officers, with the Selectmen and Committees as aforesaid, shall immediately make out a fair List of the Names of the Persons so appointed, either by Inlistment, Lot or Draught, and deliver the same as soon as may be to the Brigadier of the County to which they belong, or, in his Absence, to the next commanding Officer in the Brigade then in the County, who shall, as soon as such List is delivered to him, with the Advice of the Field Officers of such Brigade, form that Part of the Militia which shall be so appointed as aforesaid within his County, into Companies as near as may be of the Number of Sixty-eight Men, including Non-commissioned Officers, to a Company; and shall appoint of the Militia Officers of such Brigade, proper Officers to lead them, according to the Rank such Officers now hold; and shall form such Companies into Battalions, appointing proper Field Officers of the standing Militia to Command them, according to the Rank such Officers now hold in the Militia, making as near as may be Ten Companies to a Battalion; and make Return to the Council of the Number of Men, and the Names of the Officers, and their several Ranks who may be draughted, inlisted or appointed in Consequence of this Act, as soon as the same can possibly by them be ascertained.

And it is further enacted, That when the said Persons so appointed are ordered to March, the Selectmen of each Town shall procure by Imprisonment, or otherwise, necessary Teams and Waggon, to carry their Baggage; and shall also pay each Officer and Soldier Two Pence per Mile for every Miles Travel from their several Places of Abode, to the Place or Places of their Destination, as appointed by the General Court; or in the Recess thereof, by the Council; and also provide for them sufficient Kettles, Bottles or Canteens, and shall lay their Accounts thereof before the General Court, with proper Receipts, for Allowance and Payment.

And in Order to enable the Selectmen to perform and oblige the preceding Clause, in Case they cannot otherwise procure the Money needed for the Purposes aforesaid: It is enacted, That they shall, as soon as the said Quarter Part of the Male Persons, within their respective Towns are appointed as aforesaid, return an Account of the Numbers so appointed, to the Council, who shall make out their Warrant in Favour of such Selectmen upon the Treasury of this State, for a Sum sufficient to enable such Selectmen to pay the Persons so appointed their Mileage, from the Places of their Abode to the Place of their Destination; and also for a Sum sufficient to enable such Selectmen to procure Teams and Waggon to carry their Baggage, allowing one Team to each Company of Men; the said Selectmen to be accountable to the General Court for the Sums they shall respectively receive.

And it is further enacted, That the Persons so appointed, after they are ordered to March, shall be under the same Regulations as are provided for the Continental Army; and receive Wages for every Calendar Month, according to the following Establishment, viz. a Colonel Fifteen Pounds; Lieutenant-Colonel, Twelve Pounds; a Major, Ten Pounds; a Captain, Eight Pounds; a First Lieutenant, Five Pounds eight Shillings; a Second Lieutenant, Five Pounds eight Shillings; a Chaplain, Seven Pounds ten Shillings; Surgeon, Seven Pounds ten Shillings; Surgeon's Mate, Four Pounds; Adjutant, Five Pounds ten Shillings; Quarter-Master, Three Pounds ten Shillings; Sergeant, Three Pounds eight Shillings; Corporal, Three Pounds four Shillings; Drummer or Fifer, Three Pounds four Shillings; Privates, Three Pounds; said Wages to commence from the Time of their Marching, and to continue to the Time of their Return, allowing twenty Miles March to a Day.

And it is further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in each Town or Place where there shall have been a Neglect in the Appointment of one of these Orders, viz. of Military Officers, Selectmen, or Committees of Correspondence, or of any Two of those Orders, such and so many of them as shall be in any Town or Place, shall have all the Power with respect to mustering and appointing the Men as aforesaid, as the Military Officers, Committees and Selectmen jointly have, and shall be held in such Case respectively to execute this Act under the same Penalty as is herein provided against them in Case of the joint Neglect of them all.

And the Selectmen of each Town are also empowered and directed to impress Arms for such Persons as shall be appointed as aforesaid and are unable to procure them for themselves; and shall truly appraise the Arms so impressed, and give the Person or Persons from whom they are taken, a Receipt therefor; and said Receipt shall express and certify the Sum such Arms are appraised at, to the Intent that the Owner or Owners may if they please receive Pay for them out of the Treasury of this State by Warrant from the Council; but if the Owners of such Arms shall chuse to have a Return thereof after the Person, for whose Use such Arms were taken, shall return from the Campaign, they shall be intitled to receive for the Hire of each Gun the Sum of Four Shillings; and in Case of such Arms being lost, the Owners shall be paid therefor according to the Appraisalment of the same, deducting any Sum that may have been paid for the Hire thereof: And if any Soldier to whose Use such Arms are impressed, shall wilfully dispose of, or negligently lose them, he shall have the Sum such Arms are appraised at, deducted from his Wages: And the Treasurer shall not pay any Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier his Wages for his Service, until he shall produce a Certificate from the Selectmen of the Town, or Committee of Correspondence, &c. of any Place not incorporated, expressing either that he found his own Arms, or that the Arms delivered him by such Selectmen have been returned by him, or were unavoidably lost.

And it is further enacted, That if any Military Officer not having reasonable Excuse, shall refuse or neglect strictly to perform the Duties enjoined on him by this Act, he shall pay a Fine of Twelve Pounds, and be returned to the Ranks in the Militia; and that if any Selectman or Committee-Man shall refuse or neglect to perform the Duties enjoined on him by this Act, he shall forfeit and Pay the Sum of Twelve Pounds, to be recovered by any Person who shall prosecute for the same, by Action of Debt in any Court proper to try the same. One Half of said Fine to be for the Use of said Prosecutor, the other Half to be lodged in the Hands of the Treasurer of the Town or Place where such Offender lives, to be drawn out by the Selectmen for the Use of hiring or procuring Men to serve for the Defence of this, or the United States of America.

And it is further enacted, That if any Person appointed as aforesaid, and being in Person not filed of such Appointment, or by Writing left at his Place of Abode, signed by any of them who have appointed him, shall refuse or neglect in Twenty four Hours thereafter, to make a reasonable Excuse to the Acceptance of said Persons by whom he is so appointed, or to pay into their Hands the Sum of Ten Pounds, he shall be held and taken to be a Soldier in the Service for which he was so appointed. And if any Soldier neglect or refuse to March as aforesaid, when called out, according to the Mode prescribed in the Militia Act, unless he produces a Discharge from, or provides some able-bodied Man in his Stead to the Acceptance of the Persons herein empowered to appoint him, he shall forfeit and pay into the Hand of such Persons, the Sum of Twelve Pounds, or in Default of such Payment, the said Persons are hereby empowered and directed to commit such Delinquent forthwith, until he pay said Fine, to the Common Goal of the County, by Minimus of the Tenor, and Form following, directed to such Officer, as is empowered to execute a Warrant from a Justice of the Peace.

Suffolk, ss. To and to the Keeper of the Common Goal of the County of Greeting.

WHEREAS C. D. of the Town of was by us the Subscribers, appointed a Soldier according to the Direction of a late Act of this Government for providing a Reinforcement to the American Army, has been duly Notified of such Appointment, and did not within Twenty four Hours after such Notification, pay to us the Sum of Ten Pounds, nor make any reasonable Excuse; and the said C. D. was on the Day of called out according to Law to March but neglected so to do, or to provide any Person in his Stead: You the said are therefore hereby required forthwith to apprehend the said C. D. and him commit to the Common Goal in said County; and you the said Keeper of the said Goal, are alike required to receive the said C. D. into your Custody, there to remain until he pay the Fine of Twelve Pounds, as ordered in said Act, together with Charges of Commitment and Imprisonment, or be discharged by Order of Law. Hereof fail not.

GIVEN under our Hands and Seals, this Day of And it is further enacted, That all Fines incurred by Breaches of the foregoing Paragraph, shall be paid over by the Persons who may first receive the same, to the Treasurer of the Town or Place, to be employed by the Selectmen in hiring Persons for the Service herein directed, as there shall be Occasion: Provided always, That so far as the Quota of said Town or Place, is not immediately completed by Persons hired by such Fines; the Persons herein empowered to raise such Quota, shall go on without Delay to appoint as aforesaid, till the full Complement of such Town or Place is made up; and in Case any Surplusage shall remain of Forfeitures after the Number of Men intended to be levied in Consequence of this Act, shall in Fact be levied, the same shall be paid over to the Treasurer or Receiver of each Town respectively, there to remain for the Disposal of such Town, for raising Men for future Military Service.

And it is also enacted, That the major Part of the Field Officers of each Battalion so appointed, shall have the Privilege of appointing One Chaplain, One Surgeon, One Surgeon's Mate, a Quarter-Master, and an Adjutant for such Battalion.

And it is further enacted, That wherever this Act requires any Duty to be done by the Military Officers, Selectmen and Committees of any Town or Place, it is to

be understood, that the major Part of them, or of such Orders of them as are found subsisting in the said Town or Place, be, and they hereby are empowered to perform the same Duties, no less than if the whole Number of all said Orders were personally present and agreeing: *Provided*, That if the Persons so appointed as aforesaid, shall not be called out to Reinforce the Continental Army, upon or before the first Day of March next, they shall not be held to March after that Time, until there is a new Appointment, or some further Order from the General Court: But if they should be called out upon or before the said first Day of March for the Purpose aforesaid, they shall be held to stay in the Service for the Space of Three Months, from the Time of their Marching, if it should be found necessary: *Provided also*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to exempt said Persons who are so appointed to Reinforce the Continental Army, and who are now a Part of the Militia of this State, from being considered to belong to said Militia, or to excuse, or exempt them from being obliged to March for any other Purpose in Defence of this or the other States of America, according to the Modes prescribed by the Laws of this State made and provided for the Regulation of the Militia therein.

And it is further provided and enacted, That if any Part of said Persons so appointed, and not the Whole of them should be needed for the Purpose and Service aforesaid, upon any Emergency in the recess of the General Court, the Council shall be, and hereby are fully empowered to call out such and so many of the Battalions formed as aforesaid, as shall appear to the said Council to be necessary, and that each Battalion of said Quarter Part, shall be held to serve Three Months from the Time of their Marching respectively, and that the Marching of one of the Battalions shall not be construed a Release of the Residue that shall be formed in consequence of this Act, from the Duties herein required.

And it is enacted by the Assembly aforesaid, That this Act shall be held to be in full Force. Any Law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHARLES-TOWN (South Carolina) Sept. 11.

Extract of letters from the Camp near Seneca.

August 18.—On the 12th inst. Col. Williamson came to Tumbony, where he saw signs of Indians very fresh; detached Capt. Perkins and Anderson, with 60 men, to attack them and reconnoitre; and Major Downes went out with 20 men. Capt. Anderson with 25 men, paired with Capt. Perkins, and crossed a creek; soon after Capt. Perkins and his 35 men saw two Indians, and fired at them; the Indians set up the war hoop and ran; the party followed, and were quickly met by a party of the enemy, supposed to be between 2 and 300, who engaged them very furiously. Major Downes fortunately came up in the rear, and Capt. Anderson falling upon the back of the enemy to the right, the firing was heard at the town. Col. Williamson turned out with 150, who coming close on the back of the enemy, made them quickly give way; the forward part of their party being entirely surrounded, were mostly cut off. Sixteen were found dead in one valley where the battle ended; these our men scalped, but did not look any further; being now near sunset, they were called off by beat of drum. We had 2 killed and 16 wounded, 3 of the latter died next day, among whom was Capt. Lacey, a very brave officer and a good man. So close was the engagement, that a stout Indian engaged a countryman of mine, who was a good bruiser, and exact at gouging; after breaking their guns, striking them at each other, they laid hold; the gauger quickly had his thumbs in the fellow's eyes, who roared out *cavalry cavalry*, in English, friend enough. "D—you," says my countryman, "you never can have enough while you are alive;" he then threw him down, and put his foot up to his neck, and scalped him alive, then took up one of the broken guns, and knocked his brains out. I wish he had let the latter part alone, and sent him off without his nightcap, to tell his countrymen how he had been treated.

NEW-YORK, October 21.

In consequence of an advertisement in our last—requesting his majesty's loyal subjects, inhabitants of the city and county of New-York to meet at the City-Hall on Wednesday the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a very large concourse of people attended at the place and time appointed. The members of his majesty's council, the judges and all the other well-affected citizens, who were not driven away by the heat of violence, or sent prisoners to other provinces were present; and an address and respectful address to Lord Howe and General Howe, The king's commissioners for restoring peace to America, was read—"Representing the firm attachment of the inhabitants to our rightful and gracious sovereign GEORGE the third, and their sense of the constitutional supremacy of Great-Britain over these Colonies, and praying that this city and county might be restored to his majesty's peace and protection." The address was unanimously approved and adopted; and it was agreed that the inhabitants should all sign it. But the number assembled being too great to sign at that time, two respectable citizens were appointed to attend at a public house, adjoining the city-hall, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock, P. M. every day, to take subscriptions till all had signed. As this measure was the first step that was necessary to be taken on our part towards effecting a reconciliation with Great-Britain, joy was lighted up in every countenance on the prospect of returning peace and union with the parent state. The populace expressed the feelings of their hearts by loud acclamations and shouts of applause.

After this, an affectionate address to his excellency William Tryon, Esq; our worthy governor was read—"requesting him to present the above address to the commissioners and otherwise to exert himself that the prayer of it might be granted." This address was unanimously approved and agreed to; and the honorable Mr. chief justice Hammond was desired to sign and deliver it to his excellency in behalf of the inhabitants.

On Monday last, the *Perseus*, Capt. Elphinstone, with 11 sail of transports, having on board troops and provisions, arrived in port, after a passage of 11 weeks from Portsmouth. The *Perseus*, took two rebel privateers, and a sailing vessel with a valuable cargo, off the coast, and

brought them safe into port.

On Friday 15th sail of vessels, under convoy of the *Diamond* and *Ambuscade*, with the second division of the *Hessians*, and 1000 *Waldeckers*, under the command of the General's Kniphausen, and Schimidt, and a number of recruits for the British troops, in all about 8000 effective men, arrived off Sandy Hook. They sailed from Plymouth Sound the 27th of last July. In the fleet are several cutters, and vessels laden with draught horses for the train, and baggage for the army.

The subscription for the clergy of the church of England in America, who have suffered by the rebellion, amounted to 6000 sterling, when the last accounts came away.

Many of the inhabitants are come into town, and many others, who were obliged to fly for their loyalty, are coming in daily.

The Earl of Dunmore has taken a house in the Broadway, for his residence during the winter.

HARTFORD, Nov. 25.

The General Assembly of this State, in their present Session, have Resolved, That an Embargo be laid upon the Exportation out of the State by Land or Water (without a Permit from the Governor) of Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Pork, Salt, Peas, Beans, Bread, Flour, and every Kind of Meal;—Likewise, all Kinds of Linen and Woolen Cloth;—Also, on Beef, Live Cattle, Sheep, Butter, Cheese, Fat Cattle or Swine, Oats, Wool, Flax, or Bar Iron.

By a Gentleman from Head-Quarters who came to town on Saturday last, and who was at Fort Lee during the battle at the lines at Harlem, and an eye witness of the whole, we have the following particulars of that unhappy affair, viz.

That on Saturday the 16th instant, about 2 o'clock afternoon, a large body of British troops from New-York, with a body of Hessians from Kirtsbidge, made an attack upon our lines at that place. At the same time a number of boats from the shipping came up Harlem river, and landed a party of men who advanced forward with an intention to cut off our retreat, which in part they effected: but, a part of our men taking advantage of a hill got safe to the fort; the other part being almost surrounded, were obliged to fight their way through the enemy, by which means the heaviest fire from our troops was directed against the Hessians, who were beat back, and were obliged to be reinforced three several times by large detachments from their main body. In this manner our small army under the command of Col. Magaw, retreated, sustaining with unexampled resolution, a continual fire of the cannon, field-pieces and musketry of more than five to their one in number, till they reached the fort, when the engagement ceased. Soon after the engagement ended, the enemy made a demand of the fort, and Col. Magaw finding it impossible to defend it, surrendered the same to the enemy about sunset.

The number of our men who were killed in the above engagement is uncertain, but the whole loss in killed, and taken prisoners, is upwards of 2000.—What loss the enemy sustained is likewise uncertain, but if we may believe the account given by a deserter who came to Head-Quarters since the engagement, the Hessians had between 4 and 500 men killed on the spot.

We hear an exchange of prisoners is soon to take place.

Master James Lovel of Boston, who has been a prisoner more than 18 months, is now on his way from New-York to Boston, having been exchanged for Governor Skene, who was some time held a prisoner in this place.

We hear Col. Ethan Allen is now on board a ship at New-York.—That he has been treated since his being taken a prisoner with the utmost barbarity, till lately, but the rigour of his oppressors has been a little softened, and he is now treated according to his rank; and we hope an exchange will soon take place, when he may again return into the bosom of his grateful country.

Major French, Ensign Moyland, and John Bickle, who broke out of the goal in this town, and were advertised in our last, were last week taken at Branford, and brought back to their old lodgings; Peter Herron, who made his escape at the same time, was taken at Simsbury, and likewise brought back and committed to prison, with one or two Tories from that town for his companions.

Seven of the prisoners who made their escape from the goal at Springfield, and advertised in our last, have since been taken.

PROVIDENCE, November 23.

Capt. John Tillinghast, in the privateer sloop Independence, of 8 guns, belonging to this place, has taken and carried into a safe port, a ship of 300 tons, mounting 16 carriage guns, 3 and 4 pounders, 8 swivels, and having on board 30 men, among them a serjeant, corporals, and 11 private soldiers: She was bound from Cork to the army at New-York, laden with a valuable cargo of Provisions, &c. Capt. Tillinghast engaged her about 20 minutes, and then boarded her, when the men were soon drove from her quarters, leaving the captain alone to defend the ship. Capt. Tillinghast was shot through the

body by a musket ball, but is recovered; three men were likewise wounded, and two killed. On the prize, the serjeant and two soldiers were killed, the captain and 52 men wounded. Another ship guns, and a brig mounting 8 swivels, were in company. Tillinghast exchanged a few broadsides with former, after securing his prize, when they thought to sheer off. The cargo of the prize consists of 11 weight of beef, 47 280 weight of pork, 14,625 weight of butter, 48 750 weight of oatmeal, 140,280 weight of 44,300 weight of bread, 1200 bushels of peas, 1 powder, a quantity of cannon ball, 6 tons of cordage. A large number of provisions ships were to leave soon after the above vessels sailed, most of them are and to sail 10 or 12 to company.

The names of the men killed on board the prize are, John Angell of Salem, and Peter Ingelsfield of C. bridge or Boston.

The Privateer Montgomery has taken a Schooner Newfoundland, bound to Jamaica laden with fish, sent her into a safe port.

Thursday last Capt. Avery, in a Schooner, arrived from Nantes, in France, laden with Woolens, on account of the UNITED STATES. He left the 11th of October, and informs, that it was reported there, that the Empress of Russia had agreed to furnish Great Britain with a body of troops to serve in America, and that a great naval armament was preparing at St. Petersburg to be destined to intercept the Russian fleet in Baltic.

Extract of a Letter from Quebec, dated August 31, 1776, in the *Fredrick Prize Ship*.

"It is reported that our army here will embark Lake Champlain about the 16th of September; one of the last division of Germans is arrived, and the R. due hourly expected; our troops in this country will amount to about 14000. Every thing is quiet in Province and a prospect of a plentiful Harvest. We entirely ignorant of General Howe's Motions, nor we had news of any kind from the English provinces has indeed been reported that he has blacked up Gen. Washington and his Army in the town of New-York

State of Massachusetts-Bay, To all whom it may concern Middle-District.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Libels are filed before me, against the following Vessels, and the Cargoes and Appurtenances, viz. In Behalf of Capt. John Lee, and his Company, and the Owners of a Letter of Marque Schooner called the *Hawke*, against the Brigantine *SUSANNA*, of about 200 Tons burthen Robert Crawford, late Master:—In Behalf of Capt. John Leach, and his Company, and the Owners of a private armed Schooner called the *Dolphin*, against the Ship *SALLY*, of about 200 Tons burthen, John Barrows, late Master:—And against the Sloop *SPEEDWELL*, of about 30 Tons burthen, Samuel Noble, late Master:—In Behalf of Capt. Daniel Harthorne, and his Company, and the Owners of the private armed Schooner *True American*, against the Brigantine *AMY*, of about 180 Tons burthen, Benjamin Burton, late Master:—And against the Brigantine called the *PROVIDENCE*, of about 100 Tons burthen, John Fletcher, late Master:—In Behalf of John Foster William Commander of the armed Sloop *Republick*, owned by the State of Massachusetts-Bay, and of his Company on board her, against the Ship *JULIUS CAESAR*, of about 300 Tons burthen, Azariah Uzzell, late Master:—In behalf of Capt. Ebenezer Pease, and his Company and the Owners of the private armed Schooner *Liberty* against the Schooner *TRITON*, of about 30 Tons burthen, David Fairbanks, late Master:—In Behalf of Capt. Andrew Giddings, and his Company, and the Owners of the private armed Brig called the *Civil Usage* against the Brig *LARK*, of about 80 Tons burthen, Hugh Smith, late Master:—And against the Schooner of about 150 Tons burthen, Joseph Allison, late Master:—In Behalf of Isaac Collier, and his Company, and the Owners of the private armed Sloop *Sally*, against the Brigantine *LAUREL*, of about 100 Tons burthen, John Whitney, late Master:—In Behalf of Captain William Cole and his Company, and the Owners of the private armed Schooner *True Blue*, against the Brigantine *BETSEY*, of about 100 Tons burthen, Matthew Ray, late Master; and against the Brigantine *ISABELLA*, of about 160 Tons burthen, William Grinn, late Master:—In Behalf of Capt. Peter Roberts and his Company, and the Owners of the private armed Schooner *Ranger*, against the Brigantine *BILLY*, Enos Warren, late Master:—In Behalf of Capt. John Skinner and Capt. Samuel Tucker and their Companies, of the armed Schooners *Franklin* and *Kanack*, in the Service of the United States of America, against the Brigantine *TRITON*, Thomas Blinton, late Master; and against the Brigantine *LIVELY*, of about 150 Tons burthen, Nicholas Martindale, late Master:—In Behalf of Capt. Daniel Waters and his Company, of the armed Schooner *Lee* in the Service of the United States of America, against the Brigantine *ELIZABETH*, of about 90 Tons burthen, Thomas Edwards, late Master, and in Behalf of Capt. John Clouston and his Company, in the armed Brigantine *Freedom*, in the Service of the State of Massachusetts-Bay, against the Brigantine *CHARMING SALLY*, of about 120 Tons burthen, Richard Pickering, late Master. All which Vessels so libelled, are said to have been taken and brought into the Middle-District aforesaid. And for the Trial of the Justice of these Captures, the Maritime Court for the said District, will be held at Salem, in the County of Essex, on Tuesday the Seventeenth Day of December, 1776, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon, when and where the Owners of said Captures, and other Persons concerned, may appear and show Cause (if any they have) why the same, or any of them, should not be condemned.

TIM. PICKERING, jun. Judge of said Court

45† In Addition to the Cargo of the Ship *Hayfield*, (the first Advertisement in the last Page of this Paper) should be added, 14 Firkins Butter.

Boston- AND COUNTRY

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Gazette, JOURNAL.

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in Queen-Street, B O S T O N.

M O N D A Y, December 9, 1776.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

Council-Chamber, December 3, 1776.

ORDERED. That the Secretary be directed to publish in the several News papers the following Act.

A true exact from the minutes,
Attest. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y.

In the Year of Our LORD One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Six.

An ACT to prevent the forging and altering Bills of public Credit, and for preventing the Execution thereof, and for making the Bills of Credit of the United Colonies, and the Bills of this Government, a Tender in all Payments.

WHEREAS by reason of the unjustifiable attacks committed against the United Colonies of America by the Troops of Great Britain, and the difficulty of collecting Money, Plate and Bullion to support the Charges of their necessary Defence; the Congress of said Colonies have thought fit for the carrying on the public Affairs, and answering the present Demands of Soldiers and Seamen employed by them, to Order the printing and signing a certain Number of Bills of Credit of several Sums by Commissioners thereunto duly appointed and authorized. And whereas the Congress and General Assembly of this Colony, have also, for the payment of Seamen and Soldiers employed in Defence of the same, Ordered That a certain Number of Notes and Bills of Credit of several Sums should be printed and signed by Commissioners thereunto duly authorized and appointed. And whereas several of the United Colonies have by their Governments severally ordered the printing and signing a certain Number of Bills of public Credit, for answering the Demands of Soldiers and Seamen by them severally employed for their necessary Defence, all which Bills have obtained a good Currency, and have very much facilitated the carrying on of the present War, in virtue of some wicked Persons, intending to Debauch the Inhabitants of the Colonies aforesaid, and for the sake of base and unlawful Gain, have forged, altered and uttered several Counterfeit Notes and Bills of the same in imitation of the true Notes and Bills of this Colony, whereby imposing a vile cheat on unwary and less discerning Persons, for the prevention of which evils for the future.

Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that what ever shall presume to Forge or Counterfeit any Note or Bills, or Bill or Bills of the same, or in imitation of the Bills of Credit of the United Colonies, established by any Resolve of the American Congress, or the Convention, Congress or Government of this, or any of the United Colonies of America, or that shall utter any such Counterfeit and forged Notes or Bills, knowing them to be such, or that shall Council, Advice, Assist in, or procure the forging, counterfeiting, imitating or signing of any such false Notes or Bills, or Engrave any Plate, or make any Instrument to be used in forging and counterfeiting such Notes or Bills, every Person so offending and being thereof convicted before the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Goal Delivery, shall be punished by being set on the Gallows for the space of One Hour with a Rope round the Neck, and shall pay a Fine for the Use of this Colony, not exceeding Thirty Pounds, and suffer Six Months imprisonment, and be publicly whipped, not exceeding Thirty-nine Stripes, and be incapable of holding any Office under the Government of this Colony, or shall suffer all or any of the foregoing punishments at the discretion of the Court, before whom the Trial shall be, according to the Nature and Circumstances of the Offence, and shall pay to the Person or Persons that shall be defrauded by such Forgery, treble Damages, and if such Offender or Offenders shall not be able to pay the Charges of his or their Imprisonment, the Court before whom the Conviction is, shall Order, that at the expiration of said Term of Imprisonment, such Person or Persons shall be sold in Service a Time sufficient to pay the same.

And it is also enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whoever shall make discovery and give information of such vile and wicked Practice of making or knowingly putting off any False and Counterfeit Note or Bill as aforesaid, so that the Person or Persons, Guilty thereof, may be rendered to Justice and convicted—every such Person shall have and Receive as a Reward for his good service, on every such conviction the Sum of Twenty Pounds, to be ordered out of the public Treasury of this Colony by the Council on a Certificate from the Court, before whom the conviction shall be, that such Person did inform of such Offence according to this Act. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every Person convicted of altering or increasing the Sum or Figures set and expressed in the Notes or Bills of Credit of the said United Colonies, or either of them, or of forging or counterfeiting any Stamp, Name or Stamp, or other private Mark that shall be, or has been made, or set thereon, shall be for either of said Offences punished in the same Manner as is provided by this Act against those who shall Forge or Counterfeit such Notes or Bills.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Person shall directly or indirectly Receive or Pay any of the Bills aforesaid for a less Sum than is in them expressed, such Persons shall be incapable ever after of holding any Civil or Military Office in this Colony, and for every such Offence pay a Fine of Forty Pounds, to be recovered before any Court of Record by Bill, Plea or Indictment, one Month whereof shall be to the Use of the Person who shall sue or inform for the same, and the other Month to the Use of this Colony.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall offer his, her or their Goods, Wares or Merchandise, at a higher or less Price in Gold or Silver, than what they are by him, her or them set at in the Paper Currency of the United Colonies, or either of them, he, she or they shall pay a Fine of Twenty Pounds, or a Month's imprisonment, or both, at the Pleasure of the Court, and the other Month to the Use of the Town where the Offence is committed.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Bills of Credit of the United Colonies established by the American Congress, and the Bills of this Government, shall be received in all Payments within this Colony, and a Tender of the same may be pleaded in Bar to any Action brought for the Recovery of any Money or Species of Money due by Debt or simple Contract, or in any Way and Manner whatever.

And all Justices, Sheriffs, Grand Jurors and Tythingmen, are hereby strictly enjoined and commanded to bring to Justice all Persons offending against this Act, or any Part of it.

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 2d, 1776.

THE committee appointed to consider what is proper to be done in respect to soldiers belonging to the Continental Army, who shall be taken sick on their march any where within this State, reported.

Read and accepted, and amended.

RESOLVED, That the Justices of each Town within this State be directed to provide convenient lodgings, and necessary provisions and attendance for all sick or wounded soldiers belonging to the Continental Army on their march to or from the camp in their respective towns, and to take the names of all such soldiers, to what company and regiment they belong, and of the place they are bound to, such soldiers to present their accounts to this court for examination and allowance; all accounts to be well vouched and to express particulars. And that this resolve be published in the several Boston newspapers.

Sent up for concurrence.

SAMUEL FREEMAN, Speaker. P. T.

In Council, December 3, 1776. Read and concurred.

JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y.

Consented to by the major part of the Council.

A true copy, Attest. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, Nov. 27, 1776.

THE Committee to whom was referred the Consideration of the Money belonging to this State, supposed to be in several of the Captains Hands, who were in the Pay of this State in the Year 1775, before the Continental Army was formed, having attended that Service, brought in their Report as follows, viz.

"THAT it appears to your Committee that there is in several of the said Captains Hands Money belonging to this State, occasioned by said Captains taking up several Articles for their Soldiers of the Committee of Supplies, &c. &c. not having any Rule in the Continental Roll to make a Stoppage out of the Soldiers Wages for the Benefit of this State; and therefore have saved it in their own Hands, in Order to pay into this State, when properly called upon therefor: And it also appears, that there is Money in several of the Captains Hands for said Year 1775, occasioned by their taking out Inlisting Orders to recruit their Companies, and received Money from this State to pay each Soldier one Month's advance Pay; and it appears to your Committee, that several of said Soldiers that did enlist, and did receive one Month's advance Pay, did not serve one Month in Pay of this State, before the Pay of the Continental Army took Place."

Whereupon, Resolved, That Theophilus Cushing Esq; Joshua Clap, Esq; and Mr. Benjamin Guild, be a Committee to receive all such Money of the said Captains; and in Behalf of this State, discharge them therefrom; and to account to this Court therefor: And that this Report and Resolve be published in the several Boston News Papers for three Weeks successively, to the Intent that the several Captains may have Notice thereof.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. WARREN, Speaker.

In COUNCIL, November 28, 1776. Read & concurred.

JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y.

Consented to by the Major Part of the Council.

A true Copy. Attest. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y.

THE General Assembly of this State (by a late resolve) in, we and invested their treasurer to borrow one hundred thousand pounds, at six per cent. per annum. Any person disposed to supply the same, or any part thereof, may call on the treasurer at his office in Boston.

HENRY GARDNER, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, December 2d, 1776.

To be Sold by AUCTION, on Friday the 13th of December, at Col. HANCOCK's Wharf.

400 Barrels of Beef.

The Sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

W. GREENLEAF, Sheriff.

To be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, On THURSDAY the 17th of December, At WILLIAM GREENLEAF's Office, Cornhill.

A General assortment of GOODS,

consisting of super-fine and second cloths, silk and cotton velvets, scarlet whiteny and bays, black plush, wistons, lambkins, drawboys, everlastings, black and crimson hessian patterns, royal ribb or cordery, damask, boudoirs, silk and worsted tagathies, double allspices, ducats, ruffles, cambrics, cambricene, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, men's and women's cotton, thread and worsted hose, striped holland, yellow canvas, yellow holland, bengalls, blood and thread laces, black horse laces, Dutch lace, tapes, garterings, silk, worsted and leather gloves and mitts, tammies, durans, callimancoes, bone paper, silk and worsted knee garters, ribbons, sewing silks, wafers, twist and mahai, gold and silver thread buttons, yellow gilt ditto, foils, tuffant, worsted caps, half yard crapes, silk brilliants, checked fluffs, fairs, Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, nuns and Scotch threads, striped, plain and figured muslin, cagut, passmet, gauze, flaybreds, cord and strappings, wide persians, taffetas, brocades, tullestings, ducapet, narrow persians, palusys, damask, tabbies, plain and figured fasties, cotton drawboys, fine lawns, denmark lusters, grizzles, muslin nets, shallows, thick-fetts, neck-laces, gauze aprons, Keating handkerchiefs, calcuttes, bed-lacks, &c.

The sale will begin at TEN o'clock.

W. GREENLEAF, Sheriff.

GOODS BY AUCTION.

SHOPKEEPERS and others, are invited to Mr. GOULD's Auction-Room in Back street, on Tuesday the 17th instast, at half past nine o'clock; at which time and place will begin the sale of a great variety of

G O O D S.

Among which are—Calimancoes, shallows, durans and tammies, plain and striped muslins, plain and figured lawns, figured and plain lawn aprons and handkerchiefs, variety of silks, cambricks, gauzes, cagut, &c. wivets and velvets, silk and worsted breeches pieces, sewing silks, twist, and a great variety buttons, plated and other buckles, moree gowns, ladies silk and worsted quilts, cotton counterpane, variety of fine chins and patches, grey muslin and tippets, calimancoes, luttings, damask and tabby shoes, bed furniture, &c. with too many other articles to enumerate. The sale will be good seats provided for the ladies, and as there are many things in their way, their company in particular is requested.

N. B. As the above goods belong to one person, purchasers are hereby assured that no person will bid on them to enhance the price, except those who really mean to purchase.

BENJAMIN DAVIS
DESIRES all persons having any

just demands upon him, to bring in their accounts immediately, as he is ready to pay them their respective balances.

Boston Goal, Dec. 5, 1776.

B O S T O N, December 9.

By a Gentleman of Veracity, lately arrived from Ticonderoga, we are informed, that the noted Col NESBETT, departed this Life, at Saint John's, in September last. He commanded the 4th Regiment of Foot in his tyrannic Majesty's Service. His Skill in Military Matters we are Strangers to; but this we can say of him, that he was Master of the Art of Taring and Feathering, as he tried his Hand on a poor Country Man, in this Town, some Time before the Lexington Battle.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 4, 1776:
RESOLVED, That the selectmen of each Town in this State be, and are hereby directed to deliver out of those narrow Axes kept in such Town, for the Use of the Militia, upon an Alarm, or other Axes, One for every Six Men now Raised or Draughted, or Raising in such Town for the Reinforcement of the Continental Army, to the Captain that shall be appointed over those Men, or his Order, taking his Receipt that he will be Accountable for, or Return the same when his Tour of Duty is finished.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. WARREN, Speaker.

In COUNCIL, Dec. 5, 1776. Read and Concurr'd.

JOHN AVERY, Dep'y. Sec'y.

Consented to by the Major Part of the Council.

A true Copy.

Attest. JOHN AVERY, Dep'y. Sec'y.

State of Massachusetts-Bay.

In the House of Representatives, December 7, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a general Embargo immediately take Place, and continue until the further Order of this Court, on all Vessels of every Denomination, excepting such as may be fitted out by Order of the United States, or any of them, or by the Board of War, in Behalf of this State, or such as may go Coastwise from one Harbour of this State to another, or such as may be permitted by the General Assembly, or, in this Recess thereof, by the Council.

And that all Vessels departing in Violation of the foregoing Resolution, shall with her Cargo, Tackle and Appurtenances, be forfeited to and for the Use of this State, and recovered by a Libel to be filed for that Purpose, in the Maritime Court of the District where the said Vessel and Cargo may be taken, at any Time within one Year after the Offence committed, by the Naval Officer of any Port or Place where the said Vessel shall or may be seized; and in Case any Vessel departing as aforesaid, shall not be seized within one Year after her departure, the Owner or Freighters thereof, shall forfeit and pay the Value thereof, to be sued for, and recovered in the Interior Court of Common Pleas, in such County where the Offence may be committed, by the Naval Officer of the Port or Place from whence the Vessel departed, one Third to his own Use, and the other two Thirds to the Use of this State; in all Trials in the Maritime Court or Interior Court, in Consequence of the Resolution aforesaid, any Party aggrieved, may appeal to the Superior Court of Judicature, &c.

RESOLVED, That the Naval Officers, and where there are no Naval Officers, the Committees of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, in the several Maritime Towns within this State, be ordered and hereby are empowered to see the foregoing Resolutions put into Execution.

Sent up for Concurrence.

SAMUEL FREEMAN, Speaker, P. T.

In COUNCIL, December 7, 1776. Read & concurr'd.

JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y.

Consented to by the Major Part of the COUNCIL.

A true Copy. Attest. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y.

To be Sold by Auction on Tuesday the 10th of December at *John Rowe, Esq's* Wharf, Part of the Cargo of the Prize Brig Charming Sally, consisting of,
A large Quantity of choice Oats in Sacks,
A few Firkins of Butter,
And a few Cheeses.

The Sale will begin at Ten o'Clock.

WM. GREENLEAF, Sheriff.

On FRIDAY the 13th Instant, will be Sold at Public AUCTION, on RICHARD DERBY, Esq's Wharf, in Salem,

THE CARGO of the Schooner UNITY, consisting of about 450 Hogheads of Lisbon S A L T.

The Sale of Goods advertised in the first Page of this Paper, to be on Tuesday the 17th Instant, at the Auction Room of Mr. Gould in Back Street, is postponed to the next Day, viz. Wednesday the 18th Instant.

STRAYED away the 7th instant, out of Joseph Morton's stable in Boston, a chestnut color'd MARE, with light Mane and Tail, 4 years old, trots all, has a red blaze in her face. Also, a brown MARE, about 8 years old. Whoever will bring said creatures to the above Morton, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward.

L O N D O N, August 5.

To the LORD MAYOR.

MY LORD,

I WAS last week on board the American privateer called the Yankee, commanded by Capt. JOHNSON, and lately brought in o this port by Capt. Rafs; who commanded one of the West-India sugar ships, taken by the privateer in July last;—and, as an Englishman, I earnestly wish your Lordship, who is so happily placed at the head of this great city (justly famed for its great humanity even to its enemies) would be pleased to go likewise or send proper persons to see the truly shocking, and, I may say, barbarous and miserable condition, of the unfortunate AMERICAN prisoners; who, however criminal they may be thought to have been, are deserving of pity, and entitled to common humanity.

They are twenty five in number, and all inhumanly shut close down, like wild beasts, in a small stinking apartment in the hold of a sloop, about 70 tons burthen, without a breath of air, in this sultry season, but what they received through a small grating, over head, the openings to which are not more than two inches square in any part; and through which the sun beats intensely hot day, only two or three being permitted to come on deck at a time; and then they are exposed in the open sun, which is reflected from the decks and water, like a burning glass.

I do not at all, exaggerate, my Lord, I speak the truth, and the resemblance that this barbarity bears to the mews or black hole, at Calcutta, as a gentleman present,

on Saturday observed, strikes every one at the sight. All England ought to know that the same game is now acting upon the Thames on board this privateer, that all the world cried out against, and shuddered at the mention of in India, some years ago, as practised on Capt. Hallowell, and other of the king's good subjects.

The putrid steams issuing from the hold are so hot and offensive, that one cannot, without the utmost danger, breathe over it; and I should not be at all surprized, if it should cause a plague to spread. The miserable wretches below look like persons in a hot bath, panting, sweating, and fainting for want of air; and the Surgeon declares, that they must all soon perish in that situation, especially as they are almost all in a sickly state with bilious disorders.

The Captain and the Surgeon, it is true, have the liberty of the cabin, (fit it deserves the name of a cabin) and make no complaints on their own account. They are both sensible, well behaved young men, and can give a very good account of themselves, having no signs of fear, and being supported by a consciousness of the justice of their cause. They are men of character, of good families in New-England, and highly respected in their different occupations; but being stripped of their all, by burning of towns, and other destructive measures of the present unnatural war, were forced to take the disagreeable method of making reprisals to maintain themselves, and their children rather than starve.

Numbers of gentlemen, and friends of government, who were on board at the same time, will confirm the truth of this my representation, being very sensibly touched themselves at the horrid sight.

English prisoners, taken by the AMERICANS, have been treated with the most remarkable tenderness and generosity; as numbers, who are safely returned to England, most freely confess, to the honour of our brethren in the colonies. And it is a fact, which can be well attested in London, that this very Surgeon on board the privateer, after the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, for many days voluntarily and generously, without fee or reward, employed himself in dressing the king's wounded soldiers, who but an hour before would have shot him if they could have come at him, and in making a collection for their refreshment, of wine, linen, money &c. in the towns where he lived. This is a real fact, of which the most ample testimony may be had.

The capture of the privateer was solely owing to the ill-judged lenity and brotherly kindness of Capt. JOHNSON, who, not considering his English prisoners in the same light that he would Frenchmen or Spaniards, put them under no sort of confinement, but permitted them to walk the decks as freely as his own people, at all times. Taking advantage of this indulgence, the prisoners one day watching their opportunity when most of the privateer's people were below and asleep, shut down the hatches, and making all fast, had immediate possession of the vessel without using any force.

I shall conclude with saying, that though this letter is addressed to your Lordship, I hope that all who may read it, and have any influence, will do all in their power to gain the necessary relief; and it is humbly apprehended, that the well disposed, who are blessed with influence, could not better bestow their bounty than upon those poor objects. Vegetables and ripe fruits of all kinds, with porter, &c. must be very useful, as well as the means to procure other necessities. The privateer lies opposite to Ratcliffe Cross, a mile and a half below the Tower, and by asking for Capt. JOHNSON, admittance may be obtained.

HUMANITAS.

We have been informed, since the receipt of the above letter, that the crew of the AMERICAN privateer the *Yankee*, were yesterday morning, at half past three o'clock, conveyed on board a vessel, and carried down the river to be secured in Dover Castle.

Aug 15. The Yankee privateer, with her guns and all her stores, is ordered to be sold immediately, that the purchase money may be divided amongst the persons who took her.

B O S T O N, December 9, 1776.

Last Saturday Afternoon Capt. St. Barbe in a Vessel belonging to Newbury arrived at Squam from Bilboa, in 30 Days with whom came Passenger Mr. George Cabot of Beverly, Merchant, who informs that the Spanish and French Ports are open to our Cruizers and their Prizes, and that they permit the American Vessels to carry the American Flag in their Ports; and that both the Courts of Madrid and Versailles were determin'd to prevent the Russians coming to America. [This may be credited as the natural Diffuse of the soundest Policy]

Extract of a Letter from BILBOA, dated October 6, 1776.

“By this time we judge the capital events of the American armies are over, and from the silence observ'd in the court of London every body imagines the King's troops have been worsted; all Europe is in expectation of what has happen'd on your side, and we in hourly hopes of some arrival, may God Almighty bring it soon and to our entire satisfaction, is the hearty wish of those that are and will be with true esteem. We are now on the 14th inst. and your favour 22d Aug. per Lee is come to hand, after 39 days passage, in which he took five prizes, so that he will make a fine voyage if they get in safe. On his arrival one Mr. Gomez who receives some Newfoundlanders, applied to the Commissary to stop the vessel on account of her being an illegal privateer, and said Commissary granted it, and order'd the master to present his commission, which we had him comply with, with a proper protest and petition, insisting on his being set at liberty; upon which it was order'd that the vessel should remain until his

Majesty should give instructions how to proceed about it—As soon as we heard of it, we drew out a fine petition for his Majesty and dispatched an express for the purpose, and notwithstanding the power and activity of the British Ambassador, we have obtain'd a charming order from His Catholic Majesty, a copy whereof you have herein translated into English, by which you see the point is now settled for the future, and all American vessels are allow'd to enter into our ports without distinction, whether privateers or merchantmen; on sight hereof our commissary releas'd Capt. Lee's vessel immediately, and is now getting things in order to proceed home. Some great news are just come to ear d—in consequence of the express sent to Madrid we find the Commissary has receiv'd orders from his Majesty to inform Capt. Lee and all other Americans, that all their vessels, viz. privateers, and prizes will have all manner of assistance in the Spanish ports, to say they will be safe and unmolested and will be provided with every thing but the articles prohibited in such cases; in short that a strict neutrality will be observ'd by his Catholic Majesty, so that you may hence forward be quite easy and send your vessel freely, as well as prizes from any quarter whatsoever; you ought to improve this fine opening and your worthy rulers ought to send over some body, or empower some person—We are with joy but in haste.

A true Copy of His Catholic Majesty's Order wrote by the Marquis of Grimaldy prime Minister in Spain, to d' Manuel de Mollinedo, Commissary of Marine, translated into English

BY your letter of the 4th inst. and the testimony that accompanied it, his Majesty is acquainted with what has occurred respecting the American schooner Hawk, Capt. John Lee, from the time of her entry to the time of your laying her under a formal embargo by obliging her to deliver up the tiller—all at the instance of Gomez de la terre, inhabitant of your place; his Majesty has likewise seen the protest of said American captain against all the damages that might ensue:

In consequence of which, says to you, that whereas his Majesty from the great friendship he professes to his Britannick Majesty maintains a perfect neutrality in the present war—not giving to the Colonists any of those aids prohibited in like cases, so likewise it corresponds to the same neutrality not to deny them the entrance into his ports which they have always been used to enjoy, so long as they respect the territories of his Majesty in proper terms; besides the above his Majesty thinks Mr. Gomez an unqualified improper person to solicit a proceeding of the like nature. You will therefore be pleased immediately to put said American in full liberty, restoring him all his papers, and permitting him to purchase what provisions and goods he needs to return to his own country, but without assisting in any prohibited thing.

Signed, MARQUIS OF GRIMALDY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the 20th of December, at JOHN ROWE, Esq's Wharf, Part of the Cargo of the Prize Ship Junius Caesar, viz.

33 Hogheads of Rum, 2 Casks Rum Shrub, 1 cask of Honan's Geneva, 83 Casks Red Port Wine in Bottles, 95 Barrels and 2 Chests of Claret in Bottles, 47 Tierces and 92 Barrels of Porter in Bottles, 8 Quarter Cask of Vidonia, 27 Boxes of Mould Candles, a Quantity of broken Cheshire and Gloucester Cheeses, 4 Hogsheads of Gingerbread, 100 Kegs of Split Peas, some Crates of Cream-colour'd Stone Ware sorted, some Crates of White Flint Mustard Bottles.

The Sale will begin at Ten o'Clock.

WILLIAM GREENLEAF Sheriff.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, On FRIDAY the Twenty-seventh of December, at WILLIAM GREENLEAF's Office in Cornhill, Boston; Part of the Cargo of the Prize Ship Junius Caesar,

Consisting of—

50 Dozen Womens Stuff Shoes, 12 doz ditto leather, 4 pieces drab corduroy, 20 dozen 7 8 bandkerchiefs, 12 pieces drab pillow, 2 pieces drab jennet, 4 pieces white ditto, 1 piece black denim, 8 pieces corduroy, 2 pieces velvet, 10 pieces Dutch cord, 10 pieces flowered dimity, 1 piece broad cord, 3 pieces printed jennet, 4 pieces silk damascus, a box spices sorted, a box of Stationary sorted, 20 pieces 3-4 blue handkerchiefs, 9 pieces red ditto; 2 pieces light ground ditto, 5 pieces purple ditto, 2 pieces fancy ditto, 27 pieces printed linnens, 7 pieces light chints, 42 pieces callico, 14 pieces figured lawns, 9 pieces plain ditto, 6 pieces long lawn, 1 piece yard-wide janiet, 2 pieces jaconet, 3 pieces strip'd and check'd dorie, 6 dozen diaper table cloths, 13 pieces cambric, and 42 small boxes of fine glass sorted.

The Sale will begin at Ten o'Clock.

WILLIAM GREENLEAF, Sheriff.

ALL Persons indebted to, or have any Demands on the Estate of Major Edmund Soper, late of Braintree, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Eunice Soper of said Braintree, Administratrix, who will attend to settle said Accounts on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays. Braintree, December 6, 1776. [2] (c8w)

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) November 11

By letters just come to us from the army on the Indian expedition, dated the 14th and 15th ult. we have intelligence, that our troops, commanded by Col. Christian, were on the 12th on this side the Broad river, by a flag from the Chiefs, with proposals for peace, which were rejected, in consequence of having refused to deliver up their white leaders. Col. Christian at the same time was informed that a large body of the enemy lay opposite a ford in the river, on the other side the river, waiting to obstruct his passage, at which place the Colonel arrived the same day, and encamped. The 13th, in the night, a body of about 1200 of our army made a secret march, and crossed the river at an unfrequented ford three miles below the enemy, from whence they marched towards their encampment the next morning, but they abandoned the place. The remainder of the army then crossed the river, having sustained no loss since they left Fort Patrick Henry. The 14th another flag was brought by Capt. Nathaniel Gist, who said he had left the Indians, with intent to join our party. He gave information that the Indians had moved their families about 40 miles distant from their towns, to a place called Highwashes and that they intended to fight our army somewhere in the neighborhood of their towns. Col. Christian was not then more than 40 miles from them, and was to set out with his army from Broad River the 15th.

BA TIMOKE, (in Maryland,) November 6.

Last Monday arrived here from Martineco, Captain John Martin, in the Brig Friendship, mounting Ten Carriage Guns, and 40 Men, belonging to this State, with a very valuable Cargo, consisting of 3200 wt. of Gun-Powder, two Tierces of Gun Flints, 410 Bushels of Salt, a large Quantity of Ozenbrigs, Buckets, and a considerable Quantity of Salt-Petre. Brimstone, Sailor's Jackets, &c. Likewise Drugs and Medicines.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.

In CONGRESS, Nov. 5, 1776

RESOLVED, That all Ferry-keepers be enjoined, as much as they are Able, to expedite the Passage of Post Riders, and other Persons charged with Letters, Dispatches or Messages from and to Congress; and that it be recommended to the several Legislatures of the United States, to enforce the Observance of this Resolution.

That Expresses and Special Messengers employed in the Public Service, taking and carrying Private Letters, or Packets, ought not to receive the Wages they would otherwise be entitled to.

NOVEMBER 15.

RESOLVED, That a Bounty of Twenty Dollars be paid to the Commander, Officers and Men, of such Continental Ships or Vessels of War as shall make Prize of any British Ships or Vessels of War, for every Cannon Mounted on Board each Prize at the Time of such Capture, and Eight Dollars per Head for every Man taken on Board, and belonging to such Prize.

In CONGRESS, November 14, 1776.

Copy of a letter to the President from Major-General Catlett, dated at Ticonderoga, November 5, 1776.

"Sir—I have the honor to congratulate the Congress, upon the retreat of Lieutenant-General Sir Guy Carleton, with the fleet and army under his command, from Crown Point.—Saturday last, the works being put in the best order, the boom and bridge of communication finished, and every necessary preparation for defence made, I determined to send a detachment down each side of the lake, to beat up the enemy's quarters of their advanced post on Putnam's point and the opposite shore. About eight at night, the detachment under the command of Major Delap, proceeded down the east side of the lake, and the other, under Col. Conner, down the west side. Sunday morning Major Delap, with his detachment, took possession of Putnam's point, which the enemy had just abandoned, and immediately detached a detachment, with a small party, to reconnoitre Crown-Point. The officer having returned, reported that he saw the enemy embark, a number of their vessels under sail, and the whole preparing to get under way. Col. Conner, on taking possession of the post opposite to Putnam's point, found that likewise abandoned. Yesterday an officer and a party whom I sent to Crown-Point, returned and reported he had been at Crown Point with the inhabitants there; that the enemy were all gone from that post, and the inhabitants would come this day to Ticonderoga, to make their submission, and beg the protection of the United States. I have the honor to be, &c.

BORATIO GATES."

"P. S. This will be delivered to you by my first Aid de Camp, Major Stuart, a deserving officer."

The foregoing is a copy of General Gates's letter.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

A return of the killed and wounded in the engagement at Mount Washington is not yet arrived. It is certain the enemy have paid very dear for it, as, from the best accounts, it appears they have at least two thousand killed and wounded, which is a greater number than we had engaged.

HARTFORD, December 2.

Last Week the Hon. General Gates, with about 3000 Men from the Northern Army, joined the Continental Army near New York.

We hear General Washington, Putnam and Sterling, are at Elizabeth-Town, in New-Jersey, with about 600 of the Continental Troops, and that they have lately been reinforced with 12 or 14000 Men from Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and more were continually coming in to their assistance.

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 29.

Thursday Night last, one John Goggin, late Boatman of the Bomb Brig, (who with Three other Prisoners lately broke out of Windham Goal) was found on board Brig in this Harbour; He gives the following Account of said Prisoners, viz That the Night after breaking out of Goal, they, with the Help of one Lewis, who was taken in a Prize Vessel, stole a Canoe near Norwich Landing, with which they attempted to cross the Sound on Long-Island, but at the Entrance of the Race, near Gull Islands, the Canoe upset, when all of them except Goggin, were Drowned. Their Names are Edward Snow, (late Commander of the Bomb Brig) William Cook, John Ruffel, and — Lewis.

BOSTON, December 33

By a person lately from camp we are informed, that a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who was prisoner and enlarged by Gen. Howe, assures us, that the enemy lost before the lines of Fort-Washington, 1700 killed on the field, and 95 waggons load of wounded, the most mortally; that our people behaved with the greatest intrepidity and resolution; that our loss was about 300 killed and wounded.—This account may be depended on, as it came from divers of the British officers, with whom the gentleman was intimately acquainted.

We can further assure the public, that the attack did not commence at the lines at Marston, as has been reported, that post being at least six miles distant from Fort-Washington, but at the outlet north of the fort, distant about a quarter of a mile; that the Hessians made the attack, and marched within point-blank pistol shot of the lines where they were kept at least two hours, and were by the intrepidity and well-placed fire of our people cut down in whole ranks. The brave Americans kept their post until a heavy column of British troops appeared in their rear, the lines there being entirely open, obliged them to retreat and endeavor to gain the fort; but the British troops being nearer the fort, cut off and obliged a considerable part to surrender prisoners. The fort was immediately summoned, but the commanding officer flatly pleaded for a term of five days, that being refused, plead for the honors of war, which was also denied, and the garrison informed that unless they surrendered at discretion, the fort would be immediately invested, and they must abide the consequence. A council of war was immediately held, who were of opinion that as they had not any water, nor could not get at any, the places from which the garrison had been supplied with the article, being in possession of the enemy, and that the fort was not capable of defence, agreed to surrender it and themselves at discretion. The commanding officer of the fort is a gentleman of great courage, and would have defended it as long as a single soldier remained to support it, had it been capable of defence. The highest honors are due to him, his gallant officers and the brave soldiers who were under his command.

We are desirous to assure the public, that Genl. Washington effected battle to the British army, near Fort Mifflin, which was declined.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Nov. 1.

"I am sorry to acquaint you of our ill success at Fort Washington, but we have the great consolation that our troops behaved well—Howe invested the lines with his whole army, consisting of 18 000 men; Magaw's and Cadwalder's regiments have suffered principally. They never quitted the lines until the enemy were in the entrenchments. Major Beatz, Major West, Capt. Lenox, Capt. Baylis, Capt. Stuart, and a number of Subalterns are among the slain. Upon the whole we have lost 400 men killed and wounded, and 1600 taken prisoners. By a deserter we learn that the enemy had 1500 killed and great numbers wounded. General Washington had been in the fort not long before the surrender. Men never behaved with more bravery; and had they not met with the loss they did before they quitted the lines, and their retreat cut off by overpowering them with numbers, they would have kept the fort. This was more than Bunker-Hill."

Last Monday two Prisoners were brought to Town who were lately taken near Fort Cumberland, and committed to Goal.

A Letter from a Gentleman in Camp, New-York, dated November 26, says, "We have Accounts that may be depended upon, that Orders were given for Wooding and Watering immediately, a sufficient Number of Transports to carry 15 000 Men, and that 10,000 were actually embarked. We suspect some News is received per Packet, which has occasioned a Recall of the Troops. A General Officer said Yesterday, he had seen a Sailor who had deserted from one of the Ships, and informed that Orders were given for them to go somewhere, but he could not tell where—And that they were reading News-Papers and talking on board, and they said there was the Devil to pay in London.—That they pulled down Tories Houses there, and burned Lord Lenth (his Effigy, I suppose) in Spital-Fields, &c.

We heartily congratulate our readers, on the following important & interesting piece of intelligence, bro't by a gentleman from the camp to Narragansett, in Rhode-Island Government, and from thence bro't by express hither, last Saturday evening, viz. That the army under General Howe, consisting of 6000 men, on crossing a bridge beyond Hackinsack in the Jerseys, were attacked by General Putnam, and entirely defeated, great numbers being killed, and many made prisoners." The loss of the Americans we have not yet heard of, tho' 'tis said it's inconsiderable with that of the enemy.

The above Express brings an Account, That a Fleet of about 150 Sail of Vessels, with Troops on board, Bombarded New-London, on Friday last, and on Saturday were seen off Rhode-Island, so that it is imagined by this Time, that Place is demolished. The Stock and Artillery were taken off the Island, and the Inhabitants we hear evacuated the same on Friday last.

Yesterday morning arrived an EXPRESS, with the following band-bill.

STATE of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

GENTLEMEN,

THE enemy's fleet, consisting of upwards of 100 sail of men of war and transports, have arrived in the mouth of the Bay, and are now steering towards this town, both upon the east and west side of Conanicut, who may be here before morning: I therefore earnestly beseech the assistance and aid of our sister STATES, and that every person capable of bearing arms will forthwith appear, to stop the progress of the enemy: If they get a lodgment in this town, they will soon penetrate the country. You will all come pre-

perly armed, with the necessary accoutrements, and with blankets, knapsacks, and such provisions as you can bring with you. I am, Gentlemen, in haste, your humble servant, NICHOLAS COOKE Governor.

PROVIDENCE, December 7, 1776, 4 o'clock P. M. To all the B R A V E Inhabitants of New-England.

In Consequence of the above, Capt. Thomas Melville of this Town, with his Company of Artillery, turn'd out Volunteers, and set off for Providence Yesterday Afternoon.

Thursday last the Militia of Salem were order to Muster, in order to Draught every fourth Man to reinforce the Army at the Southward, when Eighty-seven turn'd out Volunteers, among whom were Gentlemen of the first Character in the Place.

By two gentlemen from Martha's Vineyard we are informed, that two of the enemies ships have for some days been cruising at the mouth of the sound, between Gayhead and the Elizabeth islands, and at night have run in and come to anchor. It is supposed they are station'd there in order to stop the communication. It is hoped that those who have any shipping to pass that way, will keep a good look-out.

To be Sold by Public Auction, at the Long Wharf at Plymouth, on Wednesday the 17th Day of December,

5 or 6000 Gallons of Train Oyl, and upwards of a Hundred Casks of clarified Gurry, being Part of the Cargo of the Brig Nancy.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Saturday the 14th Day of December,

O. M. GOODWIN's Wharf at Plymouth.

The Prize Schooner *EARL PIERCY*, her Appurtenances and Cargo, containing of 61 m. lb. of FUM.

The Schooner is about 85 Tons Burthen, built in Boston, and is a prime Sailer.

ABRAHAM HAMATT, Auctioneer.

On TUESDAY, the 17th of December,

At TWELVE o'Clock.

Will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq's Wharf.

THE Prize Ship HAYFIELD, with her Appurtenances.—A fine Philadelphia built Ship, of 180 Tons burthen, well Found, and a fast Sailing Vessel. Inventory to be seen at the Time and Place of Sale.

The Brig BETSEY, with her Appurtenances. A North-River built Vessel, of 80 Tons burthen. Inventory to be seen at the Time and Place of Sale.—Also,

A few Bbls. Pork and Beef, 14 Casks Vinegar, 4 Pieces of Duck, a Quantity of Ship Bread, and sundry other Articles.

PROCTOR & LOWELL, Auctioneer.

A few of the celebrated Doctor Dimsdale's present Method of inoculating for the Small Pox, &c. and Tifot on Health, may be had of T. & J. Fleet at the Bible and Heart in Cornhill. — Also Dr. Price's Pamphlet on the Nature of Civil Government; and Common Sense with the Additions.—

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN ROGERS,

Near Concert Hall,—

A few Tons of Logwood; about 30 Quintals good Ced 7 lb, and a few Bushels good Eastern Peas.

CURRENTS, JAR and CASK RAISINS, (that are very good) Loaf and Brown Sugar, 1 lb on 20 Bourdeaux Claret Wine, Coffee, Mustard, French Brandy, in Anchors, and in Hg's, old Jamaica Spirit, &c. to be Sold at the Shop of JOSEPH PERCIB, opposite the State House.

DURHAM FLOUR MUSTARD, to be sold at the Store of PENUEL LOWEN, opposite the Golden B. II.

JOSHUA BLANCHARD,

At his Room on Dock Square opposite the lower end of Exchange-Lane, Boston, hath to SELL

WEST-INDIA and New-England

rum, high proof Jamaica rum by the hoghead or barrel, Madeira, Tenerife, Fyal, 1 lb on and Claret wine, French brandy, raisins, currants, rice, flour, pepper, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, pimento, coffee, chocolate, bohea tea, starch, flsk oyl, loaf and brown sugar, fine flsk white sugar, race and ground ginger, butter, logwood, parties in casks or bottled and on draft.

GEORGE CABOT,

Just arrived from SPAIN,

HAS brought and has for Sale, a small Parcel of excellent Jesuits Bark—A Sample of which may be seen at Mr. Joshua Brackett's, in School-Street, Boston, or at said Cabot's, in B-verly.

Beverly, December 4, 1776.

ROCK SALT.

CHOICE Rock Salt will be given in Exchange for Flaxseed, Bees-Wax or good Butter.—Enquire of NATHANIEL CURTIS, Next Door to the Fortification.

LOST between the Punch-Bowl Tavern, and the Sign of the Lamb Tavern in Boston, an old Leather Pocket-Book, containing Two Eight and One Six Dollar Continental Bills, and some small Bills and Receipts. Whoever shall find said Book, and bring it with the Money and Paper to the Printer hereof, or to Mr. George Brown, Gunsmith, in Watertown, shall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by GEORGE BROWN.

MILITARY Instructions for Officers detached in the Field: containing a Scheme for forming a Corps of Partisans: &c. &c. To be sold by the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD BY WILLIAM ALLEN,

At his Store in Butler's Row,
A Very general Assortment of European GOODS,
consisting of a great Variety of Broad Cloths,
Serges, Vests, &c. I. sh. Linens of various Widths and
fineness, fine and coarse Threads, very pretty fancied
Linnenkerchiefs, Russia Sheetings, Brazery Ware, &c.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY
the 1st Decr. next, on the Long Wharf
at NEW-YORK.

A BOUL 150 Q.inta's Fish,
30 B. sh. Pickled Fish.
A large Quantity of Lead, and some other
Small Articles. ALSO,
The Schooner *Lively*, burthen about 70 Tons, with
her Appurtenances.

SPRAYD from ELISHA WARREN of West-n, last
June, four young Cattle, one white Heifer, a little
spotted, three years old; and three yearling Steers,
one is black, with a white Face; one red, with some
white on his Back; the other a dark red. Whoever
shall find them and give Notice to the Owner, shall be
well paid for his Trouble.

Weston, November 28, 1776.

SPRAYD from D. Rochester Point, a Bay Horse
about 14 Hands high, with a white Spot in his
Forehead, he is stocky built, Paces and Trots, carries
his Tail well up, it is not long, looks as if the Hair
had been cut off. He is newly shod all round, and
has some Oakum under the I. side of his rear Fore-
Foot to prevent the Gravel getting in, where he was
picketed. Whoever will take up said Horse, and bring
him to Mr. Ralph Smith, Linholder in Roxbury, or to
Lieutenant Jonathan Warner, at Castle Island, shall
receive THREE DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary
Charges paid, by JONATHAN WARNER.

State of Massachusetts-Bay, } To all whom it may concern.
Middle District.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Libels are filed
before me, against the following Vessels, and their
Captains and Appurtenances, viz. In Behalf of Capt.
J. B. Lee, and his Company, and the Owners of the
Libel of Marquis Schooner called the *Itasca*, against
the Brigantine *SUSANNA*, of about 200 Tons burthen,
Robert Crawford, late Master:—In Behalf of Capt.
John Leach, and his Company, and the Owners of the
private armed Schooner called the *Dolphin*, against the
Ship *SALLY*, of about 200 Tons burthen, John Bur-
rows, late Master:—And against the Sloop *SPEEDWELL*,
of about 30 Tons burthen, Samuel Noble, late Master:—
In Behalf of Capt. Daniel H. Thorne, and his Com-
pany, and the Owners of the private armed Schooner
True American, against the Brigantine *AMY*, of about
180 Tons burthen, Benjamin Burton, late Master:—
And against the Brigantine called the *PROVIDENCE*
SUCCESS, of about 100 Tons burthen, John Fletcher,
late Master:—In Behalf of John Foller Williams,
Commander of the armed Sloop *Republick*, owned by
the State of Massachusetts-Bay, and of his Company
on board her, against the Ship *JULIUS CAESAR*, of about
300 Tons burthen, Azriah Uzid, late Master:—
In behalf of Capt. Ebenezer Pearce, and his Company,
and the Owners of the private armed Schooner *Liberty*,
against the Schooner *TRYTON*, of about 30 Tons bur-
then, David Fairbanks, late Master:—In Behalf of
Capt. Andrew Giddings, and his Company, and the
Owners of the private armed Brig called the *Civil Usage*,
against the Brig *LARK*, of about 80 Tons burthen,
Hugh Smith, late Master:—And against the Snow *JOHN*
of about 150 Tons burthen, Joseph Allison, late Master:—
In Behalf of Isaac Collyer, and his Company, and the
Owners of the private armed Sloop *Polly*, against the
Brigantine *LAUREL*, of about 100 Tons burthen, John
Whitney, late Master: In Behalf of Captain William
Cole and his Company, and the Owners of the private
armed Schooner *True Blue*, against the Brigantine
BETSEY, of about 120 Tons burthen, Matthew Ray,
late Master: and against the Brigantine *ISABELLA*,
of about 160 Tons burthen, William Grisely, late
Master: In Behalf of Capt. Peter Roberts and his
Company, and the Owners of the private armed Schoo-
ner *Ranger*, against the Brigantine *RILLY*, Elias War-
ren, late Master: In Behalf of Capt. John Skimmer
and Capt. Samuel Tucker and their Companies, of the
armed Schooners *Franklin* and *Hancock*, in the Service
of the United States of America, against the Brigantine
TRITON, Thomas Brinton, late Master: and against
the Brigantine *LIVELY*, of about 150 Tons burthen,
Nicholas Martindale, late Master: In Behalf of
Capt. Daniel Waters and his Company, of the armed
Schooner *Lee* in the Service of the United States of
America, against the Brigantine *ELIZABETH*, of ab-
out 90 Tons burthen, Thomas Edwards, late Master:—
In Behalf of Capt. John Clifton and his Com-
pany, in the armed Brigantine *Freedom*, in the Service
of the State of Massachusetts-Bay, against the Brig-
antine *CHARMING ALBY*, of about 100 Tons burthen,
Richard Poking, late Master. All which Vessels,
if libelled, are said to have been taken and brought
into the Middle-District aforesaid. And for the Trial
of the Justice of these Captures, the Maritime Court
for the said District, will be held at SALEM, in the
County of Essex, on Tuesday the Seventeenth Day of De-
cember, 1776, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon;
where and where the Owners of said Vessels, and any
Persons who claim them, or any of them, should not
be considered.

TIM. PICKERING, jun. Judge of said Court.

LOW's ALMANACK, for the Year 1776.
Selling by the Sheet, or by the Year.

ENOCH GREENLEAF,

At Sudbury, next Door to John Rogers, Esq; near
Berk's (formerly Brant's) Tavern;

A Variety of English Goods—Also at the
same Place is to be sold by GREENLEAF & FIELD,—
New England and West India Rum—Bandy—Wines,
Loaf & Brown Sugars, with most kinds of West-India
Goods—as low as the Times will admit of.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the late Company of
Amory & Greenleaf, are requested immediately to pay
their Balances to said *Greenleaf*.

AN undertaker for the sweeping
of the chimnies of this town is
wanted; any one inclining to engage
in that business, by applying to the
Selectmen, may know the terms.

BOSTON, September 3, 1776.

In Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety,
WE HEREBY the keeping up a Correspondence with
our inveterate enemies, particularly the fleet and
army now employed against the UNITED STATES,
or those open and avowed opposers of our rights, who
have forfeited all title to our confidence and protection,
by asking refuge under the power which has been long
engaged in the defence of this country, is in direct
violation of the laws of this State, and may be attended
with the most fatal consequences to the public safety.

ALL persons therefore who may arrive in this town
from Halifax, or any port or place in possession of, or
infested by, our said enemies, are hereby directed to
leave the names with all the letters they bring with
them, and a memorandum of their places of abode, with
some copy of this committee, or at the office of NA-
THANIEL BARBER, Esq; as soon as may be after their
arrival here. A non-compliance with this requisition
will be deemed evidence of an unfriendly design in such
person or persons against the interest of the UNITED
STATES, and they will be proceeded against accord-
ingly.

By order of the Committee.

ELLIS GRAY, Chairman.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Gentleman by driving off his Chaise suddenly from
the Corner of the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in
Congress Street, last Friday Evening, accidentally broke
and carried away the BRIDLE of a Horse, that was fast-
ened behind his Chaise, together with the Head-Stall
and long Reins.—If he will be so kind as to leave
them with the Keeper of said Tavern, he shall receive
the Thanks of the Owner.

W I N E S.

Choice Madeira, Teneriff, Lisbon,
and George's Wines—Ferch Brandy and West India
Rum, to be sold by WILLIAM MOLLINEUX, and Co.
at their Store, opposite Isaac Smith, Esq's in Congress
Street.—Also yard wide Checks, Chints, Dowlaxes,
Sewing Silk, White Threads, Barcelona & other Hand-
kerchiefs, Table Cloths, Men's Velvet Bound Hatts,
Writing Paper, White Coatings, Spices, &c. &c.

JOHN GREENLEAF,

HEREBY acquaints the Public, That he has pro-
vided himself with a genteel COACH, which he
proposes to use as a Stage-Coach between Boston and
Plymouth. He sets off from Boston every Tuesday
Morning, and from Portsmouth every Friday Morning.
Those Gentlemen and Ladies who choose to favour
him with their Company, will meet not only with good
Accommodations, but the most satisfactory Treatment.
He may be spoke with in Portsmouth, at his House on
the Parade, and in Boston, at Mr. Benjamin Gray's, in
King Street, next Door above the American Coffee House.

MARY COATES,

EARNESTLY desires all Persons who are indebted
to the Estate of the late Benjamin Coates deceased,
to settle their Accounts with Mary Coates, Administra-
trix to said Estate, in order to enable her to discharge
the Debts due from said Estate. Those Persons who
are indebted, and take no Notice of this Advertisement,
may expect that their Accounts will be put in Suit im-
mediately after three Months from this Time are ex-
pired.

Boston November 25, 1776.

A Person that will engage to deliver a quantity
of good clean Flaxseed, at Boston, not less than
Five Hundred Hds. in the Course of Four Weeks, will
hear of a Purchaser, and a high Price; by applying to
HENRY MITCHELL, at Mr. John Coburn's in Congress
Street, who has for Sale.

A large Iron Chest, one Anchor about 1500 weight,
one Iron Tiller for a Vessel of Five hundred Tons,
one very fine B. sh. Compass, two Rudder Chains, and a
large Ship's Bell.

Boston, 25th Novem. 1776.

TAKEN up by John Fisk, Tanner, of Framingham,
on Thursday November 14, a dark Bay Horse, 6
or 7 Years old, has a black Man and Tail, a white Spot
on his Forehead, Trots and Paces. The Owner may
have said Horse by applying to said Fisk, and paying
Charges.

Framingham, Nov. 17. 1776.

LOST last Tuesday at Charlestown, 1 Lawn Apron,
1 Lawn Handkerchief, 1 Cambric Cap, 1 Pair of
black Silk Gloves, all tied in an old speckled Hand-
kerchief.—Whoever will bring them to the Printer
hereof, shall be rewarded for their Trouble.

WAR-OFFICE,

Boston, 21 November, 1776.

THE BOARD OF WAR GIVE NOTICE, That
they are ready to receive all effective Fire Arms,
Brass Field Pieces, Iron ditto, and other Cannon: And
to enter into further Contracts with the Manufacturers.
To purchase or contract for any Quantity of Lead—
Flints—Soldiers Blankets—coarse Woolen Cloths—
Cloth for Shirting—Yarn, and coarse Thread Stock-
ings—Cordage & Hemp—Flour—Peck—Beef—Rice—
Pease and Beans.

Per Order,

JAM SWAN, Sec'y.

N. B. A quantity of Oak Timber and Plank, is
also wanted.

LEFT at John Gleason's Tavern, in Waltham, last
Week, a POCKET BOOK.—The Owner may
have it again, paying the Charges.

Waltham, Nov. 23. 1776.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Honorable
THOMAS CUSHING, Esq; Judge of Probates, &c.
for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine the
Claims of the several Creditors of the Estate of Capt.
WILLIAM WINGFIELD, deceased, represented Insol-
vent, GIVE NOTICE to said Creditors, that they
have Six Months further allowed to receive and ex-
amine said Claims; and that they shall attend that ser-
vice at the House of Capt. EDWARD PROCTER, in
Forestreet, on the second Monday in the six following
Months, between the Hours of Three and Six o'Clock,
P. M.

GILES HARRIS.

Boston, Nov. 23, 1776.

DANIEL PECKER.

FRANCIS SOUTHACK.

LOST in Boston during the Blockade, three Volumes
of Mr. Henry's Annotations on the Bible, viz. the
1st, 2^d, and 3^d Volumes, they were covered with red
Canvas. Also a Set of Doctor Diddridge's Family
Expositor, three Volumes, had J. Winslow wrote in
them; if any Person will give Information to the Prin-
ter that the Owner may have them again, shall be hand-
somerly rewarded therefor.

State of Massachusetts-Bay. } To all whom it may
Maritime Court, Eastern-District. } concern

NOTICE is hereby given, That Libels are filed be-
fore me in behalf of Joseph Bayley, and his Crew,
on board the private armed Schooner Putnam, and the
Owners of the said Sloop, against the Schooner *Polly*,
burthen about 70 Tons; and against the Schooner
Ranger, burthen about 40 tons, Amasa Lewis late master,
and their several cargoes and appurtenances. And for
the trial of the justice of said captures, a Maritime Court
for said District will be held at Falmouth, on Friday the
Thirteenth Day of December 1776, at the Hour of Ten
in the Forenoon; when any Persons concerned, may
appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said
Vessels, their Appurtenances and Cargoes should not
be condemned.

[2]

TIM. LANGDON, Judge of said Court

FRANCIS VANDALE,

From OLD FRANCE

TAKES this Method to acquaint his Friends, La-
dies and Gentlemen, of his Re-arrival to this Me-
tropolis; and that he has opened his School, where he
teaches two Sorts of Accomplishments for young Peo-
ple, the French Language and Dancing; or the Means
how to behave in fine Companies, in a very short and
approved Manner. And as he was favoured here, in
Newport and New-Haven, he hopes the same Encou-
ragement; the more, as these two Branches are now
become more necessary; for which he will be much obli-
ged to his good Customers. He keeps at Mr. Rogers's
Bromfield's Lane, in the Neighbourhood of the South
Meeting House.

Messieurs les Français peuvent apprendre l'Anglois
chez lui, il est logé ut supra.

He has to sell, an approved Water for affected red or
running Eyes, that renders 'em neat and clear in a very
short Time, & fortifies old Eyes in a surprising Manner.

N. B. His French and Dancing School is opened
both in the Day and Evening's likewise.

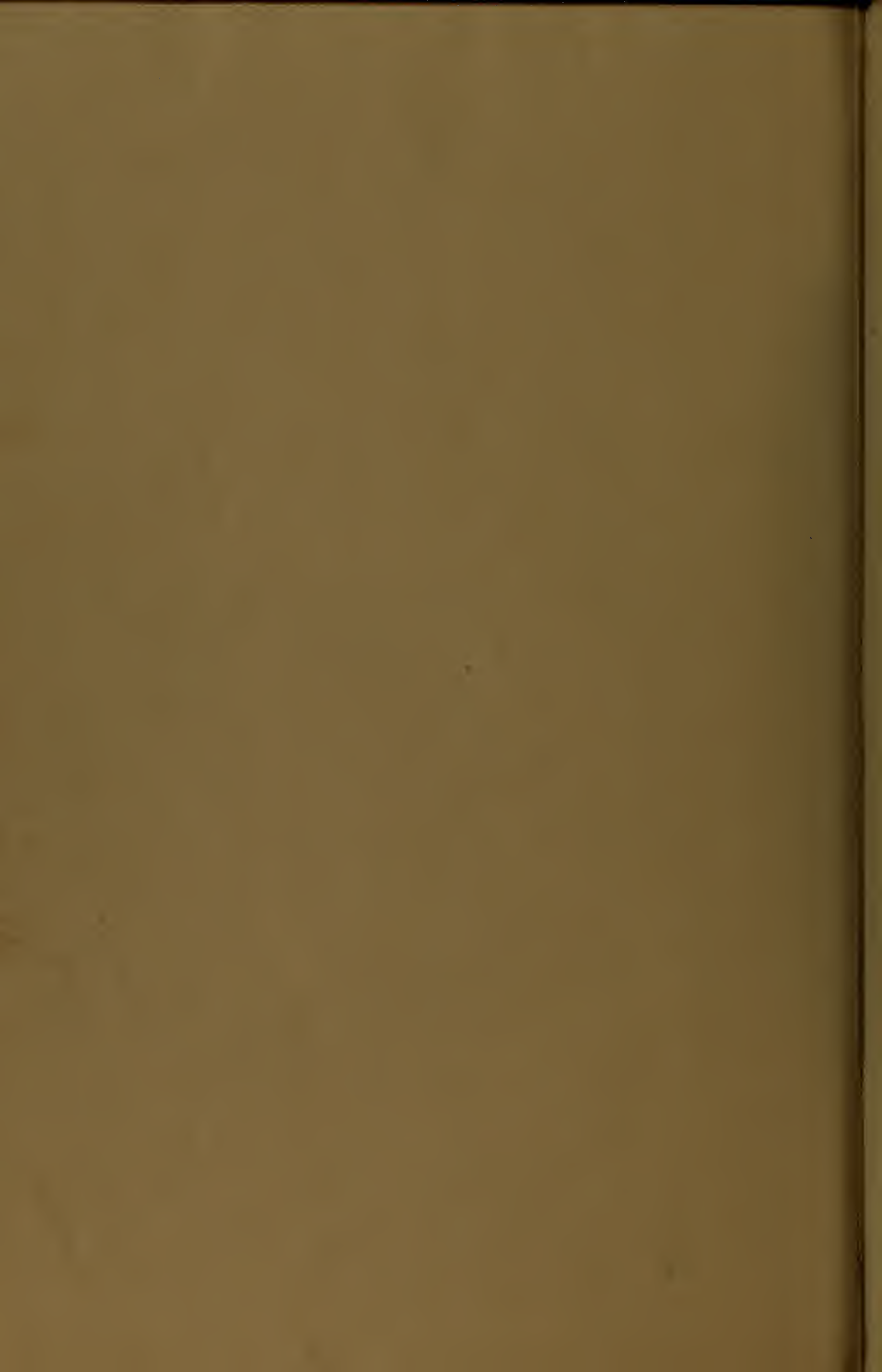
STOP THIEF!

WHEREAS on Saturday last, a man, who call'd
himself by the name of JAMES WILLSON, stole
from the subscriber, a crimson-cut plush POCKET
BOOK, containing about Ten Penns L. M. also two
silk handkerchiefs, one white and the other silvered;
a Turks head seal, set in silver; a gold ring, the puffy,
When this you see, Remember me.—He likewise carried
off with him a blue surcoat, with basket buttons of the
same colour. The above thief had on a dark short
chocolate-colour'd coat, buff-colour'd royl-ribb'd
breeches, a pair of mix'd-colour'd stockings, and a pair
of square plated buckles. He is supposed to be about
38 or 40 years of age, about 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high,
square and well set, speaks a broken tongue, short
black hair, and blue eyes. He has several scars about
him, particularly on his left arm, having it flung, and
the little finger and the next to it with a gash across
them; and 2 or 3 on his right leg. Whoever will ap-
prehend the above thief, so that the owner may have
the above goods, and the thief brought to justice, or
that the goods may be had again, shall have TWENTY
DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges paid by
Baker, Nov. 18, 1776.

EDWARD HUNT.

STOP THIEF!!!

BROKE open the 22^d Instant, in the Night, the House
of Mrs. Rebecca Ingals at New-Boston, and the
following Articles taken out, viz. 1 purple and white
Callico Gown, 1 plain Lawn Handkerchief, 1 Hand
Cap, 1 Ribband, 2 check Aprons, 1 striped Holland
Loose Gown. Whoever shall take up said Thief, and
secure the Goods, so as the Subscriber may have them
again, shall be entitled to a handsome Reward, and all
necessary Charges paid, by REBECCA INGALS.



1st Adams. 293.1

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July 3. 17. 24. 31.
Aug. 7. 14th 21. 28
Sept. 4. 11. 18. 25
Oct. 2. 9. 16. 23. 30
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Jan. 1. 8. 15. 22. 29
Feb. 5. 12. 19. 26
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Apr. 1. 8. 15. 22. 29
May 6. 13. 20
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July 1. 8. 22. 29
Aug. 5. 12. 19.
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Dec. 2. 9.

